Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE T. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 22.

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.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

The Detroit *Free Press* calls on the newspaper press throughout the land to advocate the purchase, by the government, of the Mount Vernon estate. The *Free Press* says there are no constitutional objections to such a purchase. We would thank our Detroit friend to say under what clause of the constitution he finds power vested in Congress to make such a purchase. If bought for a navy yard, a marine hospital, or for any purpose connected with the defence of the country, it may do. But for any other than the usual purposes for which the Federal government buys land, we think the constitution gives no power.

The *Free Press* says:

It will be a shame and a reproach to the American name, if the national legislature fail to rescue the tomb of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY from the grasp of speculators.

We think it has already fallen into the hands of speculators. It was reported not long since, that the price would be $200,000; a sum far beyond its intrinsic value. To secure this price a New York company is found, who contract for it conditionally; that is, the company can have it unless Congress, at this session, purchase it at an exorbitant price. Then the suggestion is thrown out that the company want it for public exhibition; and the patriotism and moral sense of the community is appealed to, to prevent such a desecration of the soil within which sleeps the father of his country.

Now, is not this scheme got up as a speculation? Shall the government be compelled to purchase all the sacred spots in the country, to prevent their desecration by showmen and speculators?

What shall be done for Monticello; the Hermitage; Ashland; Marshfield? We would be among the last to oppose any constitutional or proper measures of respect and reverence for the name of Washington. But we think there are constitutional objections to the proposed purchase; and that it would establish a precedent of doubtful safety and propriety.

But another objection to this purchase appears, that will probably render all action on the subject useless. It cannot be purchased without the consent of Virginia. And, a few days since, every member of the Virginia delegation in Congress voted to lay the subject on the table; and one of the Virginia members declared that the State would never assent to it.

If Congress may appropriate a large sum of money to purchase the residence of Washington, why not appropriate another sum to complete the Washington Monument in the District of Columbia? If the latter is to be left to private liberality and patriotism, why not the former?

THE PLAINDEALER AGAIN.

The amiable, witty, and good looking editor of the *Plaindealer* is "into us some" in regard to the Erie war. We judge from the tone of that editor's remarks, that the principal point of our offence is, that we presumed to mention the city of Erie in the same day with Cleveland. Keep your temper, Mr. *Plaindealer*, we have not half done with you yet. As to the city of Cleveland, we have nought against it. We have been there often, and like the place; and rejoice in its prosperity. We should doubtless like you, too, if we had the honor of your acquaintance. But your furious language towards the people of Erie, we do not like. It was neither just nor decent. Suppose we should call the people of Ohio City "idiots, or lunatics," and beg the whole world never to leave a cent in Ohio City, what would the *Plaindealer* say of us? We should expect a rebuke, and deserve it.

We knew exactly what we were writing about when we wrote the article that gives offence. And the abusive language of the *Forest City Democrat*, a few days ago, shows that what the *Plaindealer* says of Erie, some Cleveland editors, and Ohio railroad directors, would say of Pennsylvania generally. Now we would not be very much alarmed at such hostile demonstrations; but we see neither "justice nor decency" in attempting to foster hostile feelings between the people of two States whose interests are so blended; whose people are so mutually friendly, and such near neighbors. We are satisfied, however, that the *people* of Ohio will be very little influenced by such attempts to arouse enmity and hostility, where no cause exists.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gwin some days since introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the establishment of a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, via the Sandwich Islands.

A bill has passed the Senate providing that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This is probably aimed at the present Assistant Treasurer.

Three different resolutions have been introduced in the House in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad by the government across the territories, and each and all have been "*tabled*" by such decided majorities as show beyond a doubt that the present Congress will give no encouragement to the undertaking as a government work.

A bill to establish an Agricultural Bureau was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr Dawson, of Pennsylvania, is chairman.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.

