Amusing Extraordinary.—The following anecdote was frequently related in the Court circle of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, and the zest with which his Majesty enjoyed the joke, never lessened by repetition:—In 1814, when the Allies were masters of Paris, the Autocrat was established in the hotel of M. Talleyrand, and was accustomed to take an early morning walk, as far as the garden of the Palais Royal in the strictest incognito. On one occasion, his Majesty of Russia met there two other august personages, and the three returned, arm in arm, to breakfast in the Rue Florentin. On their road they were accosted by a gentleman from the South of France, a stranger to Paris, who had lost his way, and asked of them the direction of the Tuileries, 'this way,' replied Alexander; 'we shall pass it, and you had better follow us.' Our provincialist overflowed with acknowledgments, and with all the ease of a Frenchman soon commenced a conversation. However, the point where the party would have to separate was speedily reached, and the stranger was directed to turn to the left, whilst the others took the right. 'Parbleu!' suddenly exclaimed the gentleman, 'I should be delighted to know the names of persons to whom I am indebted for so much civility.' 'My name you may, perhaps, have heard of before,' said the first. 'I am the Emperor Alexander.' 'Good—good—thank you,' smiled the Gascon. 'And yours?' said he to the second. 'You have probably heard of my name also, I am the King of Prussia.' 'Very good—excellent,' 'And your name?' turning to the third. 'I am the Emperor of Austria.' 'Upon my word—capital' roared the querist, holding his sides in ecstasy. 'And you, Sir,' said Alexander in his turn, 'perhaps you will oblige us with your name?' 'Oh, certainly,' replied the gentleman from the country, springing across the street, still laughing heartily—'I am the—Emperor of China!'

Choosing a Wife.—Very wise philosophers have given to the world their notions about choosieg a wife; but some of these same philosophers never had wives, inasmuch as some wouldn't and some couldn't get them. Philosopher's notions about matrimony, however, are entitled to no confidence, for, being a henpecked set, what they say is always sour and severe.—But a lady lays down the following instructions, which are worthy of consideration. She lays it down strong, for her words are as follows, to wit—

'Lay a broomstick in her way—if she steps over it, don't take; if she takes it up and puts it carefully in its place, brush end up, take her, if you can get her.'

Another deserter from the Coons!—The Mobile Register says: 'Judge B. F. Porter, a Representative elect from Tuscaloosa county; heretofore acting with the whig party of this State, has, in reply to an invitation to join the Clay club in Selma, written a letter defining his position, and renouncing Mr. Clay and his party. Judge Porter was a Nullifier, and he considers it impossible for him to go farther with the party which adopts the Tariff and kindred measure, as parts of their political creed.

'We cannot tell from Judge Porter's letter whether he will go with the Democratic party,—but it is one step, at least, to have renounced and denounced the heresies of Whiggery, and to be ready to admit that the Democrats in this matter, have the right side of the question.'

STEAM ENGINE DEFENCES AT SEA.—A highly interesting experiment was tried on board the *Excellent* gunner-ship at Portsmouth a few days ago, to test the efficacy of the defences of the boilers in steam ships of war. One of the difficulties to surmount, in order to render the steam navy of greater efficiency in action, is to afford adequate protection to the boilers against the shot of the enemy, as a ball perforating them would at once place the vessel *hors de combat*. With the view of affording this protection to their boilers, several war steamers have been fitted up with extra defences at the parts where the boilers are fixed.—These defences consist of fifteen plates of layers of metal, each three eighths of an inch thick. The object of the experiment on board the *Excellent* was to ascertain what resistance those defences of boilers would offer to a cannonade at point blank distance, which is 400 yards. An iron target was prepared, made exactly of the material which constitutes the protection of the boilers of a steamer, and placed at the distance of about 400 yards from the ship, from which guns of different calibre were fired at it. Admirals Sir E. Codrington and Parker, and a great number of naval officers, including those from the Austrian frigate, were present to witness the experiment. The first shot that was fired was an 8 inch hollow shot, and was projected from a 68 pounder medium gun. It struck the bull's eye, or centre of the target, and, slightly indenting it to the depth of about five inches, rebounded therefrom, and was split into several pieces by the concussion. The second shot was a solid 32 pounder, and was fired from a gun of nine feet six inches; it struck the edge of the target, glanced off, and was split in two pieces. The third shot hit the centre of the target, where it lodged, having penetrated several places. The fourth shot struck the third, and sent it clean through all parts of the iron, splitting it into numberless pieces, which were found on the off side of the wooden stage on which the target was fixed. The fifth and sixth went through the perforation made by the third and fourth. About ten other shots were fired, all striking the target in various parts, and completely destroying it. The result of this experiment has shown how totally inadequate are the present defences of the boilers of war steamers to protect them from the assaults of the enemy where a precision of fire shall be attained. It has also shown, what is much more satisfactory, the high state of perfection which the gunnery practice has been brought to by those studying it on board the *Excellent*, thus practically proving the great utility of this admirable institution, from which gunnery officers and seamen are supplied to the fleet. All officers now are obliged to undergo a strict examination in gunnery before they can pass for lieutenants. Should any of the *Excellent's* hereafter be 'called out,' they can render duelling much more interesting than it now is, for having the choice of weapons, they can choose long 32 pounders, distance a quarter of a mile, and calculate with the same certainty of winging their man as a crack shot does now of sending a bullet at twelve paces with a hair-trigger pistol.—*Times.*

