ELEKEKE.

THE NEW UNDINE.

FROM LIEUT. WALPOLE'S "FOUR YEARS IN THE PACIFIC."

So innocent-arch, so cunning simple,
From beneath her gathered wimple,
Glancing with black-headed eyes,
Till the lightning laughters dimple
The baby-roses in her cheeks;
Then away she flies.—*Tennyson.*

Even now, writing in other lands, with other scenes and other hopes around me, my gratitude is strongly to those who so kindly nursed me during the hours of pain and suffering. Nothing could have been greater than their unbought kindness. My hut was one large *room*, and a curtain across divided it into two when required. But the greater portion of the time was passed under the large overhanging roof, or down among the trees by the river. The landlord was a noble old fellow, and as fine a gentleman as a chief ought to be: three little girls, who lived with him were my nurses, and they in turn had people to wait on them. It is a difficult thing for pen to describe beauty more especially when it has become a thing long passed; and bright as the fancy may picture, and vivid as is still the recollection, pen and ink are too matter of fact for any such vision to subside into. The eldest, Elekeke, or the walking one was quite a child; such a one she was as poets picture angels, a very Undine without her soul. At the age of eight years, she was, perhaps, as old as a child in England of eleven, and all untamed as Nature made her. The old couple into whose hands the children had fallen, for they were no kin of theirs, disprised education, and except a few lessons the elder one had from a French missionary, who was attracted by her beauty, they were ignorant of all learning or creed. The few words of religion they had thus gained, she had woven into a creed of her own, which, mixing with legend and superstition, had become a faith as curious as it was wild.

Elekeke said the Kanakas loved to learn to read because it taught them how to make money. "And do you not want to read?" "No, no, there is the bright sky, there the rivers; the flowers are fresh—I want no more."

Elekeke—for the others were but attendant nymphs on her—was very fair, almost amounting to what the natives call *poparee*, and her hair was thin and beautifully fine. She had eyes that startled, flashed, gleamed, and would have been hurtful to their very brightness, had not the soft white in which they were set, and their voluptuous swimming, tempered them to all maidenly beauty; then the long eyelash, which, drooping, veiled their lustre, which so fine and glossy, that all the cutting flash was forgotten, and a love for what was so dovelike and soft succeeded, till again the flash came, but only again to subdue and delight. Her complexion was a clear brunette, whose well-marked veins showed the healthy blood coursing with wild pulse all over; the mouth, a bower of roses, concealing beds of pearls. The springy, bounding step, the coquettish wreath of fresh flowers, the neat dress, which showed a foot and ankle that neither shoe nor stocking concealed, yet turned and chiselled like a Grecian statue—such were the fairy forms of my attendants, and, wake when I would, there they sat, for while one or other watched, the rest slept around on the mats; the feather-fan was playing over me, and the active kind eye inquired if there was a want, that it might be instantly satisfied. Occupation they had none, save to pass away time, and really they did it merrily. The very kitten about the house, though a cheerful, lively Creature enough, was quite eclipsed by their playful glee. Now they danced, leaped or sang; each hour was happy, and at eve the fun was faster, the sports more lively, as if envious of night, when they must lie down and be quiet. The woods were explored for fresh wreaths, and each day more fragrant and brighter hued flowers decked their heads; every day was a *fete*; they toiled at pleasure, still were always pleased.

We soon became great friends; and though the old lady secretly I think, held me very cheap, as despising her cookery, still she showed it only by concocting worse mixtures; and when I yielded up a wound to her especial healing, even she became gracious and friendly.

The love of flowers among the natives amounts to a perfect passion, and they will go any distance to get a peculiar sort of blossom for their wreaths. When I was better, many and many were the longing picnic walks we had up glen and valley in search of fresh and sweet jewels for the *races* or wreaths they loved. Then choosing out a deep shade, they would sit and weave them.

"And the sweet orange flower,
And the creeping jamine bowers,
From their swinging censers cast
Their richest odors, and their last.

At times they sang or told some story, let out the tales of their neighbors, commented on foreign habits, or, with fear and many looks behind, and creeping closer together, told of old times and savage gods, and frightful vengence. This mode of treatment effected a cure sooner than medicine could have done;—and were convalescence to be always as sweet, methinks I would be always getting better, always recovering.