The *Gazette* thinks there is something wrong about the Wheeling bridge case in the Supreme Court at Washington. The *Intelligencer* states that the case was called, and no counsel for the complainants appearing, the case was dismissed. We presume the counsel in the case can give the reason for this result, if this information is correct. If it is so, the costs must be provided for by the next Legislature.

A ROW AMONG THE WHIGS.—The Whig Convention of Allegheny city, met on Tuesday evening, to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The delegates were equally divided between three aspirants, but neither of them had a sufficient number to secure a nomination. Neither would yield, so great was the anxiety of each to secure the pap of office. They talked and balloted until a late hour, and broke up in a state of high excitement, uttering curses both loud and deep against each other.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

We would invite attention to the communication, by Mr. WOOD, published in our paper of today, in relation to the Renton process of manufacturing iron direct from the ore. The nails which he sends us we can't "publish;" but we can safely say that "there is nothing the matter with them" that we can see. They are "very good."

If the Renton process can accomplish all it promises, it will certainly prove a great public benefit. It must reduce the price of manufactured iron; enable persons with limited means to engage in its manufacture; and, it is said, it will produce better iron than by the old process. We, however, are not judges of the matter, and of course venture no opinion. The parties who have engaged in it in this county are certainly not men easily deceived in such matters.

BALTIMORE SAVINGS BANK.—We learn that the late run upon this institution, which created so much excitement in that city last week, has subsided, and the bank is now at rest, after showing plainly that it is more than able to meet all demands.

THE GALT HOUSE, Louisville, which, at one time, was considered the best hotel in the West, was closed on the 19th. It is to be repaired and improved, and will open in about six months, under new management.

For the Morning Post.

M'KEESPORT IRON WORKS,
December 19, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—Having noticed in your paper of the 17th inst, a communication from a Wheeling correspondent, whom you endorse as a theoretical and practical iron manufacturer; and thinking it rather personal, I consider it my privilege to notice it.

Your friend pronounces the Renton process for manufacturing wrought iron, direct from the ore, a patent humbug, got up to speculate on the unwary.

He asserts, "you do not see any *large mills* turning out this cheap and good iron, but a furnace built in some out of the way corner, to run a little occasionally tossell rights by, and that the iron was rotten," &c. In answer to which I would beg leave to inform your friend, that in the city of Newark, N. J., within eight miles of Railroad of the city of New York, is one of these out of the way corners, at which place two of these patent humbug furnaces are in operation, and have been constantly for the past year. Some of the iron made there I have rolled into thin sheets, and produced an article that will sell, in any market, for at least fifty per cent more money than any sheet iron ever produced in the great city of Wheeling. The next out of the way place, where I saw an experimental furnace on the Renton plan, was in the city of Cincinnati, where iron was produced, the quality of which was fully tested by some of the *largest iron manufacturers* of that city, and pronounced by them fully equal to the best quality of puddled or boiled iron.

The next out of the way corner that I think necessary to notice, is my own works at this place. Some four months since, when in Cincinnati, I purchased of the inventor the right to build two furnaces, one of which I have had in operation the most of that time, but owing to the low stage of water have been unable to procure a sufficient supply of ore for *constant* work.

In the presence of some of our *largest* Pittsburgh manufacturers, (whom I think as fully competent to judge of the utility and practicability of the process, as your correspondent Wheeling friend,) I have made from our common Western Pennsylvania ores, blooms—fully as fast and equal in quality as those made by the boiling or puddling process, from pig metal. It is true, I can not claim that McKeesport is an out of the corner as Newark, or Cincinnati is, but is more on an equality with Wheeling; and not so much out of the way but that it was found by a *large* firm of Pittsburgh manufacturers, who, under the Wheeling iron manufacturer, who, under the pretence of wishing to see the Renton furnace, in operation, attempted to entice away a skilled workman, whom I had procured from a distance, at a considerable expense, to assist me in carrying out this process.