The Southern planters are beginning to pay due attention to the British India enterprise.

The Circus Company of Robinson and Foster are in Vicksburg.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. M. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1842.

See First Page.

Massachusetts.

The exact result in this state cannot be told until the meeting of the Legislature. As matters now stand it is believed that the Democrats have carried the Senate by six, and the House of Representatives by from two to five majority. There are fifteen or twenty vacancies in the Senate, caused by neither party getting a *majority* of all the votes given in for Senators.—These vacancies are to be filled by the election of Senators by both Houses in joint meeting. When this shall have been done, then the House sends up to the Senate two of the four candidates for Governor who received the greatest number of votes at the late election, and the Senate elects one of them Governor.

If the Democrats have a majority of the Legislature, as we have supposed, *Marcus Morton*, the Democratic candidate, will, without doubt, be elected Governor; for no democrat will vote against him.

The Whigs have run the Democrats quite close in Massachusetts. MORTON (Dem) leads DAVIS (Whig) only about 1,700; and the Democrats have not more than five majority in the House of Representatives. The Democrats would have had a large majority in the House, if it had not been for Boston, which elects thirty-six members, who of course, are all whigs.

The Warehousing System, which is so strongly advocated by the Press of New York, without distinction of party, is thus explained by the Aurora. It is thus that the duties on foreign goods shall not be levied until they are entered for consumption.—During the interval between the time of arrival and of entry, the imports would remain in public warehouses, subject to certain prescribed charges for storage, &c.—This is "the warehousing system," as practised in England; and it will no doubt be adopted by Congress, should the plan of requiring cash duties be persevered in.

A Strike.—We learn that the coal-diggers of the village of Minersville have struck for higher wages and have been off work since Monday. We have not learned the particulars of their wrongs, but know that they have ample cause for standing out for better pay. The wages paid to miners have been reduced to starvation point, and we only regret that, in our opinion, this general turn out will be more productive of evil than good—though we hope for the best.

Stage Accident.—On Saturday morning, the Beaver stage stopping at the Washington Hotel, in St. Clair street, to take in a couple of passengers, one of the wheels run into the mouth of the conduit and got fast. The horses broke loose from the harness and scattered in every direction, leaving fragments of their rigging on their way. One of them ran against a wagon in Fifth street and received a severe wound which will prove fatal. No person was hurt. Another set of horses and a stage was taken by the driver.

Wisconsin Bank.—The Green Bay Republican announces the safe arrival at that place, of the remains of the Wisconsin bank, amounting to precisely $8 in coppers!

The St. Louis Ledger says that William Bennett has been committed to jail for committing a robbery to the amount of 700 dollars, on board the steamboat Cicero.—He was taken near St. Charles, and all the money with the exception of 100 dollars he had expended for clothing, was found on his person.

The Alton Telagraph says: "We understand, from undoubted authority, that offers have been made by Eastern operators to dealers in pork in this city, for the purchase of several thousand barrels of lard. It is wanted exclusively to be manufactured into oil."

The ice was two inches thick in New Orleans on the 19th ult.

Dr. J. Y. Kennedy, (democrat) member elect to the Legislature of Indiana from Shelby county, died at his residence on Tuesday the 29th ult. The Governor has ordered an election to fill the vacancy.

The coon papers of New Orleans pronounced the first returns of the N. York election a hoax, and cautioned their friends not to believe the statements of the democratic journals. We suppose they have e'er this, found out whether it is true or not; and they have likewise the pleasure of discussing that other capital *hoax* that has been played off by the people of Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Caledonia at Boston.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on the 6th inst.