On a morning my house was a levee, and weighty were the discussions that passed. Every article was examined, and yet nothing lost. Elekeke used to say, "once Kanaka used to be a sad thief; his heart was big for all he saw; but now—no." The reason appeared to be the undefined dread of stealing anything that had a written name upon it.—This seemed a check on stealing more strict than taboo of old. Pictures were a vast fund of delight and they would look at them most intensely, and then exclaim, with a gesture of impatience, "Why do not they go on? why do they all stay still?"—The map used to give them great offence. "Miti, very good that; but, soon the Kanaka will learn to make a map; then he will put England very small, and Hawaii very large."

All their dates appeared uncertain, and seemed to depend upon some other event; for instance Zepa, the landlady, was born when a coca-nut tree that now shot up some sixty feet, was planted; and Elekeke herself dated her birth from a large pile of wood Kekaanoa had made in Waikiki.

The levee over, there was the bathing; then lounging about, the chief exertion being to evade the sun, that shot his rays now here, now there with fiery heat. The physic, which a medical man who attended me so liberally ordered, was always a subject of contention, and was drained as a great gift from me by various visitors.

I was for a long while too ill to move, but directly pain ceased, there was a calm sense of enjoyment, a sense of the pleasure of mere existence that was delightful. And thus passed day after day, until the only pain left arose from the conviction that it was sadly sinful thus to waste precious life.

"Oh, let him seize
From pleasure while he can! The scorching ray
Here pierceth not, impregnate with disease;
Then let his length the loitering pilgrim lay,
And gaze, untired, the morn, the noon, the eve away."

Certainly it was a delightful life—the hut sounds low, but it was neither low, dirty, nor small; a cool breeze always nestled about it, fanning, protecting use. In front, about fifty yards of lay the river, where the family—thanks to my example, for bathing is half prohibited—used to spend half the day. There was a large slab of rock which jutted out over the stream; up this the three little girls would run, keeping time to a noisy song, and jumped in hand in hand to the tune; then emerging nearly to the middle, like a stick that is thrown in most graceful symmetry, (for these three were very Graces,) wish a saucy toss of the head they threw back their streaming hair, and then such gamed such shouts! pursuits, flight, diving, and screams of gay, hearty, ringing laughter! Oh, they were a happy set and when tried would come and sit in the sun as idly occupied as even their lazy natures could wish, combing their hair, which in its silken glossy beauty seemed to need no such care; anointing their bodies with oil; bathing to cool themselves; sitting in the sun to get dry; eating and sleeping. The day was one busy round of doing nothing, yet much too short for the amusements they found in perfect idleness.

Leaving the Taylor Party.

Philander Boner, well known to our citizens, called at our office to-day, and says that although a supporter of Gen. Taylor at the last Presidential election; he is now done with the whig party; and never intends to vote another whig ticket.

We have no doubt that there are thousands in Ohio of the same sort. Old galvanized Taylor whiggery is defunct.—*Ohio Statesman, Oct. 24.*

GOING IT STRONG.—In Clover township, Jefferson county, Gamble had seventy votes, and Fuller not one!—This is going in for the support of a man with vengence and can't be beat in the State.—*Mountain Sentinel.*

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

A Desperate Undertaking.

The Philadelphia *News* has thrown itself into the arena as the especial champion and defender of General TAYLOR's administration. We wish it much joy in this unenviable business. Senator SANDERSON still has the cool effrontery to declare that the recent election in Pennsylvania was not a decision against Taylorism! We can scarcely take patience to reason with a man who is so purblind as not to see the clearest fact. In relation to the Tariff of 1846, the *News* asserts that "nine-tenths of the people of the State are opposed to that measure and in favor of more adequate protection to American industry than it affords." Now, we again repeat that the people of Pennsylvania are perfectly satisfied with the "protection" afforded by the present tariff, and so decided at the polls. It is well known that the Federal party made the repeal of the Tariff of 1846 an issue during the recent campaign. In all the conventions and public meetings of that party, "repeal!" was the word.

The Federal presses too sounded the cry of "Repeal." And so determined were the Federal Monopolists to overthrow the present excellent Revenue system, that they even started newspapers, *professing* to be governed by the glorious principles of democracy, to advocate their obnoxious and abominable heresies. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania boldly met the issue presented by our opponents; and in State and country conventions, our friends passed strong and decided resolutions, approving of the tariff of 1846. How the editor of the *News* can construe the result of the election into evidence that "nine-tenths of the people are in favor of that measure," is mysterious! The truth is, the political policy of the administration of JAMES K. POLK, has been nobly vindicated by the people of Pennsylvania; and a *vote of censure* has been passed upon the present proscriptive, dishonest, weak and contemptible administration. If the *News* don't like the result, he must "grin and bear it!"