I do not claim to be a *large iron* manufacturer, but one of the great advantages of the Renton process is that it will enable a man of *small* means to successfully compete with heavy capitalists, such, as I presume, your worthy Wheeling friend must be.

Your correspondent next asserts, that the venders will sometimes give a man or company three thousand dollars worth of their wares, to assist in disposing of this patent.

I believe it is customary for companies to employ agents and pay them salaries in cash; but your friend acknowledges, that the owners of the Renton patent can pay *their* agents in their own stock; which I consider a strong argument in favor of its intrinsic value. The position he takes in regard to improvements or inventions is not an original one.

Nearly all useful inventors have in their day, been denounced as "humbugs," can Mr. Renton expect anything better from those who consider the opinion of *large iron manufacturers*, all important to the success of a useful improvement.

Herewith, I send you a sample of nails made by the Renton process, lately discovered in this neighborhood, that yielded but twenty nine per cent. of iron, by analysis. Try them, and see how they go.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I would ask of you the favor should you receive any more communications in regard to the above named process for manufacturing iron—to give the public, the name of your correspondent, or exclude them from your columns.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

W. DEWEES WOOD.

HOG SLAUGHTERING—NUMBER KILLED.—The market here has been somewhat unsettled this week, and prices of hogs have ranged from $4 to 4,20 net, with sales Saturday at $4,15, and light lots reported yesterday at $4. Slaughtering during Friday and Saturday was partially suspended, but resumed again yesterday.

The number of hogs slaughtered yesterday at the various packing houses, the number left over in the pens last evening, and the total numbered, of hogs slaughtered thus far this season, as accurately taken from the different houses, is as follows:

	Killed Sunday.	Total Killed.	In Pen.
Jackson, Hull & Co.	2,000	69,000	8,000
Richard Atkinson	1,850	42,200	6,000
Tecter, Mason & Co.	1,000	28,070	1,837
Huffman & Co.	1,500	26,210	3,000
Jones, Jarvis & Co.	1,750	20,250	2,200
Hamilton, Ricketts & Co., (estimated,)	6,000	27,595	3,000
Total	8,500	233,655	33,037

Thus it will be seen that 233,655 hogs have been slaughtered at this point up to last evening, with 33,037 left over in pen, making a total of 266,723 hogs. The receipts Saturday night by the Frankfort railroad were 2,000 head, and the arrivals on foot, particularly from Indiana were immense. All the streets leading to the pork houses were filled with hogs yesterday, from Indiana, on the road to slaughter.—*Louisville Cour. Dec. 19th.*

STATE OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—A melancholy account of the state of the Turkish army is given by a medical man in the Turkish camp. He states that 3,000 Turkish soldiers have already died, and that over 8,000 were sick and missing; and then adds:

"In addition to cholera, intermittent fever, and dysentery, the Turkish camp is visited by new plagues in the shape of typhus, ugly wounds, hunger and cold. The writer of the letter saw the troops, half of which were badly dressed, badly disciplined, and badly fed Asiatics and Egyptians, march to the Danube, almost without medical attendants. The Turks, strong in faith, reckoned on the clear skies, mildness of temperature, the promises of consignments of provisions and uniforms from Varna, and of physicians with medicines, surgical instruments, and bandages from Constantinople. Omar Pasha did everything that a general possibly could do, but his exertions to secure a footing in Wallachia and Moldavia were in vain. Rain, snow, wind, and storm, conspired against him, and the lonmy roads were soon in such a bad state that the transport of the necessaries of life for large bodies of troops was found to be impossible, and the Turkish army had no choice but to retrace its steps. The dearth of provisions begins to be very alarming, and the clothing of the men is miserable in the extreme. The skins of the newly-killed, half-starved sheep, are immediately cut up to make coverings for the naked feet of the soldiers."

