THE ROMANCE OF MAKING WILLS.

Some time ago I had occasion to go to Doctors' Commons to look at the will of a dead man. The hand that signed it was in the grave long before—dust, perhaps; but the record of the will which animated that hand was there among those dusty folios, engrossed in an almost undecipherable hand, which tell how all the real property in the country has been disposed of over and over again. I had no difficulty in finding it, for I had a note of the precise day the deceased died on. It is only the date which I have any business with. The will was dated the day before the man died. I, of course, had often heard of men making their wills when they were just at death's door, without any particular thought being excited; but this time I was surprised, as a single fact very often does surprise us, when we have passed by a host of similar ones unnoticed. I knew the man who had made that will. He was a shrewd, prudent, sharp lawyer, who had risen from nothing to be a man of immense wealth. If he was distinguished for any qualities in particular, it was for punctuality and promptitude. None of the clerks of his office were ever five minutes too late. That was an offence not to be forgiven. No one ever knew him to be behind at an appointment, or to let business go undone. His housekeeper, who managed his bachelor home for many years, only kept her place by being exact to time. Yet this man had not made his will till a few hours before his death; and, therefore, the possession of his property formed the subject of a very flourishing lawsuit.

When I went out of that dark, dismal, catacomb of dead men's wills, I went on thinking of all the similar cases of procrastination which I knew or had heard of—and they were not a few—for this is a piece of experience of one who was a law clerk before he quarrelled with red tape. What a curious catalogue they were! There was an old lady, a toothless old dowager, who had a reprobate and discarded son, and a pretty, gentle neice, who lived with her. We used to manage all her affairs, and it was pretty well known in the office that the "nice girl with the long curls" was to be the old lady's heir. Our head clerk, a red whiskered dandy, who had no mean opinion of himself, built, I could see, certain speculations on that basis. The old lady never came without Eliza; and when a visit was expected, Mr. Catchpole brushed his fiery hair into the most killing curls, and changed the out-at-the-elbows coat for the smart one he wore out-doors, and beautified himself as far as that was practicable. Well, a message came one day that the old lady was ill—very ill—with an urgent request that some one should go at once and make her will. Off went our Adonis as fast as a promise of something liberal over the fare could urge the cabman.

When he arrived, the old lady was alive—just alive enough to tell him that her property was to be left to Eliza. She told him that in the hissing whisper which supplied the place of the cracked voice; but when she come to the word "all," so full was the poor old creature of love for the neice, or, perhaps, of determination—for us hope not hate against her son—that she half rose up in her bed and clenched her withered hand, and shrieked out that word again. It must have been a terrible sight—that of life struggling with death for a will! It was a short matter to write that all down: and Catchpole's pot flew over the paper, and the old eyes that were glazing so fast stared anxiously the while, and the thin fingers strained ready to sign the paper, naked for beforehand ready to sign the paper. In a few moments all was ready; but a difference had few minutes made! The clerk had risen from his seat and approached the couch, when the surgeon, who stood on the other side, said, with that coolness which medical practice brings, "It is too late;" and it was too late. The dead fingers clenched the unused pen so tightly that they had to be unclasped from it. The son was heir of all, and Eliza a beggar! Death had translated that scream-out "all" into none. The sequel is soon told. The property was wasted by the reprobate son, and has long since passed into other hands, and Eliza, instead of possessing some thousands a year, and being wooed by Mr. Catchpole, is a faded daily governess.

Every lawyer's office has plenty of such stories as this. One I remember of a miser who had ruined more than one family, and in his last moments wished to make such reparation as bequeathed gold could compass. Poor wretch, when the will was brought, catalepsy had seized him, and he lay there a living corpse—dead in all but mind. He could not move his hand; his tongue refused its office; only his eyes were free to move, and of those eyes I have been told, a terrible tale. He was, as misers often are, a man of strong mind and iron nerve. Passive as he was in every other part, the eyes told all that was passing within. You could have seen by them intelligence when the will was read to him; the powerful volition brought to bear, and persevered in, when the written word which was to make it a testament was required; the terror and horror which came over him when he found the right hand which had so often aided him for evil, would not help him for good; the despair which burst the unseen bonds around him, and, with a convulsive motion, let out the last of life. It must have been a spectacle of horror, when the punishment came in the shape of a prohibition of the one act of mercy, which might have made some amends for a whole lifetime of wrong.