The Speakership—Dr. McClintock.

It is with much pleasure that we observe an article in the "Pittsburgh Morning Post" recommending Doct. *Jonas R. McClintock*, of that county, as a suitable candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives; and we may here say that the propriety of placing the Doctor in that position suggested itself to us as soon as we heard of his election. Although not personally acquainted with Dr. McClintock, we know him to be one of the most intelligent and radical Democrats in Pennsylvania, and the very fact of his election as a Representative in the Legislature from Allegheny County, where the balance of the ticket was beaten about 1,000 votes, is conclusive evidence of his great personal popularity. It is not often the case that the noble phalanx of Allegheny Democrats are permitted to enjoy the proud satisfaction of electing one of their candidates; yet, when they do so, we think it is incumbent upon their brethern of other portions of the State to congratulate them by every possible complimentary recognition of their success. Here, then, is a fine opportunity for the display of this kindly and magnanimous feeling, and we hope to see it carried out by every Democratic member of the House.

Besides we have reason to believe that Doct. M'Clintock is peculiarly qualified for the discharge of the duties of Speaker. He is commanding in personal appearance, prompt in action, of quick perception, well informed in regard to the rules of parliamentary usages, graceful in manners and noted for decision of character. With such qualities he could not fail to fill the Speaker's chair with ability and credit, and with the honors of which we trust he will be invested.—*Washington Examiner.*

MR. GAMBLE.

The Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, *Republican* printed at the residence of the Democratic Canal Commissioner elect, says of Mr. Gamble:

"As we remarked some time since, he will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office, a thorough practical knowledge of the various works of public improvement throughout the State, a vigorous mind and habits of industry, devoted to a conscientious discharge of the important and responsible duties of the station. He has no branch of the party to serve, none to oppose; he looks upon himself as elected by the whole Democratic party. Mr. Gamble is a firm, consistant Democrat; and goes in for keeping up a strict party organization—and we assure our friend Harper, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, that no *Guerrilla* Democrat will receive any encouragement from him in the way of office. Our friends may rely upon it, that in Mr. G., they have the right kind of material for a good and faithful officer."

This is clear and explicit, and must be highly satisfactory to the true democracy of the State, whose votes placed Mr. GAMBLE in office. The Guerrillas and Kickapoos, must stand aside, and make way for honest and incorruptible Democrats, men who never wore "Buckeye beads" around their necks, and never sold themselves to the Federal monopolists for thirty pieces of silver.

The Cass Bell with Russia.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune* in his last letter, says. "The journals, with no exception worth naming, proclaim that a clear *casus belli* will be established, if Russia lifts a finger against Turkey. The Times, hitherto Austro-Russian, heads this new coalition of all good hearts against a tyranny which would make Europe into a scaffold, and use the administrative power of nations as an instrument of private torture and vengeance in the hands of the most malicious of the ruling powers. Our Mediterranean fleet is no doubt already bearing up to the scene of dispute, and the government is examining the capability of the seaports to afford an effective manning to fresh ships of war. Private sympathy too, is hurrying outward. This morning's paper's contain a note from Mr. Crawshay, the great iron master, in which he lays down £500 as the nest-egg of a fund to be subscribed by private England towards the expenses of the Sultan in his prospective conflict."

The Next Speaker of the House.

The Democracy of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, have presented Dr. J. R. McCLINTOCK, as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The Doctor is represented as being a gentleman of very considerable abilities, and well qualified for the office. His triumphant election in such a hot bed of whiggery as Allegheny county, certainly speaks volumes in his favor and it would be nothing more than paying a deserved compliment to the sterling democracy of that county, for their gallant conduct at the late election, to give them the choice of Speaker.—*Mountain Sent.*

The Cliff Mine.

The Detroit Commercial Bulletin has been very politely furnished by Col. Sheldon McKnight, the energetic agent of the Boston and Pittsburgh Mining Company, with the following statement of the amount of copper shipped from the Cliff Mine this season:

Total amount delivered at Cleveland this season	761,794 tons.
Cargo on board the Spartan, now on its way down the lake from the Sault	95 "
Cargo on propeller Montezuma	32,127 "
Making an aggregate of shipments thus far of	876,464 "

Col. McKnight adds that he expects to be able to make up the amount of 1,000 tons by the close of the season. It may not be improper for us to add, that if energy and enterprise can accomplish it, Col. McKnight will redeem his promise.