A RIVER FLOWING UNDER A CITY.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser states that some persons who were engaged in grading the streets of that city on Saturday last, while working at the corner of Nesbitt street, came upon a large hole, about 20 feet deep, two feet wide at the mouth, and seven at the bottom. A stream of water, five feet deep, running in a south-east direction, was found at the bottom. The discovery has excited considerable curiosity in that vicinity.

Riot at Lasalle--Full Particulars.

This affair which has resulted in the death of two persons and much excitement in the vicinity of the scene and elsewhere, occurred on Thursday last, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the great excavation and embankment at the south end of the bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad across the Illinois river, at Lasalle. At this point there is an embankment of over 60 feet, and an excavation, about one mile from the bridge, of 70 and 80 feet. Here were collected four hundred laborers employed by Messrs. Storey, Talmadge & Conklin, contractors for the heavy work near the bridge. Among these workmen there have been various disturbances since the commencement of the work, and the ring leaders of the late riot were the same who murdered Thorn, last summer, and were acquitted.

It appears that the difficulty on Thursday grew principally out of an agreement made a short time since between all the contractors to pay $1 instead of $1,25 per day. The hands of Storey & Co., were notified that they might receive $1 and continue upon the work, or receive $1,25 for what time they had worked and leave the grounds. Accordingly Mr. Storey and his clerks commenced paying off at the store and office upon the bluffs near the works. The room was arranged so that none of the hands could enter, and the settlements were made at a window prepared for that purpose. After proceeding a short time an error was discovered in the account, when Mr. Story opened the door and informed the men of the error and told them that the pay-master would commence paying again in an hour or two, or something to that effect, when one who kept a boarding house for the hands crowded into the room, swearing that he would have the pay if it was there, at the same time striking Mr. Storey in the face and endeavoring to choke him. Two or three others now pushed in, when Storey drew a pistol and fired two or three times, severely wounding one, who died on Friday night.

During the scuffle in the room, Col. Maynard, a Superintendant of the works, and a resident of Chicago, left by the back door to find and take care of Mrs. Storey and child. While he was gone the assailants were forced from the room, and the door refastened, when the crowd commenced with axes, picks, and shovels, to break down the door. One succeeded in entering, when Storey asked his clerks whether it was best to shoot. They said "no, we had better be quiet." Mr. Storey not knowing that Maynard had gone to take care of Mrs. Storey and child, went by the back way to the house. Finding his wife gone, he started for the stable to obtain a horse on which to leave the place. The men seeing him, rushed toward the stable, shouting "kill him!" "kill him!" and with stones and shovels brutally, and almost instantly murdered him, one man striking him upon the head with a large stone after he was dead. When they had completed their terrible work, they set up a loud and fiendish yell, some shouting "now we're entitled!"

Col. Mayand, who had been threatened, after saving Mrs. Storey and child, hastened across the river to Lasalle, spread the alarm, and telegraphed to Ottawa, where the Court was in session, which many of the merchants and others of Lasalle were attending. Court immediately adjourned, and the Sheriff, accompanied by Capt. Fisher's military company, and others, started for the scene of the disturbance, and arrived by the cars in a short time. Before their arrival, the citizens of Lasalle armed themselves, took possession of the river crossings, and sixty-five or forty went over to the works, when the rioters separated, and hid among the shanties. The works were now surrounded, and the hands driven up to the office, where each one was made to pass the guard, while the foreman identified those engaged in the riot, whom the Sheriff arrested and had examined on the spot by Justice Margan. The number thus taken was twenty-eight. Three others were afterwards arrested, and all conveyed to the Ottawa jail. Before the party from across the river had reached the shanties, several of the principal rioters escaped, but were pursued by the citizens of Lasalle in all directions, but up to Saturday noon no further arrests had been made.

Mr. Albert Storey, the murdered man, was a native of Massachusetts, an old railroad contractor and a temperate resident of Chicago. His remains were buried at Lasalle on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

The name of the man who first struck Story was John Ryan. The names of those arrested cannot be ascertained.