Then there was another legend of a man whose daughter married against his will. He lived somewhere in a retired country house, far off from any town. This man was subject to a disease of the heart, and one night, feeling the symptoms of an approaching attack, and with strange presentiment which so often comes before death, he roused his household and sent off a messenger on horseback, not for a surgeon, but for a lawyer. He wanted his will made instantly. The messenger could not be expected back for at least two hours, and long before that the spasmodic attack had come on, but still, in the intervals of his paroxysms, that determined man wrote as though against time. When the lawyer did arrive, all that was left of the living will which had been so active and energetic a few hours before was that last piece of writing. It expressed the deceased's intention, in the strongest terms, utterly to disinherit his rebellious child, and to give his property to some charitable institution. But it was complete, even to the signature; only the flourish usually added to the name was wanting, as though there the hand had failed. But that writing was not a will. It was not in proper form, not attested, in the eye of the law it was but an invalid piece of paper, and the daughter took that which her birthright entitled her to.

Wills generally afford a frightful temptation to the worst part of our nature. I really believe that more cunning, more falsehood, more worldly anxiety, and more wordily wrong, are blended with the subject of "wills," than with the whole mass of law parchments extant. A will should not only be properly made, but properly PLACED, and more than one should be cognizant of its whereabouts. I have known many cases of great turpitude in the shape of destroying wills, and can record one rather curious anecdote, affording a vivid illustration of unprincipled greed defeating itself. Two gentlemen in the city, close friends from their school-days, were in the decline of life. Mr. Edmonds had a large family, with comparatively small means, while Mr. Raymond was worth two hundred thousand pounds, with no living relative but a nephew of the most profligate and reckless character. This nephew had been expensively educated, and had spent unlimited money for the worst purposes, and the uncle at length became weary and disgusted with the young man's depravity. "Edmonds," said Raymond one day to his friend, as he handed him a roll of paper, "here is my will. I have left my nephew ten thousands pounds, and the rest of my property to you, who, I know, will make a good use of it."

Edmonds remonstrated, and implored, but was eventually compelled to take the will, and lock it up in his private desk. Within a few months, however, by dint of constant entreaty, Mr. Edmonds prevailed upon his friend to make another will, and just reverse the bequests, leaving the nephew the bulk of the property, and Edmonds the ten thousand pounds. This will Edmonds read, and saw safely deposited in Raymond's iron chest at his private residence. Within the following year Raymond died. The nephew found the will, and, as it afterwards appeared, such was his baseness, that, to secure, in addition to the rest, the ten thousand pounds left to Edmonds, he immediately burnt the document, knowing that if his uncle died intestate he himself was heir-at-law. On this villainous announcement, Edmonds, sinking his conscientious scruples, produced the first will made by Raymond, and claimed the chief of the property; and the unprincipled nephew, after making full confession during a fit of delirium tremens, killed himself.

VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINES.—The London Times of the 24 inst. states that a meeting of the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company was held the previous day, when a report of the preliminary proceedings was adopted. The property to be worked is the Eldridge mine; the amount of purchase money being $5,000, with a further interest to the vendors after stipulated returns shall have been secured. The balance in hand, exclusive of the amount to be paid for the mine, is stated at £7,980, which the directors anticipate will be sufficient, without any further call, to develope the undertaking.

Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE T. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 21.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

Democratic Executive Committee.

Pursuant to notice, the Committee met and organized, at the St. Charles Hotel, when, upon motion of GEO. WILSON, seconded by AUGUST FALLER, it was

Resolved, That the Democrats of Pittsburgh, meet in their respective Wards, at the usual places for holding primary meetings, on Saturday next, the 24th, and elect five delegates to represent them in City Convention, which will meet on the following Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty.

The meetings shall organize at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN C. DUNN, Chm'n.

GEO. WILSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Melbourne *Argus*, published at Melbourne, Australia, a copy of which we received and noticed some time ago, is the organ of the liberals and republicans of Australia. Its circulation is 18,000; nearly as large as that of all the other papers published there. It is ably conducted, and has a wide influence in that country. The cause of republicanism is spreading, and becoming more bold and strong daily throughout those regions. The people are holding public meetings and adopting resolutions in favor of a separation from the mother country, and the establishment of an independent republic like the United States. The *Argus*, with its large circulation and influence, is openly advocating republicanism day after day, and yet the government makes no attempt to suppress it. The very sentiments which John Mitchel was convicted and exiled for uttering in Ireland, the Murrays of the Melbourne *Argus* proclaim boldly and with impunity in Australia.