TO PRINTERS.—We call the attention of the craft to the advertisement of R. C. WILSON, in to-day's paper. He offers for sale a splendid new Washington Printing Press at a bargain.

The Chester County Bank.

STRANGE PRINCIPLE OF LAW.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that a suit was recently brought before a justice of Chester county, Pa., to recover from the Chester County Bank payment of some of the notes which the officers of the bank allege to be a part of the bills stolen from Dr. Darlington, its President a year or two ago, while on his way from Philadelphia to West Chester. On the hearing, the President of the bank offered himself as a witness, to prove knowledge on the part of the plaintiffs, who are a respectable firm of brokers in Philadelphia, of the fact of the bank's having repudiated all its outstanding old issues, on account of their having been stolen. On this showing, the justice intimating that he should give judgment for the bank, the counsel for the plaintiffs withdrew the suit. The Ledger says:

"The officers of the Chester County Bank, and the justice, too, it seems, before whom the suit was brought, hold to the opinion that it is only necessary, as a defence against claimants, to prove that the bill for which payment is claimed was of the number stolen, and that due notice having been given of the fact, the claimant must prove that he gave a valuable consideration for it, and that he has taken it *bona fide* in the usual course of business, and with due caution. This may be law, but we doubt it. In our opinion, it would be juster and more reasonable to put the *onus probandi* on the bank. As regards the suit mentioned above, we understand the notes on which payment is claimed were received by the firm here from their correspondents in the regular course of trade at par, as can, it is said, br proven, and probably will be on another hearing. They were not bought up, as has been intimated, on speculation But it is not of this particular suit that we have desired to speak so much, as it has been to censure the principle set up by the bank of choosing to consider all holders of its old issue dishonest, who cannot prove they came honestly by them."

Col. Geo. W. Thompson

The Democracy of the Wheeling District have nominated this gentleman as their candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. ALEX. NEWMAN. Col. THOMPSON is one of the best Democrats in the Union—he is an eloquent and powerful speaker, a chaste writer, and is popular with the people. We have no doubt but that he will be elected by a large majority—he certainly will be, if the Democracy of Western Virginia only do their duty.

Ship Building in the United States.

One of the immediate advantages which the United States will gain by the reciprocity between England and this country in the carrying trade, will be the impetus which it will give to the ship building. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo—in fact, all of our cities and towns bordering on the great lakes and rivers, will at once go into the business. In a short time, there will be as many vessels constructed at those places as there are on the Atlantic coast at present, and the spectacle will frequently be presented of ships, barks and brigs, built of materials from the forest within a mile of the ship yards, and laden with western produce, clearing for English ports direct. This has been the case to a certain extent already, but a revolution is at hand that will astonish the world by its results.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Some of the finest vessels that carry the American flag on the ocean, have been built at Pittsburgh. This city possesses unequalled facilities for conducting this branch of business. The U. S. Steamship Allegheny, which was built of Iron by our skilled workmen, is one of the most beautiful and substantial vessels in the world.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—A dispatch from Montreal, dated October 2d, says:

It has been finally decided that the seat of government shall be changed from Montreal to Toronto. This movement will advance the cause of annexation in the former place, while, for the time being, it will undoubtedly retard it in Toronto.

Mr. L. M. Viger, the Receiver General of Canada, has resigned his office. It is likewise reported that Mr. Leslie, the Provisional Secretary, has done the same thing.

THE DAY BOOK CLOSED.—The New York Merchant's Day Book reports the other "Day Book" to be dead, and seems little disposed to "save its *bacon*." The amount of $10,101 is given as the loss by the defunct concern. A bad "Book" keeper that, we should think. The paper was a strong advocate of Federal whiggery.

THE PHILADELPHIA "KILLERS."—A young lady and two or three men were attacked by these villains, on Monday night, and several houses were brickbatted in Moyamensing, and one house robbed. Nothing was done to them. Perhaps that part of Philadelphia means to give it up to the rascals.

☞ The Waynesburgh *Messenger* has a strong article advocating the election of Maj. MCCAULIN, of that county, as Speaker of the Senate. The Major is a radical Democrat and an accomplished gentleman. He would make an able, prompt and dignified Presiding officer.

Ad Valorem vs. Specific Duties--The Difference in a Nutshell.