After the arrests were made, quiet was entirely restored, and it is probable that no further disturbance will occur. It was stated, however, that the hands were determined to work no more this month, as they had money enought to support idleness for that time.

During the affray several incidents occurred which are not uninteresting. Before all of the rioters could be taken and examined by the magistrate, several shots had to be fired by the surrounding party, more to frighten than to kill, yet it is probably certain that had not the military been present, the whole twenty-eight, first arrested, would have met a very summary fate. One man endeavored to run away, when he was fired upon seven or eight times wounding him in the arm. He had a double barrel gun, which he discharged once without effect at his pursuers. He proved to be one of those who first struck Mr. Story.

When the works were surrounded and a search took place, at one of the shanties a fellow was found ascending a ladder; when he was ordered down, he refused, whereupon some one tried what virtue there was in bayonet metal. He very soon began to cry, "don't shoot, don't shoot," and speedily came down, evidently expecting "a disagreeable shot."

In another shanty a stout customer was found in a very small hole, under the floor, and entered by a trap door. The place was hardly large enough to hold a man, and was used for a sort of cellar. When asked what he was doing there, he, with remarkable simplicity and apparent innocence, exclaimed, "and sure an' *here's where I slape!*"

It was stated that there were foremen enough in the room when Mr. Storey was attacked to have kept the intruders off.

It is believed that at this time there are nearly 2000 railroad hands within one mile of Lasalle.—*Chicago Democratic Press, Dec 19th.*

Items of News and Miscellany.

S. P. Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man, is building a residence in New York city which is to cost $120,000, and will be one of the finest in the city. He has made an immense fortune from the sale of his sarsaparilla.

The body of a woman who died in Nelson county, Ky., about four years since, was disinterred a few days ago, and found to have become perfectly petrified. Its weight was 550 pounds, although the deceased weighed but 110 at the time of her death.

Kissing a pretty girl "down south," a young gentleman asked her "what made her so sweet?"

"Oh," she replied, in utter innocence, "my father is a sugar planter!"

Several bank bills disappeared very mysteriously a few nights since from the coat pocket of a Mr. Lamprey, of North Hampton, N. H., his wife's residence. A morning or two afterwards Mrs. Lamprey found a mouse's nest in her oven, in which were four young mice nicely wrapped up in the missing bills.

A few years ago a cargo of ice was imported into England from Norway. Not having such an article in the Custom House schedules, application was made to the Treasury and to the Board of Trade, and after some delay, it was decided that the ice should be entered as "*dry goods*;" but the whole cargo had melted before the doubt was cleared up.

Mr. James Bartlett, Jr., of Talbot county, Md., slaughtered on the 12th inst., five hogs, average age 16 months, and weighing 1,997 pounds.

It is stated that a woman named Betsey Stafford was convicted of larceny at New Castle, Del., last week, and sentenced to receive 12 lashes.

A survey has been made by the proper persons for a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Anthony. Two surveys have been taken, one where the river is 1,600 feet wide, and the other where it is 900 feet.

The European *Times* says:—"The continuance of the misunderstanding between the operatives and the employers, in some portions of this country, has a very serious—we might almost say, a ruinous—influence on trade."

BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS.—The Young Catholic Friends' Society, of this city, are extending their sphere of usefulness in providing for the wants of poor children whose parents are unable to provide for them. The society numbers 400 active young men, and thus far in the season have provided nearly 200 boys with complete suits of clothing. They expect to clothe 700 more. There are in Baltimore about twenty similar associations, identified with the various religious denominations, who are actively engaged in clothing the poor, and whose active exertions in such a noble philantropy entitle them to the substantial aid of the charitable and wealthy. —*Balt. Sun.*

(Done for the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, by DEM JOHN.)

A Pig in a Carpet-Bag.