The population of Australia is now but about 400,000; but fully three-fourths of that population are adult males; bold, hardy and vigorous, and influenced by very little love for old mother England. Many of them are convicts, and descendants of convicts, burning with vengeance against English institutions, that oppress the people till they are driven to crime for subsistence, and then convicted and exiled for the crime. The Australians have among them too intelligent and able men, capable of conducting their public affairs.

It may not be long ere the news of a revolution in Australia is announced; and should England become involved in a serious continental war in Europe, as seems now probable, the Australian revolution may be successful. The abundant supply of gold and wealth, the rapid increase of population, the distance from the mother country, and the very large amount of shipping already possessed, give to the cause of Australian independence a chance of success, should the naval and military power of England be engaged, to a considerable extent, elsewhere. Liverpool, London and Newcastle are the only three ports in Great Britain that have a larger tonnage and shipping at the present time than Melbourne in Australia. New Holland, the principal of the Australian Islands, is 2000 miles long, by 1700 miles in width; and near to it is the island called Van Dieman's Land, which is nearly as large as Ireland.

New Holland is large enough to be called a continent; and will doubtless be the seat of a great republic at no distant day. The time will probably depend much on the course of events in Europe. Should the western powers of Europe become involved in a war with Russia on the Turkish question, the Australians would seize the favorable opportunity to declare and make good their independence. Thus, the impending conflict in Europe is likely to produce important consequences in the most distant regions; and in fact to change the condition and prospects of more than half the nations of the earth.

The New York *Herald* speculates largely on this subject, and announces its belief that the establishment of an Australian republic is not a distant event.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

Mr. CURTIS, in his lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on Saturday evening, made some truthful and eloquent remarks in regard to the newspaper press. He says *the press writes history as it occurs*. We do not give the exact language; but the thought is worthy of consideration.

Every event of importance that occurs over the whole world is recorded by the newspaper press: and thus not only made generally known, but the record preserved for the use of the future historian. Suppose a historian of the 20th century to undertake to write the history of the present era of the world. What source of information would supply him with such abundant and reliable materials as the newspaper files of the times of which he writes. Every event that helps to make up the history of each year will be found minutely narrated in them, with suggestions and dissertations upon the causes, motives and probable consequences of each event; and the future historian will have little else to do than examine, compare, combine and condense the voluminous record. Newspaper statements may sometimes be incorrect. But by a careful comparison of their statements the historian will find more reliable facts and materials for history than all other sources will supply.

The archives of governments, and the columns of well conducted newspapers, are the two sources on which the future historian must draw for the materials of reliable history.

CLEVELAND VERSUS ERIE.

In the remarks we have heretofore made in reference to the difficulty between the city of Erie and the Lake Shore roads, we have not undertaken to justify our neighbors of Erie in any breach of the law, nor to charge upon the *people* of the State of Ohio any participation in the frauds which have enraged the Erians. It is only a few scheming railroad directors, and Cleveland and Buffalo editors, that we have aimed at. We know the mass of the people of Ohio would scorn to second the appeal of Cleveland editors to the travelers on the Lake Shore road, to provide themselves with a lunch at Cleveland to be eaten at Erie, and then get a dinner at Dunkirk. "*Don't leave a cent in Erie; the Erians are idiots*," is the language of the *Plaindealer*. The mass of the people of Ohio, we are satisfied would disapprove such language, and such penny appeals, as much as we do.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from the publishers a new and valuable book, entitled, "*Business Men's Assistant, and Ready Reckoner*," for the use of merchants, mechanics and farmers. It contains a great variety of legal forms, and instructions indispensable in business transactions, together with a great variety of useful tables, and rules for measuring, weighing, bank interest tables, and instructions and legal and practical information on a great variety of subjects connected with all branches of business. We can safely recommend it as a very useful "Assistant" to business men in all occupations. By I. R. Butts, Boston: author of several popular works of a similar nature. Published by H. Long & Brother, New York. For sale by Agents in this city.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette* re-publishes our article in relation to the remedy for the smoke nuisance, and adds the following:

"This is a matter of high importance to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. The great number of rolling mills, iron furnaces, factories, and other large industrial establishments, all using the bituminous coal of Western Pennsylvania, gives to the whole city and suburbs an excessively smoky, dirty, and disagreeable appearance, especially in the eyes of visitors from the seaboard, where anthracite is burned. The experiment which the *Post* proposes to try, has been tried in the large manufacturing towns of Great Britain with complete success. Birmingham, Manchester, etc., have been wonderfully benefited by it, and now it is looked upon by the owners of factories, mills, &c., as a most economical improvement, deducting largely from the expenses of their establishments.

It will be seen by the above extract that the editor of that paper is satisfied of three facts.

1st. That the smoke nuisance *can* be abated.

2d. That the adoption of the remedy, instead of being a burdensome expense, would be an economical improvement, deducting largely from the expense of manufacturing establishments.

And,

3d. That it would be an improvement of great importance to the good name and prosperity of our city.

It also states the fact, which we have repeatedly asserted, that the Smoke Consumer is in successful operation in several large manufacturing cities in England.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following, on the same subject:

"SMOKE BURNER.—We see by the Pittsburgh *Post*, that they have commenced burning their smoke in that city. This is a valuable invention, and should be generally adopted where bituminous coal is used."

Yes, we *have* commenced burning the smoke in Pittsburgh. In one place only has the improvement been yet applied, however. Our Councils have the matter under consideration, and we hope they will soon decide to have the apparatus tried in another place, where it would encounter more difficulties: and where success would satisfy all that Pittsburgh need no longer be a dirty and smoky city.

We have heard of one glass manufacturer who says he will adopt its use at once if the experiment succeeds.

We have heard of one gentleman who said he would willingly give $500 towards defraying the expenses of its general adoption, if successful.

We have heard of one Cincinnati gentleman visiting our city, who says, that if it is successful here, it will doubtless be generally adopted in Cincinnati forthwith.

We hope and trust it will be tried, and succeed.

☞ Wednesday last was the day on which the whigs prepared Mr. VOTZ for the sacrifice. It would have been better had Mr. V. concluded to bide his time, and permitted some older and more experienced member of his party to be its standard bearer in this contest. Many of them think he has plenty of time yet to gratify his ambition, and feel vexed that they should to thrust aside so unceremoniously.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—This article, so popular in other cities, is now for sale in Pittsburgh. We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of the proprietor, in another column.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

This gentleman has written home, to a friend, stating his inability to be a candidate for the Mayoralty. After alluding to some private matters he says:

"From present appearances it will be impossible for me to reach home before the middle of January, and probably not then. After reflecting upon the subject, I have concluded to withdraw my name from the coming contest for the Mayoralty.

I am well aware of the generous and hearty support which the Democracy would extend to their candidate, even in his absence from the City, still I feel delicate in accepting their nomination I ought to be on the ground to sustain it. This consideration, in connection with the uncertain period of my arrival, have induced me to decline the nomination.

Hoping that your Convention will be guided by prudence, and that its candidate may be successful before the people,

I remain your sincere friend,

JOHN B. GUTHRIE."

For the Morning Post.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & GILLMORE:—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to propose to the democracy the name of that sterling democrat, JOHN S. KELLY, of the Sixth Ward, as a man well calculated to perform the duties of Mayor of this city. Mr. KELLY is a man of great decision of character, just such a man we should be Mayor, and if nominated, he will receive the unanimous support of the democracy of the

SIXTH WARD.

In addition to the name of Mr. KELLY, we are requested, not by the gentlemen themselves, but by others, to mention the following persons, either of whom are well calculated to fill the office of Mayor:

JOHN C. DAVITT, of the Second Ward.

Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of the First Ward.

DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Second Ward.

THE DICTATORSHIP OF MEXICO.—It has already been stated that Santa Anna had been, or soon would be, declared Dictator of Mexico, for ten years. The New Orleans Delta thus notes the movements which led to this event:

A plan was proclaimed in the city of Guadalajara, on the 17th ult., to *force* President Santa Anna to accept the title of Captain General of the Republic, a rank created while Lombardini was Provisional President during the interval between the flight of Arista, and the abdication of Santa Anna. The plan was seconded by many of the States and cities of Mexico, foremost among which we notice the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Orizaba. The latter place seconds the plan, and desires that the President shall assume the title and proclaim himself Perpetual Dictator of the Republic. The city of Toluca adheres to the plan, but desires the President to assume the title of His Highness (Alteza.) Puebla proposes that he be called Elector of Mexico and Grand Admiral, Marshal General of the Armies of Mexico, with the title of His Most Serene Highness.