The New Orleans Courier thus shows, in brief the difference between the working of the democratic and whig tariff:

The whigs seem to be determined on altering the features of the revenue act of 1846. They find fault in a special manner with the principle of collecting duties on imported goods in proportion to their value, or as they are usually called, ad valorum. We cannot, for the life of us, perceive any reason for annulling this mode of collecting the revenue. It strikes us as the most fair and equitable that can be devised, and infinitely preferable to specific duties, or duties levied on good according to quantity, weight, or measures. In this later way, a thousand cigars, that were purchased in Havana for $100, pay no higher duty than cigars that were bought at $10 a thousand. A cask or claret that cost $200 in Bordeaux, will be charged with no more duty at the custom-house than a cask that cost $15 or $20.

This plan is manifestly unjust. It favors the rich man, because his luxuries are taxed no higher than the poor man's necessaries. Thus tea at $5 a pound, pays no more than tea at 50 cents—the same thing of sugar, coffee, wines of all kinds, cigars. Cannel coal at two dollars a barrel pays no more duty than the common quality used by blacksmiths.

Mr. R. J. Walker, in one of his reports to Congress, puts the case of State-law, which should exact the same amount of taxation on a marble palace that is exacted from a poor man's dwelling that was built for $200. Extravagant as this supposed case may seem, it is really in strict accordance with the principle of specific duties.

St Louis Convention.

The proceedings of the St. Louis Railroad Convention posess but little interest to the general reader. On the 18th Judge TREAT, of Missouri, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as an important means, as necessary and preliminary to the construction of a great trunk railroad to the Pacific ocean in California, it is the first duty of the American Congress, immediately on its assembling together, to make provision for the establishment of military posts from the western confines of our western States to the Pacific ocean. That these posts should be established numerously in all proper places, not far distant from each other; and that civilized and productive settlements should be encouraged around them by liberal sales or grants of the public lands, and by extending ample protection to the settlers.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to construct, or authorize the construction of a national line of telegraph along the route which may be determined upon by national authority for the great railway to the Pacific—said line of telegraph to be constructed in connection with the military posts named in the preceding resolution, and to be pushed to completion as early as practicable.

☞ The Easton Argus understands that the Whigs have sent for Thos. Butler King, being apprehensive that he would not be at Washington on the opening of Congress. One vote is of some consequence to Whiggery under this Administration.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The national debt of Austria was, in 1848, about one hundred and five millions sterling; the wars, which have dislocated almost every province of her dominion, must have enormously augmented her liabilities.

☞ It is estimated that in little more than twenty years, the export of cattle from Aberdeenshire to London alone has amounted to 160,000.

☞ Francis Roberts, a member of the Minnesota Legislature, and one of the first settlers of the Territory, died on the 27th ult. at St. Paul.

☞ The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Governor Dinsmore for re-election.

☞ John O'Connell, who at the time of Smith O'Brien's trial was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and a fine of £10, for refusing to testify, was discharged at the expiration of his term on payment of his fine.

☞ There are 1145 ministers of the gospel in Indiana; giving one minister to every 1185 persons; so that admitting the average attendance upon the public services of each minister to be 200, only about one-sixth part of the entire population attend regularly upon preaching.

☞ The Mississippi Slavery Convention have passed a resolution endorsing the views set forth in Mr. Calhoun's Address, and recommending a Convention of the slaveholding States, to be held at Nashville, on the first Monday in June next.

☞ The Caledonia Railway Line, as we learn from a London letter, with a capital of £4,306,000 has just announced its inability to pay a shilling of dividend. The shares were at one time worth upwards of £60, and the price is now £13.

☞ The introduction of cotton in Egypt is attributable to Mahomet Ali; two hundred thousand bales are annually exported to Liverpool and Manchester. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent there.

☞ Thomas M. Rodney, Esq., United States Consul to Matanzas, sailed from Wilmington, Del., in the barque Elizabeth J. on Monday evening.

☞ It is announced in the Journal des Debats that a stratum of coal of considerable extent has been discovered in the vicinity of the Nile, toward Upper Egypt. It was traced out by a French Civil Engineer, and will be immediately worked.

☞ The country in the vicinity of Montpelier, Vermont, was visited by a severe snow-storm on the 13th inst. Some of the high lands are said to have been covered with from three to six inches of snow.

☞ The Sisters of Charity at Detroit have refused to take the proceeds of a benefit at the theatre in that city, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a hospital.

☞ Ex-President Tyler has lately written a letter upon the proviso, to Judge Huntington, of Indiana, in which he holds that that measure as applied to California is a mere abstraction, and that free soil is now just as secure in New Mexico as it is in Minnesota.