She brings $372,000 in specie.

Gen. Cass is one of her passengers.

No material change in the cotton trade.

The Belfast News Letter states, that it is in contemplation to commemorate the great moral revolution effected by Father Matthew throughout Ireland, and that a national testimonial in his honor is contemplated by his friends.

The Carlsruhe Gazette announces officially the betrothment of the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Grand Dutchess Dowager Stephania, to the Marquis of Douglas, son of the Duke of Hamilton, with the assent of the Grand Duke.

M. Alphonse Rocca, son-in-law of Count de Rambuteau, and last surviving son M. de Stael, died recently at Paris.

The Prisoners of Affghanistan.—The Bombay correspondent of the Morning Post states that Lady Sale and other prisoners have been removed by Akbar Khan to Bameean, a town 70 miles north of Cabul, near which place Dost Mohammed was defeated by Col Dennie.

Piracy.—The Sydney Gazette of the 4th of June, contains a letter from Mr. Wm. Christie, master of the bark Water Witch, of London, giving an account of that vessel having been runaway with by the chief mate and a portion of the crew, from Lord How's Island.

Frankfort, Nov. 8.—The American Consul at Antwerp has declared that the ship and tonnage duties lately exacted in American ports from the British Queen and other Belgian ships will be returned. In future, all Belgian ships which arrive in the United States, will be received and treated as if belonging to the most favored nations.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS ON SEA!!

LOSS OF THE WATERLOO!—TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY LIVES LOST!

The following extracts from a letter giving full details of this dreadful disaster, was received by the ship Hyacinth via Simpson's Bay, dated 29th Aug., 1842, at Liverpool:

"Cape Town: I have now to relate one of the most awful events which ever occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the town.—Saturday night the 27th inst. it blew a very heavy gale in the Table Bay, which increased in force until Sunday morning, and about 4 o'clock during the intervals of claps of thunder, the inhabitants of Cape Town were aroused by hearing minute guns of distress from a vessel in the Bay. I immediately dressed and proceeded to the beach, and by the blue lights soon ascertained that two or three vessels were ashore at the head of the bay and close upon both sides. It was raining in torrents, the forked lightening was blinding, the thunder was stunning. It was as dark as pitch

The distance of Salt River from Cape Town is between two and three miles, and upon my arrival day was fast breaking. Although so early I found numbers of people assembled, and at about 6 o'clock it was ascertained that the name of the unfortunate vessel was the Abercrombie, from London, with 500 rank and file of her Majesty's 91st. regiment ordered home. She had also on board a band from the Cape Corps. The Abercrombie arrived at Table Bay on Thursday last, and after landing some of the officers, was to proceed to Algoa Bay to land the 91 t. She was a splendid vessel, fitted up expressly as a transport ship.

About 7 o'clock his Excellency Sir Geo Napier arrived and the beach soon presented a very animated appearance, every officer not on duty being present, besides one of the 21st who had obtained leave to go on shore. The vessel having been driven on shore at high water, we soon were able to communicate with her and although this fine ship will become a total wreck, not a life was lost and every soldier was landed during the day. About three hundred yards from the Abercrombie was the convict ship Waterloo, which had arrived during the week, for the purpose of provisioning, on her way to Sydney, with about 240 male convicts, a guard of 30 soldiers, 5 women and 43 children, with the crew about 330 souls.

She lay in a very precarious situation. She was within three yards of the breakers, but it was thought she might hold until the weather moderated, when she might be turned off. Under this impression, the vast multitude which had assembled on the spot began to separate. About 10 o'clock, however, the Waterloo, gave a lurch, and parted from all her anchors, and came broadside in amongst the breakers. The scene which now took place I shall remember to the day of my death. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went over the side with a dreadful crash.—The hatches were now opened and the convicts rushed on deck.

The sea was making a clean breach over her. Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, 50 jumped overboard; about 15 or 20 gained the shore; the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were now heart rending. Each sea as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so in the water, who of course were drowned. Thousands of people who were on the beach could not render the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful night! There, within a stone throw, lay 2 to 300

But now comes the awful part of my tale—About 11 o'clock, within half an hour after she struck. The Waterloo parted in two. They who had never thought of their God, if they had, it was only to take his name in vain, and break his laws, were now seen with their hands clasped, and heard loudly calling upon him to protect them. Soldiers wives were seen clasping the little ones to their bosoms in agony. One woman I shall never forget—she was holding on with one hand to a piece of plank, with the other she held, pressed to her bosom, a little infant; her cries were piteous. At last a sea came and washed the woman and little one off. They were seen no more.