The plan of Guadalajara was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy in the city of Mexico by a large majority of the people. A slight show of opposition was made by a few, but the troops were immediately ordered out by the Governor of the District, and their murmurs of discontent were silenced.

River News.

☞ The river opposite this city continues falling pretty rapidly. The Missouri, upper and lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Illinois rivers are all reported falling. In the last named river there is any quantity of canal boats aground at various points, and some steamboats too.—*St. Louis Dem.*

☞ The river is slowly falling at this point, with 3 feet 10 inches water in the canal last evening, by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the river had receded an inch. The weather continues dry and moderate, though very cloudy yesterday, indicating snow or rain.—*Louisville Dem.*

THE QUICKEST TRIP YET.—The beautiful steamer Southern Belle came up to our landing on Sunday, about quarter past one o'clock, P. M., under a perfect cloud of smoke, having made the run from New Orleans in the extraordinary time of twenty hours and three minutes, during one hour of which, she was tied up to the bank near Morganza, repairing her cam rod frame. Her running time was but 19 hours and 8 minutes, not deducting time lost in wooding. This beats any time ever yet made on the river. Her run to Baton Rouge, beats the brag run of the Eclipse to the same place 40 minutes.—*Natchez Courier.*

FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster at Cincinnati has detected an ingenious attempt at fraud. What appeared to be a large pamphlet, the leaves protruding at the ends of the envelope, was received at the office. On removing the envelope, the centre of the book beneath the covers was found to have been cut away, and five dozen of silk gloves and four dozen packages of needles packed nicely in the space.—*Balt. Sun.*

The History of Bolting Against Democratic Administrations.

We have not seen a better article upon the subject of the *Hard* demonstration, than we find in the Freemont *Democrat*. We invite attention to its facts, a careful study of which will show most clearly what must be the result of the present attempt to influence and overawe, or, failing in that, to overthrow the present administration:

We have witnessed in our life several political rebellions, led off too by men who, in point of talents and popularity with the American people were as giants to pigmies, compared with this inconsiderable number of bolters.

In the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, a most formidable rebellion developed under the lead of no less a man than the Vice President—the giant-minded, impetuous John C. Calhoun, aided by three members of the Cabinet, to wit: Ingraham, of Pennsylvania; Branch, of North Carolina; and John M. Berrien, of Ga. What was the result? Jackson swept them from his path like chaff before the wind—was re-elected, while they were irretrievably ruined without their party. Calhoun's native State ever sustained him, but with all his transcendent powers of mind, he was never anything out of it.

In Jackson's second term, another rebellion occurred under the lead of names scarcely less brilliant and illustrious than those who commanded the former—Judge White, of Tennessee; Baillie Peyton, of South Carolina; John Bell, of Tennessee, and others. These men all incontinently slid into the arms of whiggery, and are lost sight of, while James K. Polk, who refused to unite with them in their treachery, lived to be President of the United States. And again, Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, refused to obey orders in relation to the removal of the deposits—was removed himself, and has never been heard of since.

We now will mention the defection of N. P. Tallmadge, John C. Clark, Wm. C. Rives and others. Aided by the hard cider excitement, they defeated the party at one election, and buried themselves in oblivion forever, so far as political advancement is concerned. Here it may not be improper to add that Daniel S. Dickinson, Ed. Croswell, and other associates in the present demonstration against Gen. Pierce's administration, were hand in glove with Tallmadge, Rives, and Clark. They aided and abetted in concocting the treason—kept along till the time came for the final leap, which was to sever them entirely from the Democratic party, when their courage not equaling their baseness, they deserted their companions, and at the last hour of probation commenced an active support of the regular democratic party.