☞ We understan that the Presbyterian Congregation of Lancaster city, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. McNair, have determined to erect a new edifice for public worship. It will occupy the site of the old building, and is intended to be constructed after the latest and most approved style of architecture.

☞ A census of the free white population of South Carolina has just been taken, showing the number to be 280,335, being an increase of 23,269 in the last ten years,

From Minnesota—Indian Battles, &c.

We copy from the St. Paul Chronicle and Register the following late intelligence of matters and things in Minnesota.

Battle between the Half-Breeds and Chippewas.—A battle was fought, we learn, a few days since at Pecagomon Lake, about 120 miles north-east of St. Paul, between a family of Half-Breeds named Le Praire, and the band of Chippewas who acknowledge Shunia (Silver) as chief. The number of Half-Breeds was five—three men and two boys—the strength of the Indians from ten to twelve. The parties were divided by a small stream—one side of which is covered with timber, the other side is prairie; the Half-Breeds being on the timber side, had the advantage, but the Indians continued the fight for about two or three hours. The Indians lost one man killed, two mortally and three or four slightly wounded. Their chief was badly wounded while attempting to restore peace. Such an outbreak has long been expected, the Half-Breeds being concerned in selling rum and spirits to the Indians. The Half-Breeds suffered no loss, with the exception that one of the ears of Louis Le Praire was taken off by a rifle ball.

Treaties with the Indians.—Governors Ramsey and Chambers have been in conference with the Sioux at Mendota, near Fort Snelling, for several days. The number of Indians in attendance is about 3,000. We regret to learn that there is little hope of effecting any thing like a general treaty with them at present. They allege the season is too far advanced for this, and some other reasons, they decline entertaining any proposition of the kind this season. The commissioners are to meet the Half-Breeds at the same place, to treat with them for a reservation, for a tract of land they own on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Lake Pepin, some 35 miles on the river, extending back 15 miles. They will also meet the Wapatee, Wapokotee Sissetons, bands of the Sioux, to negotiate with them for the lands they own. It will be recollected, by those not much acquainted with Indian affairs, that every nation, united by a common tie annulling this mode of collecting the revenue. It strikes us as the most fair and equitable that can be devised, and infinitely preferable to specific duties, or duties levied on good according to quantity, weight, or measures. In this later way, a thousand cigars, that were purchased in Havana for $100, pay no higher duty than cigars that were bought at $10 a thousand. A cask or claret that cost $200 in Bordeaux, will be charged with no more duty at the custom-house than a cask that cost $15 or $20.

The Sioux Visit.—On the 22d the town of St. Paul was visited by almost the entire population, composing the two lower band of Sioux Indians, (Wabashaw's and Red Wings,) on their way to the payment at Fort Snelling. They came in their canoes, a fleet of some eighty or ninety vessels, laden, besides men, women and children, with dogs, cooking utensils, buffalo skins, forming the covering of their "tepees," &c. They stopped one day at St. Paul's and on the next proceeded to the fort.

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkaville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONLY and SOLE agent for the above mentioned District, and that none is genuine but what has the name and address printed on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise notice that the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The Pure and only Genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. aug31:3m

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIFTY-THREE HOURS ON A JURY.—From Thursday morning till Saturday afternoon, twelve men were confined in one of the rooms of the new Court House. The writer of this was one of them. There is something terrible in the thoughts of imprisonment, even when there is no disgrace attached to it; but under he peculiar circumstances *our* confinement in the Jury room forms an era in our career, to which we will always look back with pleasurable emotions.—Not that the result of our deliberations was by any means satisfactory; but there was something so grand in the composition of the company, such a compound of accords and discords developing themselves into a most heavenly unity! But few regrets would have been felt had the Judge acted obstinately and re-ordered us to our room, there to remain till we could agree. Some of our accommodations were not of the best sort. Our sleeping apparatus was decidedly in bad taste, but we consoled ourselves by reading the letters of the California emigrants. The burden of others woes gave us relief. To the constables, Dougherty and Quinn, we all remain under lasting obligations. No time shall obliterate from the tablets of our memory their many acts of kindness. But to Allen Brown, Esq., we are under peculiar obligations. He visited us twice a day. His baskets were well filled with the best his house could afford which is saying a great deal for our fare. One fault we found: His visits were too unfrequent. Three times a day would have suited better. But for this lack of attention we were compensated by the *extra groceries* which his ample pockets supplied. Brown seems to appreciate the discovery of the poet:

The turnpike road to people's hearts, I find,
Lies in their mouths, or I mistake mankind.