Since people have got to carrying dogs, bundles, chests of tools, loaded market-baskets, and such like truck, inside omnibusses, we presume no regular patron of the Kip & Brown, the Murphy, or another line, would be much surprised to hear of a pig being transported in a carpet-bag, and that carpet bag bundled into a Broadway omnibus besides. A pretty strong proof that such a thing could be done, was witnessed in a Broadway omnibus a few days since.

The day was rainy, and everybody out of doors in bad humor, of course—particularly such as after waiting under a dilapidated awning, or in a dripping doorway, for half an hour, rush out into the mud and run the risk of their lives to get a 'bus, and be told by twelve inside that it's "all full." As a general thing, persons thus bluff'd off cypher their way back to the pavement the best way they can, and wait for another chance. But there are some who will not stand it, and force their way into the vehicle, no matter how many object.

One of these won't be refused persons paid liberally for his boorishness, as the story will show. An omnibus filled with its complement of twelve, was hailed by a big man in a wet shaggy coat, and carrying a large carpet-bag. The driver stopped, of course. Who ever heard of a driver fancying his stage full.

"All full!" "Go on, driver!" "There's no room here, sir!"

And a dozen other exclamations came from the insiders; but the driver sat still on his box, and the dripping stranger pulled away at the door, which a man was holding together by the strap. The outsider was too strong for the inside, however, and pulling the door open, jammed in, and passed roughly along over boots and gaiters, to the front of the stage. Here he deposited his carpet-bag upon the feet of a lady passenger, and crowded about one-third of his huge person upon the bit of spare space on the opposite seat, and "faced the audience."

"A pretty *idea*, to keep a man standing out in the rain and mud, wasn't it!" exclaimed the angry intruder.

The ladies looked at each other and smiled, while the men laughed outright.

"Maybe I've been among civilized people *some* time in my life," said the now fairly "riled" stranger, "even *of* they didn't have painted stages and painted people in 'em."

This drew a deprecating glance from the ladies, while the gentlemen looked as if they wouldn't mind pitching the fellow out.

"We-e-e-e!" came from the carpet-bag.

"Hello! what's that?" asked a little man with big hair and a thin voice.

"A pig in a carpet bag!" shouted another.

"We-o-o-o-ooh-ooh-ooh-wo-e-e-e!" from the carpet-bag.

"Throw it out!" cried the man with the thin voice.

"There aint any pig there!" roared the shaggy coat. "Them's my close, and noth'n else."

"Woo-o-o-o!"

"The deuce there aint," from the little man.

"Pitch him out, with live pork."

"Let 'em try it!" roared the shaggy man. "Who's again to do it?"

"Wee-e-e-e!-ooh-ooh-wee-e-e!"

"Gentlemen, we can't stand this any longer—go out with your hog, you brute!" cried the little man, assuming immense indignation.

"Stop the stage and let me out!" cried one of the ladies.

"I tell you I aint got no pig in that bag," growled the shaggy man—"I'll bet ten dollars on it. The critter is somewhere else—in some of the seats maybe."

"Wee-o-e-e!"

Here the alarm of the ladies began to be intense. Several insisted on getting out, and one improvised a very good feint at a faint.

"Sit still," said the little man—"I'll go out and see the driver. This nuisance is not to be borne any longer."

The stage was stopped, and the little man got out, and did see the driver—enough, at any rate, to hand up his sixpence—and then walked straight into Stuyvesant Institute, lectureship, as he entered the door, rather a quizzical look at the people in the stage.

"Who is that fellow?" growled the shaggy coat. "I've a mind to get out and thrash him. The idee of my having a pig in that carpet-bag!"

"That man!" answered the person addressed, "that is Signor Blitz, the ventriloquist and magician."

"*The Devil!*"

"No, not quite; but rather a 'clus' relation—You can go on, driver."