In the light of historical facts like the foregoing, it requires neither a prophet nor the spirit of a prophet to predict that the present assault upon Pierce's administration will come to nought, and that Dickinson, Bronson, and all other traitors will find a common grave, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE AT HARPERS'.—The New York Times says the following was the origin of the late disastrous fire at the Messrs. Harpers' establishment. The plumber was at work upon some water pipes in the press room, and twisted one of the pipes of paper which he lighted from a gas burner. Having lighted his lamp, and not wishing to throw the paper on the floor for fear of accident, he sought for some place where he could safely and effectually extinguish it:—and seeing what he took to be a pan of water (but which proved to be camphene,) in a little room adjoining, he thrust the lighted end of the paper into it. It blazed up instantly, and burned him severely. In his haste he upset the pan, which spread the flame still more widely, and the whole room was at once enveloped in the blaze. It is a little singular that the fire should thus have been due to an *excess* of caution on the part of the person who caused it.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.—Speaking of the decline in breadstuffs in the English markets, received by the last advices to the 3d inst., the N. Y. Post says: When the heavy shipments of wheat and flour which were made from this port arrives out, we may expect to hear of a further decline in the Liverpool and London market, supplies having recently been generally large from all foreign ports. Two millions of bushels of wheat alone were shipped in all November from this port, besides much from other ports and great quantities of flour. Prices having fallen unexpectedly in Great Britain during November, are more likely to fall in December, and the advices expected all this and next month are of lower markets there.

DEBT OF TEXAS.—A resolution has been introduced into the Texas Legislature, declaring what is known as the scaling system, as the fixed policy of the State. A bill has also been introduced fixing the 1st of July, 1855, as the period before which the holders of the public debt, who have been adjudged to have a lien on the $10 million fund, received by the United States, as creditors to whom the duties on imports were pledged, shall file the releases required by the proviso of the boundary act, or their claims shall be annulled and cancelled. Judging by the tone of the official paper, and Austin Gazette, these compulsory measures to bring the creditors to a final settlement speedily are likely to pass both houses.

DREAM OF A QUEEN.—A letter from London states that the recent death of the Queen of Portugal, singularly verifies a dream which Her Majesty Queen Victoria was said to have had last January, and which had rendered her extremely uneasy. It was to the effect that there would be a cold spring, a wet summer, a fine autumn, and a dead queen. "We shivered in the cold spring, anathematized the incessant rain in the summer, which proved so many anticipated benefits and enjoyments, have been glorifying the remarkably fine autumn with which we have been blessed, and suddenly we find towards the close of the year, the announcement of the death of the Queen of Portugal. The dream was as remarkable as its verification."

DISCRIMINATION IN VIRGINIA.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 14th, a resolution was reported by Mr. Haymond, to amending the charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the laws applicable to said company, so as to prohibit the company from charging more per mile for the transportation of any tonnage and passengers than they charge for the transportation per mile for through tonnage and passengers, or otherwise, so as to prohibit such company from making improper discrimination as to the rates of charges between through tonnage and travel and way tonnage and travel.

☞ The Cholera, by last advices from Paris, has broken out in that city, but not with much malignity, as yet. We are sorry to say, also, that the disease has made its appearance in Ireland. The Cork Examiner of the 29th ult., says:

"We regret to state, from accounts we have received, and which, from the sources they are derived from, we cannot discredit, that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the city. As yet all the cases have been in those localities of the city which are distinguishable for their filth and squalor."

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The New York Post says the market remains very quiet, stocks are much reduced, and manufacturers are preparing for the spring trade. Prices have an upward movement. The cost of production has been increased full ten to twenty per cent. over last season, from the rise in labor as well as in the material of the manufacture.

The Paris Moniteur announces that ladies admitted to pay their respects to the Empress on New Year's day, must present themselves in court mantles. This sets a long vexed question at rest. Velvet, edged with ermine, is the only material of which these mantles can be made.

There are confined within the county jail at Trenton, N. J., at the present time, eighteen offenders, among whom are four females. There is one entire family there, embracing father, mother and several children.

Forty boys will go out in the ship Great Republic from New York to Liverpool and thence to Australia, for the purpose of getting initiated into the art of being *good* seamen. Fifteen are engaged, among whom, a Georgian, the owner of a plantation, and a son of Commodore Gregory have signed shipping articles.

The latest letters from Cuba say there is to be a regular reform in the Havana Custom House; the reason given being that the revenue has fallen off more than a million and a half of dollars during the last year. Already several officers of the customs have been dismissed. Within the last three weeks another cargo of slaves had landed on the coast.