And, furthermore, the juro rs seemed to *agree* in a verdict in favor of Brown, for

Dire was the clang of plates, of knife and fork
That mercilessness fell like tomahawks to work.

To those good friends who occasionally greeted us from the regions below, with smiles and sometimes with words of comfort, we say, *thank you.* To Mr. M'Carter, for some blankets, a ball of twine, and some *groceries*, and to Mr. Kennedy, of the Gazette, for some *groceries* which the aforesaid twine conveyed from the pavement to a window, we say, *thank you.*

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—Among the items of importance which we have missed on account of our imprisonment by Judge IRWIN, is the following, which we take from the Journal of Saturday:

We understand that the jury in the case of the heirs of West Elliott against John B. Warden and John Alexander, came into the District Court of Allegheny county yesterday morning, and delivered a verdict in favor of one of the plaintiffs for the one undivided fifth part of the town of Temperanceville, adjoining our city. This, for the amount involved, is perhaps one of the most important cases ever tried in this county, as we understand the property was estimated to be worth over two hundred thousand dollars. The plaintiff on whose part the recovery was, is Matilda Elliott, who heretofore used to appear in our streets under the name of "Crazy 'Til." We learn she is now in the Hospital in Philadelphia.

If she ever receives her right mind, the sum thus gained for her will be some compensation for the ills she has suffered. If not, her brother and sister, who live here, will reap the benefit of it. This verdict covers only a part of the property sued for. Counsel for the plaintiff, Eyster and Dunlop; for defendants, Loomis, Metcalf and Woods.

PRETTY GOOD.—In the Bosler case a witness was called to the stand, whose residence is in Uniontown.

Counsel—How long is it since you came to Uniontown.

Witness—Well, I do not exactly recollect the exact time; but it was about 1824.

Counsel—How old are you?

Witness—About 25!

Counsel—Then you did not come from any other place. [Laughter.]

DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—On Saturday last, Coroner Richardson was called to hold an inquest upon the body of a colored man who was found drowned in the Ohio, at M'Kee's Rocks. He could not be recognized by any of the jurors or witnesses; and, in consequence, the body was brought to this city and placed in a convenient house for examination by the colored people.

We learn that his friends recognized him as JAC KSON, who was water carter on the hill for some time.

SUPREME COURT—*Saturday, October 27.*—Houston vs. Chapman; Greene County; argued. Says for plaintiff in error; Black for defendant in error.

Hill vs. Scott; Washington County; argued.—Alden for plaintiff in error; Watson for defendant in error.

Watson vs. Bagaley, et al; Washington County; argued. Acheson & M'Kennan for plaintiff in error; Gow for defendant in error.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The jury in the case of Bossler, after being out abo ut *fifty three hours*, returned at 3'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and were discharged. They had no verdict. When they went out, they stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal, and when they came in, they stood the same way. We find the public deeply regretting that a verdict of acquittal was not the result.

☞ The Journal says Mayor Herron declines a re nomination. We learn that some of the Whigs speak of Mr. O. H. Rippey, (present Mayor's Clerk,) as a candidate. R. C. Sawyer and Henry Wilkenson are also spoken of. N. B. Craig has his friends, and many are in favor of making him the "Independent Candidate." The Democrats have nothing to say on the subject.

STOLEN HORSES.—Officer Glenn went to Chartiers Creek yesterday to arrest a man who is suspected for having stolen two horses from a pedler. The horses were found in the possession of a boy, who was engaged in stealing them, and who made confession and went with Glenn to point out the older thief.

FIRE.—The private residence of ROBERT FINNEY, Esq., situated on Coal Hill, took fire yesterday morning about half past 9 o'clock and was entirely consumed. Of course it was impossible to get the Engines on the ground in time to be of service. The house was insured.—*Journal of Saturday.*

QUARTER SESSIONS—Present, Judges Patton, Kerr and Jones.

In the case of the Com. vs. Keefer, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

No other busi ness was transacted.

☞ There was a row in Penn street yesterday, caused by an attack upon the Bearded Preacher, made by some drunk en rowdies. Rees was injured severely. Some women were engaged in the affray.

☞ There were only two cases before the Mayor yesterday morning; one was a new case, of dark complexion, and femenine in appearance, but not in propensities!

☞ All the Courts adjourned on Saturday morning, in order to afford members of the bar, jurors and others an opportunity of attending the funeral of the lamented Dr. Black.

☞ We learn from Mr. Switzer that the Bosler case will be taken in the Circuit Court, Judges Grier and Irwin, which meets next month.