SELLING OUT AN ASSOCIATION.—The property of Judge Forsyth, of Kingston, N. Y., whose financial operations, and subsequent sudden departure for Europe, a few months ago, created no little sensation in Wall street, is to be sold at public auction this week. Among the articles in the inventory, indicative of the luxurious style in which the "absquatulator" lived, are some ornamented medallion carpets, made to order, costing $700 each; mirrors, costing $600 each; silk velvet sofas; a piano-forte, worth $400; costly silver ware; a superb library, paintings, and other works of art; three gray horses, which cost $1,200; any quantity of rare wines; superb wines, from the royal manufactory of Prussia; solid silver tankards; trays and punch bowls, lined with gold.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PENNSYLVANIAN.—Mr. John Beck, sr., died on the 17th inst., at Shrewsbury, Pa., where he had resided over fifty years. He voted at every Presidential election since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and was the oldest citizen in that section of York county. He had, at the time of his death, thirteen children, sixty-four grand children, one hundred and sixty great-grand-children, and five great-great grand-children, two hundred and forty-two descendants in all, two hundred and six of whom survived him, viz: six children, fifty grand-children, one hundred and forty-five great-grand-children, and three great-great-grand-children. At the time of his decease there were five generations living in Shrewsbury.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE OF THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.—Some of the passengers in the steamship Crescent City, at New Orleans, from Havana, have prepared a "manifesto" against the Cuban Government for overhauling her there and keeping her over night. It is said to be a fierce paper, and breathes war. A correspondent of the New York Express, who was a passenger on the Crescent City, rather unceremoniously pricks this bubble. It is well known that by a regulation of the port of Havana, no vessel can pass the Moro after sunset. It seems the the Crescent City got under weigh and attempted to pass the Moro after the flag had been lowered, and was of course compelled to heave to, and go back to the anchorage.

☞ The Duke of Alba, who got into trouble with young Mr. Soule, for some disparaging remarks upon the dress of Mrs. Soule, at a ball in Madred, has apologized for the offence. At first the Duke refused to consent to give redress in either way, upon the plausible pretext that his adversary was in reality urging on a political quarrel. But the story is now that public opinion having declared itself unanimously against him, as is not astonishing in a country renowned for the chivalrous respect which it has always paid to beauty, the Duke settled the matter by giving the apology demanded.—*Phil. Ledger.*

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—A letter, dated Paita, November 1, says that a party of twenty-five men, whose leader had made himself obnoxious to the Peruvian government by publishing certain facts in Lima newspapers, sought the protection of the United States Consul, S. J. Oakford, Esq., at Tombez, which was granted. The National Guard surrounded the house and fired into it, killing one man, wounding two others, and endangering the lives of the consul and his family. The refugees were forcibly carried away, and the consul threatened with arrest.

THE MCDONOUGH CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the United States, in five of the cases argued at the present term, in which the question was of sundry titles to the different tracts of land claimed by the representatives of the late John McDonough, of New Orleans, under pretended titles from the French authorities of either Louisiana or Florida. These, says the Washington Star, are all the McDonough cases so far decided.

☞ Bates' Theatre at St. Louis was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars on Saturday morning, by the falling in of the roof, and the consequent overthrow of a part of the walls. Fortunately, and strangely too, no one was hurt. The accident was the result of a defect in the plans of the architect, who did not properly sustain the roof. Mr. Bates estimates his loss at $7,000 or $8,000.—*Cin. Com.*

LIBERAL OFFER.—Francis W. Hughes, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, offers $5000 for the establishment of a Miner's Hospital at Pottsville, provided $15,000 is raised by other parties for this purpose.

QUITE A FORTUNE.—Hector Jennings, of Sandusky, Ohio, has been notified by his attorney in London, that he is undisputed heir to one-half the Jennings estate in England—about $60,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grand Juvenile Concert.**—Mr. D. SHEYOCK 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 performers will consist of 250 Children, Pupils of the School, Mr. WAMELINK will preside at the Piano.

Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 25 cents; to be had at KLEDER'S, MELLOR'S, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

For particulars, see programme. dec20:3t

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. Bagaley,
Samuel Rea,	Robert Bruland, Jr.,
S. Harbaugh,	Isaac M. Bennock,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Samuel M. Kier,	William Bingham,
John S. Dilworth,	Francis Sellers,
J. Schoonmaker,	William B. Hays,
John Shipton.	SAMUEL L. MARSHELL,

dec20:3t Secretary.

☞ **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. [dec19:1t

☞ **Fresh Venison** just received at MURRAY & OLIVER'S, corner Wood and Fifth streets, under St. Clair Hotel. dec20

Patricks & Friend.

☞ **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 on 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.

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIER'S *Petroleum* to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige 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 and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no one or two values, not only as a local remedy in *Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificates of the celebrated D. V. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best Physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing: it threw the poison to the surface of my body, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicine had failed.

D. V. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [aug27:4dew

PHILADELPHIA CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
171 *Chestnut st., opposite the State House.*

H. W. SAFFORD,

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

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

Also, a large assortment of the above goods constantly for sale, wholesale or retail. [mar15y—df.m.n.

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

MR. J. 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 since 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 Kier's Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct25

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

President—HON. AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
Secretary—THOMAS H. WILSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. O. Heister,	Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson, Jr.,	Thomas Gillespie,
William P. Fahnestock,	John R. Cox,
Harvey Bollman,	Jacob Peters,
John Walker, Jr.,	William Colder, Jr.,
Jacob S. Haldeman,	Aaron Bornbaugh.

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,
Office, in Lafayette Buildings,
(entrance on Wood street.)

jel8

☞ **ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.**

J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 126 Water street.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead	W. J. Anderson,
B. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Eizer,	H. B. Wilkins,
W. W. Dallas,	Charles Kent,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
A. P. Anshutz,	Joseph Kaye,
	William Wilkinson.

jan8

☞ **NELSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES.**—Post Office Buildings, Third street. Likenesses taken in all kinds of weather, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., giving an accurate artistic and animate likeness, unlike and vastly superior to the common cheap daguerreotypes, at the following cheap prices: $1.50, $2, $3, $4, $5 and upward, according to the size and quality of case or frame.

Rooms for children, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

N. B.—Likenesses of sick or deceased persons taken in any part of the city. [nov29:1y

☞ **ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,** HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 52 MARKET street, Pittsburgh—Manufacturer of WROUGHT IRON PIPE, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS and CHILSON'S FURNACES, Registers, Ventilators, Tin Pipes, and every Article required in their line.

Particular attention paid to the erection of Heating, Ventilating and Drying Apparatus, by Steam Apparatus, Hot Water, and Chilson's Furnace. nov6:2m

☞ **Dr. Larzette's Juno Cordial,** or PROCREATIVE ELIXIR, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Weakness, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. As an Invigorating Remedy it is unequalled. Also a certain Remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, Loss of Muscular Energy, and Female Weakness. Sold only at No. 140 THIRD street Pittsburgh. oct15:6t

☞ **CURTAINS, Curtain Materials, and** Curtain Trimmings of every description, Furniture Plushes, Brocatelles, &c., Lace and Muslin Curtains, N. Y. Painted Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Pins, Bands, &c., at wholesale and retail.

W. H. CARRYS,
No. 169 Chesnut street, corner Fifth, Philadelphia.

Curtains Made and Trimmed in the very newest French style. [mar20:1y

☞ **Cornal Cornal! Cornal!** A great many people are now wonderfully tormented with corns. A certain remedy will be found in Dr. CORNS'S CORN PLASTER, for sale by Dr. GEO. S. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

Price, retail at 12½ and 20 cts. per box. sep8

☞ Liberal deductions to those who buy to sell again.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley. PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 536—Meets every Tuesday evening. MERIDITH ENCAMPMENT, No. 57—Meets first and third Friday of each month. mar25:1y

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of CITY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first and third WEDNESDAY of every month,