P. M. Howland, who was on his way to Vermont, to see the friends of his wife, to whom he was married two weeks ago, was arrested at Cincinnati on Thursday on a charge of forgery. He confessed his guilt, and gave as a reason that he and his wife had come up from New Orleans, and not having money to pay his fare, the officers of the boat retained his baggage, and he was compelled to do what he had, to get possession of his baggage, and pay his way to the East.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercy Hospital Fair.**—The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, will commence TO-DAY, at LAFAYETTE HALL, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, entrance on Fourth street—and continue for one week only. [dec19:tf

☞ **Fresh Venison** just received at MURRAY & OLIVER'S, corner Wood and Fifth streets, and Patricks & Friend. dec20

☞ **Monongahela Navigation Company.**—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation, at their Office in Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the second day of January, 1854, (being the first Monday in the month,) at two o'clock, P. M., for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS for the ensuing year.

WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

dec12td

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIER'S *Petroleum* to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly what was the result. Jackson swept them from his path like chaff before the wind—was re-elected, while they were irretrievably ruined without their party. Calhoun's native State ever sustained him, but with all his transcendent powers of mind, he was never anything out of it.

In Jackson's second term, another rebellion occurred under the lead of names scarcely less brilliant and illustrious than those who commanded the former—Judge White, of Tennessee; Baillie Peyton, of South Carolina; John Bell, of Tennessee, and others. These men all incontinently slid into the arms of whiggery, and are lost sight of, while James K. Polk, who refused to unite with them in their treachery, lived to be President of the United States. And again, Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, refused to obey orders in relation to the removal of the deposits—was removed himself, and has never been heard of since.

We now will mention the defection of N. P. Tallmadge, John C. Clark, Wm. C. Rives and others. Aided by the hard cider excitement, they defeated the party at one election, and buried themselves in oblivion forever, so far as political advancement is concerned. Here it may not be improper to add that Daniel S. Dickinson, Ed. Croswell, and other associates in the present demonstration against Gen. Pierce's administration, were hand in glove with Tallmadge, Rives, and Clark. They aided and abetted in concocting the treason—kept along till the time came for the final leap, which was to sever them entirely from the Democratic party, when their courage not equaling their baseness, they deserted their companions, and at the last hour of probation commenced an active support of the regular democratic party.

In the light of historical facts like the foregoing, it requires neither a prophet nor the spirit of a prophet to predict that the present assault upon Pierce's administration will come to nought, and that Dickinson, Bronson, and all other traitors will find a common grave, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The New York Post says the market remains very quiet, stocks are much reduced, and manufacturers are preparing for the spring trade. Prices have an upward movement. The cost of production has been increased full ten to twenty per cent. over last season, from the rise in labor as well as in the material of the manufacture.

Notice.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders in the "Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company" will be held at their Office, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December, 1853, at 6½ o'clock, P. M.

A proposition for alteration of the Charter will be submitted to the meeting. C. A. COLTON,

dec19:td Secretary.

Fifth Street Property For Sale.

A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, 18 feet front by 120 deep, situated on Fifth street, nearly opposite the new Post Office and Custom House. The situation of the lot makes it one of the most desirable business locations in the city.

Terms: one-third cash, and balance in two years; or one-third cash and an improved farm of bottom land for gardening purposes. Apply to JOHN S. KENDY,

dec3:lm Watch Maker, Fifth street.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT 24 feet front on WYLIE street, and extending back 109 feet to Wide alley. On the back part of the lot is a Cellar Wall, built for two small Houses. This Lot is in a desirable location for a residence; and will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Title good, and clear from incumbrance. Enquire of GEO. F. GILLMORE,

At Office of Morning Post.

nov16

Fall Style of Hats.

SAMUEL WEST, No. 231 LIBERTY STREET, (head of Wood,) has just received the FALL STYLE OF HATS, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers to it. He has also on hand a large and varied assortment of HATS and CAPS, which he will sell CHEAP, for cash. [aug13:tf

Hats and Caps.

JOSEPH COX & CO., corner Wood street and Diamond alley, would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are receiving a large and splendid stock of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city. Give us a call, and examine our stock. sep19

CRYSTAL PALACE GUTHRIVALLED

WITH A DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Of every description.