The water was now full of the struggling and the dead. A boat was employed to pick up all it could. It could not approach the wreck on account of the heavy sea. I have neither time nor heart to write further particulars. I saw one man embrace his wife and little one, then jump into the boiling surf. He soon rose again. I could repeat hundreds of similar occurrences, suffice it to say within one hour and a half of the Waterloo striking, not a particle of her was to be seen.—She had literally gone to pieces; and horrible to relate, out of 330 souls, 250 have met a watery grave.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT OF THE RELIANCE.

Ship Information with rewards 100 Lives.

Bologne-Sur-mer, Nov. 14, 1842.—To W. Dobson, Esq. Secretary to Lloyd's.—Sir,—It is our painful duty to apprise you of the total loss of the ship Reliance, of 1500 tons burthen, Thomas Green commander, which vessel came on the coast of Marlemont last night, and went to pieces this morning; she left Canton on the 7th May, with a cargo of teas. We regret to add that only about eight or ten persons out of 122, composing the crew, the remainder being passengers, have been saved. The last express we received from the coast does not give much information respecting the survivors; we only know that the ship's carpenter is saved, and it is from him that the ship's name is ascertained: The other survivors are men of color. The English Consul has just gone round to the spot. The number of persons on board was 75 Englishmen, 27 Chinese, and 20 Dutchmen—total 122.

From Mexico.

News from Vera Cruz to the 10th ult. has been received in New Orleans, by the Missouri. This vessel brought the following passengers. Brantz Mayer, Esq., U. S Secretary of Legation at Mexico, P. A. Southall, Esq, bearer of despatches from General Thompson to Washington, B. L. Price, Esq., Purser of the Missouri, Wm. Richards and T. Hallileo, from the Sandwich Islands, the latter private secretary to the King of those Islands, and a native of that country. Also, six of the Santa Fe prisoners.

The Falmouth is soon expected in New Orleans from Vera Cruz with $25,000 in specie.

It is believed that all the difficulties in relation to the claims of American citizens, against Mexico, will be satisfactorily settled.

Santa Anna had retired to his estate at Mango de Clavo leaving in his stead Gen. Bravo. It is understood that bad health is the cause of this step.

It is generally believed in Mexico that Santa Anna was opposed to all the projects for a new constitution proposed by the Constituent Congress, all of which were federal in their character.

Land Sales.—The people of Iowa are holding public meetings for the purpose of petitioning the President to postpone the land sales, advertised ta take place in February and March next. The principal objection urged is the inclement season at which the sales are ordered, and the consequent hardships to which it will subject the settlers who will be compelled to attend from a great distance to bid for the lands they have improved, The memorials propose that the sales should be postponed until June.

☞ It is rumored, as consequent upon the appointment of Judge Patton as Charge to Deamark, that James M. Porter, Esq., is to go into the War Department at Washington, and that the Hon. Walter Forward or W. W. Irwin is to succeed Judge Patton in the Presidency of the Court of Common Pleas.

Texas.

News from Galveston to the 29th. of Nov. has been received in New Orleans: The news from the west is somewhat contradictory. By some accounts the army is represented to be cheerful and ready to march; others say that many are disposed to return home, an account of the lateness of the season. They are about 1500 strong, and are encamped in Medina, some twenty miles beyond San Antonio. There is a plentiful supply of beef and corn in the camp. Much aid is anticipated from the Camanches and Apaches, in case of an invasion of Mexico, should the treaties which are now in progress with these tribes be satisfactorily concluded. Flaco, a warrior of the Lipan tribe, with about 70 warriors, is now in the army at the west.

It is thought that the diplomatic intervention of both the United States and English governments in bringing Mexico to terms of peace will prove unavailing.

Gen James P. Henderson killed Napoleon B. Garner, at San Augustine about two weeks ago, by shooting him with a double barrelled gun. Gen H. it is said was entirely justifiable in the course which he pursued, as Mr Garner had repeatedly threatened his life; and the day on which he was killed stated to several persons that he intended to kill him before night.

Gen. Cass.

Gen. Cass, the late American Minister at Paris, left that city on Saturday last, on his return to the United States, through London. A few hours before his departure he had an audience of Louis Philippe to take leave. The King in the kindest terms, expressed his regret at the departure of the General, and assured him that during the whole period of his official residence in Paris, the relation between them had been such as to give constant satisfaction to his Majesty.

Mr. Ledyard, the son in-law of Gen. Cass, remains in Paris as Charge d'Affairs. On the day previous to the departure of the General, a dinner was given to him by about a hundred American residents in Paris.

Mr. Beasley, the American Consul at Havre, as the oldest official representative of the Untied States in Paris, was in the chair. The chairman in proposing the health of their guest, congratulated him on the exertions he had made against the quintuple treaty for the right of search; and Gen. Cass, in returning thanks, repeated some of the objections to that treaty which he had already made in print.

Trial of Miss Hamblin.

The Mobile, (Ala) Tribune, of Nov. 30th contains a full report of the trial of Charlotte Ewing, alias Hamblin, for the murder of her husband, Andrew B. Ewing, which took place behind the scenes of the Mobile Theatre, on the 25th of March last. The trial resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." It appears from the evidence that the parties were man and wife, or at least were reported to be such, and that they had frequent altercations. One witness, Alexander Irvin, deposed as follows:

"That he on the night of the 25th March, 1842, was present when one A. W. Ewing and Charlotte Ewing came from off the stage of the Mobile Theatre, when Charlotte asked Ewing why he had not been home that day? He replied, it was none of her business, and at the same time saw Ewing strike the said Charlotte with his fist or hand, and knock her against the scene; when Ewing left to go down stairs, and said Charlotte followed him. Witness then left to get a drink, and in about three minutes after, witness met said Charlotte, who said she had killed him, and requested witness to assist her to get out of the window, which he refused. Did not hear of any scuffle between them after the first difficulty. Witness farther states, he saw the said Charlotte jump from the window, and also saw some one throw a cloak and key to her, but does not know who."

The deceased had three wounds inflicted by a dagger, which, it appears from the evidence, Miss Hamblin wore as an essential part of her costume of a page, in which she was attired at the time. Two of these wounds were in the right arm, and the other on the left side, between the false ribs and the iliac region, obliquely upwards penetrating two or three inches in the direction of the stomach and the spleen, and entering the stomach on the anterior surface. It appeared, however, on the post mortem examination, that there had been an aneurism on the abdominal aorta, which also might have been ruptured by other agencies—anger, excitement, &c.; and as Dr. Levert testified that he had seen instances of recovery after greater injuries to the stomach than Ewing received from the dagger, the jury, by their verdict of acquittal, seemed to charge his death upon the aneurism.

Resignation of Mr. Calhoun.

On the 3d instant, (Saturday last,) in the Legislature of South Carolina, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, resigning his seat as a Senator from South Carolina, in the United States Senate, to take effect after the 4th of March next. The following is his letter to the Legislature:—

FORT HILL, Nov. 26, 1842.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is my intention to retire from the Senate, at the close of the present Congress; and, as it is the policy of the State to fill the place of Senator in advance, to guard against the contingency of a vacancy, in order that the Legislature may have the opportunity of doing so in my case, therewith resigning my place of Senator in Congress, to take effect after the 4th of March next.

I avail myself of the occasion to express my profound gratitude to the Legislature and the people of the State, for the many marks of confidence I have received from them, and for their firm, unwavering support, in the many trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass in the long period of thirty-one years in the service of the Union.

That the State may long retain her high standing in the Union, and the Union itself, with our free and happy and glorious institutions, may be transmitted to the latest generation, shall, to my last breath, ever be my ardent prayer.

With the highest respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 1842.—A quorum appeared in the Senate. The new Senators from Vermont and New Jersey, Messrs. Crafts and Dayton, were sworn in, and took their seats.

After the usual preliminary movements, and appointment of the committee to wait on the President,

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to repeal the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Tallmadge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill embracing the Exchequer system he has heretofore proposed.

The Message was received in the Senate about one o'clock, by the hands of the President's Private Secretary, Robert Tyler.

The Senate ordered 4500 copies of it to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Adams' resolution for rescinding the abolition rule first came up.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and the yeas and nays having been ordered

Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, rose and asked to be excused from voting; and requested leave to state his reasons. They were in substance, however, that he had heretofore always voted with the South on this subject, but regretted that Southern gentlemen themselves were not united in regard to so important a question. Mr. Bidlack, afterwards, withdrew his motion for being excused, and voted to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. Johnson was negatived—ayes 90, nays 91. So the House refused to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Adams.

The question then recurred, "Shall the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) be now put?" which was negatived—ayes 91, nays 93.

Mr. Briggs gave notice, that on the next day he would move to amend the Rule relative to the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors at the Capitol so as to strike out "spirituous," and insert "intoxicating."

Mr. Irwin gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill relative to Marine Hospitals in the West.

Grace Darling.—The rescued wrecked crew is not the only one has given fame to the heroine Grace Darling. An article from a late Examiner tells this anecdote:

"The circumstances of the lady Yates having offered a considerable sum of money if she would sit in a boat and be drawn about the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, is well known in the vicinity of her residence, and the refusal to render herself a public spectacle decided yet still more to raise her in the estimation of her friends and neighbors.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in Jackson county, Arkansas, on the 1st ult,

The Louisville Kentuckian looks cold and is, of course, well conducted.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
Of the Rainer Family,
PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

The Messrs. RAINERS (the celebrated Tyrolese vocalists) have the honor to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh that they will give two concerts this week, viz: On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12th and 14th at the Pittsburgh Theatre, to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts, to be had at the music stores and at the door. For particulars see bills.

Dec. 12. 1842.

CIRCUS AND THEATRE
In front of Captain Brodhead's
On Penn Street.

First appearance of Mr. ROSS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 13th and 14th,

The Entertainment will commence with a Grand Entree.

Song, by Mr. Ross.

Horsemanship, by the juvenile equestrian, Master Nichols.

Carpet Leaps, by the whole Company.

Unrivalled Feats, by young McCollum on the tight rope, who will during his act throw

A Back Somerset, and alight on his feet.

Sailor's Hornpipe, by Master McCollum.

Mr McFarland will appear on the Tight Rope.

Flying Indian, represented on horseback, by Master Nichols.

Comic Song, by Mr. Delaney.

Young McCollum on four Horses.

Song, by Mr. Ross.

The whole to conclude with the Romantic Pantomime of Don Quixotte.
Don Quixotte, Mr. Ross, | Sancho, Mr. Delaney.

DR. DANIEL McMEAL. Office on Penn street between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. dec 10—1y.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of Geo. Sproul, of the first ward of Allegheny City, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with a house and lot of ground, situate in the said city, for the accommodation of travellers and others, his dwelling house in the city and ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray.
GEORGE SPROUL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the first ward of the city of Allegheny, do certify; that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is provided with house room and convenient accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Robert Dalzell,	J. J. Graham
Wm Ralston,	David H. Sproul
Robert Morris,	Wm. Melroy
James Thorn,	James McCullough
John Goehring,	H. Barker,
John Fleming,	Jesse Wade

Dec. 10, 1842.

BROWNSVILLE JUNIATA IRON WORKS—Edward Hughes, Manufacturer of Iron of all kinds. Warehouse, No. 25, Wood st., Pittsburgh.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the subscriber, living in Pine township, on Saturday the 19th of Nov., a small Black Horse, with four white feet, a white star on the forehead and a snip on his nose, natural trotter, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be sold according to law.
Dec. 5, 1842. 3t. WM. PATTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new and splendid steamer BELLE OF THE RIVER, Johnston R. Davis, Master, will leave the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

☞ The Belle will receive freight for Shreveport and all landings on the Red River.

GEORGE W. LAYNG, Attorney at Law, No. 54 Fifth street, near the Theatre, Pittsburgh. sep 27—1y

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth streets.
M. CASEY

Respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he is prepared to receive orders for any description of work in his line. He has on hand, and will be constantly receiving, a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. He will make work to order, at lower rates than any other establishment in the city. He has no hesitation in saying, that his work, as to quality of goods, style, fit and workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this city.

By punctuality and unremitting attention to business he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Persons furnishing their own materials, will find it to their advantage to call, before going elsewhere. dec 6: d1f

FOR RENT and immediate possession—The Warehouse, ready for immediate work, about one mile above the Monongahela Bridge and near the Brewery. Rent moderate; the pay will be taken in Coal. Also for sale, a quantity of hot bed sash—apply at

PRICE'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE CANDY is a safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Pains and Weakness in the Breast, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat and many diseases leading to the Consumption. Try it—only 6¼ per roll—prepared and for sale by the Inventor H. T. PRICE, Confectioner, 84 Wood st., Pittsburgh, and the principal Druggists throughout the city.

☞ Be sure you ask for Price's Compound Candy. nov 17—tf.