☞ The Ploughing Match comes off to morrow at East Liberty.

☞ The salary of Solicitor of the Treasury is $3,500. We have not heard whether or not Mr. Forward intends to accept.

☞ Hague starts for Cambria County to-day with some rascals whom he arrested a few days ago.

☞ Silsbee, the Yankee, appears this evening.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON PORTUGAL.

NEW YORK, October 27.

The Europa's mails were received last night.—The telegraphic synopsis has given a full account of everything of the slightest interest. From Austria we learn that 1200 vessels are employed in conveying the sick and wounded from Comorn.

Travelers from the Lower Danube affirm that Kossuth and Bem have both embraced the Turkish faith.

PORTUGAL.—In a letter received by a mercantile house in New York from Lisbon, it is stated that the American *Charge des Affaires* had received orders from Washington to demand a positive answer from the Portuguese Government, before the 1st of November, whether they would settle the claims against the Portuguese Government, for the seizure of American vessels or not.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 27.

Flour..The market is rather quiet, with more sellers than buyers. Buyers have withdrawn, and holders will have to concede before sales to any extent can be effected.

Wheat..Wheat is held firmly; buyers at larger concessions than holders are willing to yield.

Corn..The demand for Corn is much less than it was; but holders are firm.

Pork..The market is steady, but without any sales of consequence.

Coffee..Sales of Rio at 10½; the trade has entered the market with spirit. Laguyra: Sales have been to a fair extent; prices are in favor of the buyer.

Butter and Cheese are active.

Tobacco..The latest accounts from Europe in regard to the Tobacco market are regarded as more favorable and have caused a better feeling. There were sales of 350 hhds of Kentucky at 6@5¾; Maryland 4½@4¾.

Whiskey..Is in brisk demand, and prices have slightly advanced. The market is bare of barrels. Sales by the cask were effected at 27@27½ for Ohio; 27c. for Prison.

Money Market..The letters by the steamer have come to hand, and are quite as favorable, in a commercial point of view, as the advices previously received by Telegraph. Stocks have felt the influences of the news, and all descriptions are firm: U. S. Loan, 1856, 108; do. 1867, 113@113½; U. S. Loan, 1851, 108; Kentucky Sixes were sold at 103@103½; Pennsylvania Fives 89.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, October 26.

The river is stationary. Prices for Flour are unchanged. Rates for Whiskey are firmer; sales have been effected at 18½@18½c.

Linseed Oil..Sales at 70@75.

Lard..The market is active, with ½ of an advance.

Sugar is in more demand from the trade.

Coffee is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.

Cotton..Sales of 4,000 bales yesterday. Prices unchanged.

The Europa's advices received last night, caused an advance of ¼c.

DIED:

On Saturday, October 27, HENRY CLETUS, infant son of T. W. BLACKBURN, aged six months.

☞ Oysters! Oysters!!—The subscriber will supply constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. R. C. CAMPBELL,
sep15tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

Life and Health Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, of *Philadelphia*, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1848; Charter Perpetual; Capital $100,000. *Rates lower than any Pennsylvania Company*, and full 20 per cent. lower than the usual rates of Life Insurance, as the following comparison will show. Thus a person of 30 insuring for $100 for life, must pay in the Girard $3.38, Pennsylvania $2.76, Penn Mutual $2.26, Equitable $2.04, New England $2.28, Albion $2.48, New York Life $2.36, *Life and Health, Philadelphia*, $1.91.

DIRECTORS—Samuel D Orrick, Charles D Hall, Wm F Boone, Robert P King, Charles P Hayes, M W Baldwin, Chas O B Campbell, M M Reeve, M. D; Lewis Cooper; J Rodman Barker, E H Butler, Edwin B Cope, President, Samuel D Orrick; *Vice President*, Robert P. King; *Secretary*, Francis Blackburne.

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THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents
Second Tier.....25 "

☞ First night of Mr. SILSBEE.

MONDAY, October 29, will be presented a Comedy, in one Act, called

CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

Poodle.....Reynolds | Tom Twigs, Mr. Robinson.
Caroline.....Mrs. M'Lean. | Sally.....Miss Crisler.

To be followed with

YANKEE LAND.

Lot Sap Sago.....Mr. Silsbee.

To conclude with the

CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Elijah Pettingill.....Mr. Silsbee.

THE ALTERED—Doors open ½ before 7; Curtain rises ½ past 7.

J. H. LAWMAN'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

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