AT HODKINSON'S FANCY CHINA STORE,

LAFAYETTE HALL, PITTSBURGH. [dec20:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Grand Juvenile Concert.**—Mr. D. SHRYOCK has the honor of informing the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he will give a GRAND CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, December 23d, in the Hall of the Third Ward Public School, Grant st. The performance will consist of 250 Children, Pupils of the School, formerly will preside at the Piano.

Mr. WAMELINK will preside at the Piano.

Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 25 cents; to be had at KLEBER'S, MELLOR'S, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. dec22:2t

For particulars, see programme.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1853.

AT AN ELECTION held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 19th inst., the following named persons were elected DIRECTORS, for the ensuing year:

H. D. King,	Wm. Bagley,
Samuel Rea,	Robert Dunlap, Jr.,
S. Harbaugh,	Isaac M. Pennock,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Samuel M. Kier,	William Bingham,
John S. Dilworth,	Francis Sellers,
J. Schoonmaker,	William B. Hays,
John Shipton,	SAMUEL L. MARSHALL,

Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh, December 19th, 1853.

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Dollars per Share upon the Capital Stock—thus, three dollars, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, and two dollars credited to the stock.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

dec19:10t

500 PIGS LEAD received per steamer Saint Cloud, and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON,

dec21:amg1* No. 124 Front street.

STATEMENT

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

Names.	Residence.	Date.	Amount.
		1850—Sept. 20...	$ 100 00
Andrew W. Buchanan.....	"	" Nov. 16...	60 00
Oliver Collins.....	"	1848—June 22...	93 00
Francis Daily.....	"	1850—May 10...	11 00
George Leonhart Gentner.	"	" Sept. 7...	334 00
Harvey Gill..... Baldwin tp.		" March 4...	13 00
Ludwig Hund.....	"	" " 23...	1000 60
Mary Kerr.....	"	" July 1...	115 00
John Mehaffey.....	"	" Oct'r 30...	23 00
Darwin Phelps.....	"	" Mar. 29...	17 00
Daniel Rich.....	"	" Jan'y 7...	25 00
Richard Small.....	"		

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS of the BANK of Pittsburgh, which within the last three years have been undrawn, with the names of the stockholders to whom they are due:

Names.	Residence.	When declared.	When payable.	Shares.	Amount.
Michael Fisher,	Washoe	Nov. 4, 1850.	Nov. 5, 1850.	5	$ 25
Elisa R. Beaty,	Beaver Co.	Nov. 4, 1850.	Nov. 5, 1850.	2	10
Jane Sample,	Deceased,	May 7, 1853.	May 7, 1853.	1	5

I certify that the foregoing appear to be balances and dividends due the persons named, and having remained in the Bank for three years. JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1853. THOS. STEEL, Ald.

dec21:w4t

(Gazette and Journal copy Weekly 4 times, and th Post.)

PHILADELPHIA CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,

171 *Chestnut st., opposite the State House.*

H. W. SAFFORD,

☞ KEEPS constantly on hand the most extensive and best assortment of Curtains and Curtain Materials to be found in the city, comprising in part of the following CURTAIN GOODS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS—all new:

Silk Damasks,	Window Shades, all prices,
French Lace Curtains,	Buff Hollands, all widths,
Muslin	Gilt Cornices, every style and price,
French Brocatelles, all widths,	Gilt Curtain Pins,
French Dishes,	" Bands,
" Satin Laines,	" Cords and Tassels,
" Lampas,	Glimps, all prices,
" Satins,	Loops,
" Damask Linens,	Fringes,
" Cashmerette,	Picture Tassels and Cords,
Plain Turkey Red,	Shade Tassels and Brasses,
India Satin Damask,	Hooks, Rings, Brackets, &c.
" Lining Silks,	

Furniture Gimps,

A full assortment of the above goods constantly for sale, wholesale or retail. [mar:1:y—ad m. n.

☞ **Indigestion and Liver Complaint** CURED BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. DICKINSON, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. A. M. KIER—*Dear Sir:* Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your Petroleum, on Rock Oil. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have for that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct22

☞ **CASH MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pennsylvania.** CAPITAL, $100,000. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS G. HEISTER.

Secretary—THOMAS H. WILLSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. O. Heister,	Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson