*From the New Orleans Picayune.*

## PRAIRIE AND MOUNTAIN LIFE.

INTRODUCTORY.—Under the above general caption, chosen as strictly significant of the nature of the work, we now propose offering to our readers a series of light and lively sketches, the design of which will be to call up, simply and truthfully, for the eye of the untravelled, a few pictures of life, such as it now is, among the traders and trappers and wild tribes of the mountains. Departing altogether from the journalizing form, the writer will pursue his aim without regard to continuous details of the late mountain expedition, of which these papers may still be justly considered a fair history. By roving at full liberty from incident to incident, giving date and locality as such may seem necessary, it would appear that an interest more varied may be attained, by which readers may encounter the precise and serious, the pathetic and the sorrowful, the grave, the gay, the lively, &c., all by pleasant transitions, each affording a fair contrasting light to the other.

Our vast wilderness, exhibiting the steps of the white manfarther and farther between than were barks upon the brine before Columbus, is full of all the materials that go to make up the liveliest and most curious enchantments of song and story. The wars of the wild tribes, the adventure of the lonely trappers, legends of other days and mountain yarns about the present, all these have in them an attractive interest that must be felt alike in that city or country. Then, the spirit-rousing sport of buffalo hunting furnishes a theme for a vivid pen, rich in what is still new and curious to a very extensive class of readers.

During seven months' travel, notes and observations have been collected, embodying a large amount of curious matter, from which points as may seem fitting for relation, will, now and then, be chosen at random, and placed in form to meet the eye of the public. In commencing, it is but necessary to say, setting aside all unimportant particularity, that the writer left New Orleans in April last, and has now returned, after having crossed the Rocky Mountains through the great "South Pass;" this route bringing under his notice the Wind River Mountains, the Red Buttes, Rock Independence, Chimney Rock, the Black Hills, Laramee Peak, and other remarkable localities, of all of which mention will appear hereafter. The party crossed the Kansas river, both forks of the Platte, the Sweetwater, and several small streams beyond the Mountains, being upper tributaries of the Pacific. Here, upon Green River, and around the borders of a large lake in the vicinity, the travelers remained encamped about a fortnight, engaged in fishing, fowling, horse-racing and ball-playing. In its proper place, three days' sport over the "Green River Course," shall be duly reported, and *'The Rocky Mountain Races,'* set upon record among the most curious sporting intelligence to be found in the annals of the turf.

At this place the camp was visited by a number of the genuine, demi-barbarised men of the mountains. Several superb samples of the trapper tribe came to bid the travelers from the States welcome, and for many days full opportunity was afforded for marking the manners and customs of a class of men who wander from even hearing of civilization, to roam with the red children of the land, and rob the grisly bear of his resting place. Among these were some of the wildest and most original characters that were ever modelled by strong will and strange circumstance; and in the course of the publications that are to follow, their portraits shall be attempted, with as much fidelity as may be rendered to them in pen and ink.

So much will suffice in way of preface, where there exists but little call for explanatory matter. Our sketches we shall strive to make graphic pictures of "Prairie and Mountain Life," and we shall start tomorrow with a description of our first evening among the Shawnees.

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C. C. Burleigh, Esq., gives in the Voice of Freedom, published at Brandon, Vt., the following sketch of a sermon preached by a very honest sort of a man who is a thriving farmer, but thinks he has a "call every Sabbath to free his mind" to the people. It is one of the most *original* discourses we ever read:

"My dear hearers, in the first place I'll show that man is ondone critter; secondly, that a Savior has been perwided, and thirdly how he is to get out of this pickle."

Having thus, in the most approved manner, laid out his work, he continued in the following strain:

"It is recorded somewhere in the good Scripture, I think it is ither in the Psalms or the book of St. Acts that man was at fust created upandicular, but he has found out many sorts of contrivances. Now, my friends, I hold that about the biggest of these contrivances *are* sin. Sin, my hearers, *are* sceditian—and sceditian is the old Adam—the evil seed; the tares and the wheat—don't you see? Sin, my friends, has cost the world a great deal. It costs a man more than it would to keep a cow—yes, even if she sot her foot in a pail of new milk every might, and would hook down a rail fence like a tarnal sarpant. Don't you see how foolish it is then? Why, you can't computate the natural hurt it has done to the airth and all that's in it. If it hadn't been for sin, there never would have been any airthquakes, nor thunder, nor rain and snow storms, and caverns, and the catracks, and precipices, would never a happened—but the world would have been as level and smooth as a dish! There wouldn't been no up-hill nor down-hill, nor nothing to hurt and detract of the poor weak ancestors of fallen Adam. Oh, my friends, I feel to put it into you the rael gospel licks!—You're all a pack of sinners, so you are; you've gone astray—you wander in forbidden paths—the sperit sirt with you—in the words of the apostle, ye hatch the cock-turkey's eggs, and weave the spider's web, and bring forth young viper's—don't you see?"—and so on *rattle-de-bang*, like a locomotive turned loose under a high pressure of steam, hardly pausing to take breath for two mortal hours, pouring forth such a confused jumble of mangled scripture, murdered English, and unmitigated nonsense, that his 'firstly,' 'secondly,' and 'thirdly,' were soon smothered to death, and no further intelligence was heard of them during the discourse. This is no caricature; for it would be impossible to caricature this "Son of Thunder," for dashing at once into unmixed absurdity, there is nothing left for the imagination of the caricaturist to supply."

## REPEAL.

Extract from the remarks of Dr. Moriarty at a meeting of the friends of Irish Repeal, held at Buffalo on the 16th inst.

"What do we mean by Repeal? Is it possible that in this country—the land of intelligence, that *such* a question may be asked? What do we mean by repeal? An answer might be required of us by the Hindoo—by the Cossack, on the banks of the Danube—by the bloody minded Wellington—the assassin in the perfidious of London might ask. But here the birth place of Washington—the adopted country of Montgomery, is it necessary to answer this question? We seek then to break down the oppressor—to destroy the thrones of despotism—to become free, even as Americans are free—to take innocence from the hands of the oppressor—justice from the thraldom of tyrants, and give her free scope over the land. We seek by a repeal of this abominable union to establish civil, religious, moral and political liberty. Yes, gentlemen, these are the objects we have in view. A great and high destiny calls us to action. Ireland, which, for centuries has been worse treated than any nation upon the face of the earth, is striving to overthrow the oppressor, and to obtain, what America has taught us to value. We seek this repeal for the purpose of establishing just laws—domestic institutions—a domestic legislature—and like the glorious founders of the American Republic, we seek for our country a name and a place among the nations of the earth."

MUTILATION OF MONEY.—Last Friday afternoon a drover from the Valley of Virginia, having disposed of his live stock, stepped into a broker's office and exchanged his money, being uncurrent in the old Dominion, for funds that would pass without discount at home. The broker gave him fifties, twenties, and bills of other denominations, in all a thousand dollars, and the drover folded them in a newspaper. The bundle being too large for his pocket-book, he reduced the size by tearing away a portion of the wrapper so as to fit snugly. He threw the pieces carelessly on the floor, and departed in haste in time to reach the boat for Alexandria. The broker in picking up the pieces discovered that he had with the wrapper also torn off one-third of the notes with their signatures, thus rendering them of no use whatever. But the broker has retained the pieces, which, when they are attached to the notes, will make them as good as ever. It is reasonable to suppose that the drover experienced a disappointment when he reached home; but he will be made happy when he again comes to the city, and finds the most essential portion of his treasure in honest hands.—Washington (D. C.) Standard.


FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

# The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.


ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The *Maine Age*, an excellent democratic paper, takes a firm position against the project of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The reasons given by the advocates of this measure are, first, the probability of Texas again becoming a Mexican province, and secondly, the danger of it falling into the hands of Great Britain. The *Age* shows clearly that the fears of the first are groundless. The Texans gained their independence when their population was not half as large as it is now. They have since organized a form of government and provided the means of defence, and if they retain any of the courage that inspired them at San Jacinto, San Antonio, and other fields that attest their valor, Texas can never be re-conquered by Mexico. But, remarks the Age, were this ground of apprehension ever so just, we do not see that it would form a sufficient reason for the step proposed. The territory of Texas was forcibly wrested from the government of Mexico, and if, failing to maintain its extorted independence, it should fall back into its original position, that of a Mexican colony, it would only form another instance of unsuccessful revolution. The right of remonstrance or complaint on the part of the United States, would be at least questionable.

Aside from the foregoing reasons, what is to be gained, either to Texas or the United States, by its annexation? To Texas, we cannot conceive of any great advantage to result from the proposed connection, which she cannot, in the course of a few years acquire for herself—and so far as the United States are concerned, great fears may very properly be entertained as to the wisdom of the measure. Whether annexation under present circumstances, would add any thing to the strength and permanency of the Union, might be considered as problematical. In view of the state of public sentiment, excited by collateral considerations growing out of this question, might not the attempt to carry this measure, at the present time, endanger the peace and harmony of the Union, which are of vastly more consequence than the acquisition of any amount of territory? For ourselves, we are rather in favor of vindicating our claim to what territory really belongs to us, before attempting to make fresh accessions. When our government shall have asserted our undoubted right to Oregon, and reclaimed it from British interlopers, it will then be time enough to turn its attention towards Texas.

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DR. UPFOLD'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the course now being delivered in the University, was read on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr UPFOLD. The subject was "THE ANGLO SAXONS IN THE REIGN OF ALFRED," and we are confident that the large audience who were in attendance will agree with us in saying that it was treated in a masterly manner—and that the Rev. gentleman's lecture was exactly what it ought to have been—alike unexceptionable in its substance, arrangement and manner of delivery.

The subject chosen was one which required no little research and labor in the discovery and selection of proper materials. It was necessary to turn aside from the broad and beaten track of historical reading, and to delve in almost unexplored fields of ancient learning, to find facts and circumstances that would not be hackneyed and uninteresting to his audience. To this task the lecturer had evidently applied himself with great assiduity; and if the earnest and attentive countenances of his hearers could be taken as an evidence of his success, he had been eminently happy both in his search after matter and in choosing the best of what he found. To read the title of the lecture, one would suppose that however interesting such a subject would be to those who take pleasure in historical studies, those who took no interest in such subjects would deem it dry and unprofitable. Such, however was not the case.—The lecturer judiciously interspersed his discourse with pleasing anecdotes and felicious quotations from various sources, especially from the writings of the great prince whose history and reign he was discussing, in a manner well calculated to gratify his numerous and varied auditory.

But above all the features of the lecture, we were struck with the careful avoidance of any expression which could offend the religious feelings or even prejudices of any portion of his hearers or the community. No sectarian or peculiar theological views were sought to be enforced, and no man's opinions were assailed or touched upon in any way that could produce dissatisfaction.

It is rarely indeed that our lecture rooms furnish so much matter for instruction as Dr UPFOLD's lecture afforded; and we are convinced that there were very few of his hearers whose stock of information was not increased by listening to his discourse. We should like to see this lecture in a printed form. Will not means be taken to have it published?

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"FATHER OF WATERS."—We never could understand why this term is applied to the Mississippi River. It is certainly a misnomer. The Mississippi is not so long or large a stream as the Missouri, and its boisterous, impetuous and turbid character is derived from that river. Above the mouth of the Missouri it is as clear and placid as the Ohio, and it is only below the junction of the streams that the Mississippi assumes that character that should entitle her to the appellation of the "Father of Waters." We therefore insist that she has no just claim to the title, and we shall cry aloud for "justice to the Missouri."

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MISS LEE, a little dancing girl, who performed in this city some years since has become very popular in the East and South. She took a benefit at the Charleston Theatre on the 20th., on which occasion she had a crowded house. The Courier observes: "However great Miss Lee's popularity in her profession, it does not exceed that of her private life. Her modest and unassuming manners have won for her many friends that appreciate her virtues." Miss Lee's "private life" may be, and we have no doubt is, O. K. but her dancing must have improved greatly since she was here, for it was the general opinion then that she was no "great shakes."

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☞ The New Orleans 'Crescent City' of the 15th says, it has been ascertained that M'lle Calve, the late prima donna of the French company, has put an end to her life by poison. Our other New Orleans papers up to the 20th make no allusion whatever to the matter. The first report stated that she had mysteriously disappeared on the morning of the 9th; but a friend of hers, in a letter received at New York, mentions having seen her on the evening of the 12th. We trust, therefore, that there is no truth in these reports.

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FIRE.—The court house at Port Gibson, Miss., was totally consumed on the 8th. It was a new edifice, and its construction cost $20,000.

SHIPWRECK.—The schr. Signal, (of Salisbury,) Capt. Walton, from Arechibo, P. R. bound to Norfolk, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, was cast away on or about the 12th inst., near New Inlet, on the Currituck beach. Vessel and cargo, except probably a few hhds. of molasses, will be a total loss. The cargo was owned in Norfolk, and is covered by insurance.

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*Gov. King of Rhode Island—a second Biddle.*—The bank of which this individual was Cashier, and which, it is said, he has plundered, has been examined by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, who report that the whole amount of the debts and liabilities of the bank is $32,331 55, and that the value of its assets is only $20,329 63!

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The federal majority in Rhode Island is 2705. By such a majority the federal party declare they prefer the old *regal Charter* of King Charles to a republican Constitution, that would insure equal rights to the people. If difficulties should ever occur between the United States and Great Britain, these men would no doubt rally under the cry, that "England expects every man to do his duty."

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There has been no election of Congressman in the 4th district of Maine.

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VERMONT.—A second trial to elect a member of Congress for the second district in Vermont, took place on the 13th inst., and resulted in the choice of Hon. John Callamer, (fed.) by a small majority.

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The BOSTON POST boasts of an ox, that weighs 2350 pounds, that has been purchased by a Boston butcher, for the epicures of that city. The Yankee ox is a mere calf compared to the one exhibited in this city a short time since: our ox weighed 4342 pounds, and might be made to weigh 5000.

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Gen. BERTRAND sailed on the 24th. from New York, for home. Wonder if he'll write a book on American Customs and Manners?

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TRAGEDY IN ORANGE.—A woman between fifty and sixty years of age, living in Orange, about five miles from New Haven, Ct., was on the 21st inst. found dead on the ground, a short distance from her house, with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was the wife of Samuel Wolcott, a man of dissolute habits, and by some it was suspected that it was the cause of her death; and by others it was believed that she had committed suicide, as she had been at times deranged. Mrs. W. maintained a good character, and was the principal support of her family.

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☞ From England to India, by overland mail, a letter weighing half an ounce is carried for about twenty-two cents; while it costs twenty-five cents to send one from Pittsburgh to our seat of Government, Washington, where it can be carried in about two days.

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☞ Christopher Lilly, who killed one McCoy, in a prize fight in the vicinity of New York, in Sept. 1842, arrived in New Orleans from Liverpool, in the ship Echo, on the 15th inst. An affidavit was soon after made before the Mayor, of his arrival, and the city police was engaged the following night in search of him in vain. On the 16th, Lilly surrendered himself to the Mayor. He was committed to prison to await the requisition of the authorities of New York.

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A DISTRESSING SCENE.—The Cincinnatti "Commercial" relates the following:—

"A day or two ago we witnessed a scene of the most heart-rending kind. It was a woman leading an infant upon one arm and leading its father, her drunken husband, by the other. As the two walked along the street, the brute of a husband reeled and staggered under the effects of his load of drink, requiring all the strength of the poor woman to keep him upright.—We watched their progress for one square, when the scene changed, the *husband* (save the mark) refusing to proceed farther, turned to inflict a blow upon the head of his poor wife. He fell prostrate in the attempt into a loath some pool of filth. Unable to extricate himself he sank down until the same hand he had rebelled against pulled him, dripping with mud and water, from his beastly position, and they proceeded to the manger first mentioned, toward their home at Mill Creek, where, we are informed, they live in a miserable hovel, reduced to penury and want by the demon alcohol. The woman, who is of respectable origin, looked the very picture of destitution and misery, as she waded the muddy streets, without the least protection from the storm of rain then falling but a tattered dress. Think of this ye lovers of the bowl, ye who have hearts to feel, ye who have children to rear up, ye who love morality, ye who sympathise with the unfortunate, ye who have a care for the welfare of your fellow creatures and wish to eradicate one of the most fruitful evils of our land, intemperance.

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## DISASTER AT SEA.

Captain Read, of the brig Marion Gray, from New York, arrived at Mobile on the 14th inst., reports the following account of a collision at sea, in which a Barque of about 300 tons, name unknown, was probably lost, with all on board.

On the 31st Oct. lat. 31 10, N. long. 70 33 W under a heavy sea and a strong breeze at 9½ P. M a sail was discovered on the starboard bow, one mile distant. She was soon found to be a barque of about 300 tons, and heading across the bow of the brig. A lantern was at once placed on the topgallant forecastle of the brig, but the efforts to avoid a collision were unsuccessful.—The rigging of the brig got entangled with her anchor, and she struck the bark about midships on her starboard side. The bark was hailed two or three times before any answer was obtained—and then the confusion was so great, her name was not distinctly understood.

Capt. Read thinks the name given was the Iola, the Joan, or the Vionn, but he is uncertain about it. Every thing forward on board the brig was carried away, and she was pretty much unmanageable for more than an hour. The bark was reported as cut to the water's edge, and was requested to keep in the wake of the brig, which she did, and was astern of her distant a quarter of a mile, for about an hour and a half, when she suddenly disappeared. Immediately on securing his foremast, Capt. Read laid too, and remained until morning as near to the point where he lost sight of the bark, as was practicable in a rough sea and squally weather.—Nothing was seen of the bark, however, and the probability is, that she went down with all on board.

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FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.—We this day publish the proceedings in the convention of claimants for French spoliations, recently held in this city. It seems to us a hard case that a country professing to be governed by the principles of justice has so long deferred their exercise. Among the delegates to the convention was John Hancock, nephew of the eminent patriot of the Revolution, whose presence was remarked with interest. Another striking incident occurred. Among the claimants who attended were those ancient ship masters, Capt. John Bulkley, of this city, and Capt. John Goodrich, of New Haven, who met for the first time since they were fellow prisoners, in the year 1798, in the island of Guadaloupe, sufferers by the aggressions for which our Government so long since promised to obtain indemnification.

In these days of returning prosperity, let us not be unmindful of those whose exertions and sufferings led to its original establishment.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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## LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE WARS OF NAPOLEON.

From a rough calculation, taken from the returns of those left dead on the fields of battle in which Napoleon commanded, from Montenotte to Waterloo, we make the amount 1,811,500; and if we add those who died subsequently of their wounds, in the petty skirmishes the losses of which are not reported, and in the naval fights, of which, though Napoleon was not present, he was the cause, 2,000,000 will be far under the mark. A picture of the fathers, mothers, wives, children and relatives of these victims receiving the news of their deaths, would give a lively idea of the benefits conferred upon the world by Napoleon.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Westmoreland, at New York, from London, was struck by lightning on the 14th inst., lat. 41 42, long. 62 40, during a violent hail storm, accompanied by lightning. A person on board at the time says:—

Suddenly a ball of electric fluid burst apparently over the galley with a report like that of a piece of ordnance, followed instantly by such a peal of thunder as made the ship tremble. Fortunately we had just hove the ship to, and the watch were all aft, hauling upon the main sheet. They felt the shock, and described it as resembling the stroke of a billet of wood upon the leg. Captain Hovey was standing upon the quarter deck, holding on with his right hand by the main topsail halyard, and was struck senseless upon the deck. He, however, soon recovered his footing but found his right hand, arm and side, benumbed by the stroke. I was about eight feet from him concealed from view by the angle of the roundhouse, which was filled with sulphurous gas, but I felt nothing of the shock. A portion of the electric fluid undoubtedly traveled down the halyard, and my chief object in this memorandum is to warn seafaring men against a common practice of holding on by the ship's rigging in a thunder-storm. The electric fluid always follows a conductor, if there be one, and to lay hold of rigging is to seize a conductor and receive the shock. Had not the main force of the fluid been spent foward, the captain's life, perilled as it was, would no doubt have fallen a sacrifice.

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## FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the schooner Galveston, Capt. Rickets, we have received files of Texas papers to the 8th inst.

The town of Victoria is almost ruined. The business of the place is nearly destroyed. The citizens, however, still retain a share of the enterprise that has always characterised them, and are endeavoring to improve the navigation of the Guadaloupe, so as to turn the trade of Gonzales and the settlements above it towards Victoria.

BEXAR.—We learn from a gentleman who left Bexar a few days since, that no further news has been received from the Rio Grande. A few traders who lately arrived stated that they saw no Mexican troops on the Nueces, although they heard it reported that there were troops stationed on the western bank of that stream. Capt. Hays, with a party of rangers, has gone out to the Nueces, and intends to scour the country from the sources of the river to San Patricio, and ascertain whether there are any Mexican troops on its banks. The trade of Bexar is very dull.

The French families who settled near Bexar in the spring, and who intended to remove to Castro's colony, have suffered greatly from the accilimative fever. A large portion of them finding that they are unable to succeed in agricultural occupations, are preparing to return to France, or to New Orleans.—*Houston Telegraph, 1st.*

The Indian tribes along the frontier have suffered greatly from sickness this season. In some of the tribes nearly one-fifth of the warriors have perished of a disease similar to congestive fever.

Exchequer bills of the Texan government are received by the collector of Galveston, at 80c. to the dollar.

The abolitionists have been flooding the country with inflammatory documents.

President Houston has issued a proclamation convening Congress at Washington on the 1st Monday in December.

The ship Austin and the brig Wharton have been advertised for sale by the navy commissioners at Galveston.

From a statement in a Houston paper, it appears that the principal Indian tribes on the frontier of Texas, do not number more than 315 warriors; about four years ago they could muster nearly 300 warriors, and their villages were scattered from the sources of the Colorado to Red River. But during the frequent contests with the border settlers, their warriors have been gradually decreasing, and had become so reduced that they were compelled to take refuge in the United States, and it was from this retreat on Cash Creek that they were accustomed to make their sallies and commit their depredations on the Texan frontier. Now that a treaty has been concluded with them, they will probably return to Texas.

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HAVANA AND MEXICO.—By the schr. Belle, arrived last evening, we have received our files of Havana papers containing news from Mexico up to the 13th October.

SANTA ANNA had arrived at his hacienda of Manga de Clavo on the 16th ult., where large crowds daily visited him. The Mexican papers furnish no other news than the proposed attack on Yucatan, which is shortly to be made by strong forces.

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FROM YUCATAN.—By the schr. Denmark Captain Peters, we learn that the Yucatan commissioners to Mexico, have arrived at Campeachy. From all accounts, it would seem that the difficulties between the two countries were in a fair way of settlement.—*N. O. Bee, Nov. 17.*

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## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Capt. Wm. Armstrong, acting superintendent of the western territory, passed through our town on last Monday, on his return from Washington city, with checks and funds to pay off the Indian annuities and other claims in this territory.

P. M. Butler, United States Agent for the Cherokees, will depart on the 10th inst. on his mission to the council of Prairie Indians at Cash Creek on Red River.

The annuities for the Senecas, Quapaws, and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees, will be paid about the 15th inst.

A meeting of the agents of the different agencies in the western superintendancy will take place at Fort Gibson about the 20th December, in pursuance of an order from the Indian department.

John West has been pardoned.

Moses Alberty, the murderer of Long, a citizen of the United States, will be sent down to this State for trial under the intercourse law.

The Cherokee authorities are using all their exertions to carry out the treaty stipulations on their part, and if we do our duty the peace of the country will be preserved, and we will be acting in good faith with our neighbors.

By a letter from Fort Towson, dated Oct. 23d, we learn that the past season has been unfavorable to health, and to the labors of the agriculturist of that region.—Many of the Choctaws and Chickasaws have died.—Their corn and cotton crops have not been so productive as in former years, although they have devoted more labor to their fields, abandoning almost entirely their idle and vicious amusements of ball-playing, and employing their whole time upon their farms. Civilization is rapidly progressing among these Indians, under the humane policy of our government in protecting intercourse with them. They now with the simple domestic loom, manufacture nearly all their wearing apparel, and the products of their farms furnish them with money, which they also barter with their traders for such luxuries and other articles as they may require. They have teachers, preachers, and temperance lecturers among them; and with all these advantages, together with the richness of the soil and location of their country, if they do not become rich and happy, they are truly a perverse race.—*Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, Nov. 4.*

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MUSICAL.—Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist gave his first performance at the Park Theatre, New York, on Saturday evening. The Herald says:

"It was a tempest—a torrent—a very Niagara of applause; tumult, and approbation throughout his whole performance. The house was crammed from top to bottom, with one of the most fashionable, scientific, and critical audience that we have ever seen. We cannot describe Ole Bull's playing—it is beyond the power of language—its effects on others may be indicated. Some of his unearthly—his heavenly passages—work on the feelings and the heart till the very tears flow. Others it makes vociferous, mad, and terrible in their applauses. At the close of some of his wonderful cadences, the very musicians in the orchestra flung down their instruments and stamped and applauded like madmen.'

This Ole Bull, notwithstanding his name, the Herald describes as young—unmarried—tall and elegantly formed—as beautiful as Apollo—with an affectionate simplicity of manner that wins all hearts and all souls.

We see by the New York Courrier des Etats Unis, that M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, arrived on Friday last, in the Liverpool packet ship Troy, after a passage of seven weeks. This gentleman, in spite of his old name, is also a young man, light hair and moustached, and competes with Ole Bull, Artot, and Hauman, for the crown in violin playing. M. Hauman, it is said is also shortly expected at New York, and this country will then contain within its borders the four acknowledged greatest violinists in the world.

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☞ THE ALLEGHENY Engine and Hose Company is hereby notified to meet this, (Thursday) evening, the 30th inst. at Allegheny Hall, 4th st., at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

By Order
WM. J. ANKRIM, Sec'y.

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**Postponement of the Buchanan**

## MASS MEETING!!

At a meeting of the Buchanan Committee of correspondence held on the 28th instant, it was

*Resolved*, That the Mass Meeting of the friends of Buchanan, fixed for the 30th of November, instant, be postponed until the 8th of January next, and that we devote the same day to the commemoration of the victory of New Orleans, and forwarding the nomination to the Presidency of the *distinguished friend of the illustrious* VICTOR.

CHARLES SHALER,
Chairman.

n29

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IN the matter of a new Township out of parts of Mifflin, Jefferson, Upper and Lower St. Clair Townships.

And now to wit, October 9th, 1843; approved, and the Court direct that notice be given by the Clerk, by publication in the Daily Post and Aurora, that the same will be confirmed at the December Term, 1843, unless exceptions are filed before that time.

By the Court.
THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss:

L. S. I, Thomas Farley, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, do certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the order of Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 29th day of November, A D 1843.

n30 THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

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A GREAT BARGAIN.

18 ACRES of good land, within two miles of Manchester, will be sold for cash; a great bargain. Apply at Graff & Foster's Real Estate office, next door to the Post Office, Third st. nov 30

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Tierman, Campbell & Co vs. John Dougherty's Admin. } In the District Court of Allegheny county, vend. ex. No. 134, Nov. T. 1840.

L. S. AND now to wit, November 23, 1843, on motion of Mr M'Clure the Court appoin J D Creigh, Esq, Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

From the Record.
A SUTTON, Proth'y.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment at his office on Smithfield st., near 3d street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 28th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P M, at which time all persons interested are notified to attend.

n28-1aw3t J D CREIGH, Auditor.

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Baird, Leavit & Co. vs. John Reed. } In the District Court of Allegheny county, vend. ex. No. 83, November Term, 1841.

L. S. AND now to wit, November 28, 1843, on motion of Mr M'Clure, the Court appoint J D Creigh, Esq, Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

From the Record.
A SUTTON, Proth'y.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment at his office, on Smithfield street, near 3d street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, P M, at which time and place all persons interested, are notified to attend.

n30-1aw3t J D CREIGH, Auditor.

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**A. G. Reinhart,**
(SUCCESSOR TO LLOYD & CO.)
*Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Commission Merchant,*

No. 140, Liberty st., a few doors above St. Clair.

☞ Where families and others can at all times be furnished with good Goods at moderate prices. n30

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CRANBERRIES—just received and for sale by
A G REINHART,
n30 140, Liberty street.

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**STEAM ENGINE & MACHINE SHOP,**
*Corner of Front and Liberty Streets.*

THE subscriber is prepared to build Steam Engines for Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Salt works, &c.; small Engines, of superior construction, vertical cylinder, well adapted for wood Turners; Cupolas and other light work; Castings for all kinds of mill work finished and fitted up. Steamboat repairs done on the shortest notice. JOHN POTTER, Agent.

N. B. For Sale, a Rack Lathe suitable for turning small cylinders, &c.; Segments for a balance wheel, 12 feet diameter also, a number of Smut Machines of L B Walker's Patent will be sold low for Cash.

d2—3tw*

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**Money to Lend.**

PERSONS wishing to borrow money, upon Real Estate security, would do well to call at the Western Real Estate office, Third street, next door to the Post Office, where any amount can be procured on security. EGOLF & FOSTER.

n30

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**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in this city, under the firm of Lloyd & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; A G Reinhart having purchased the entire interest of S. Lloyd, jr. in the concern.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to A G Reinhart, who will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, and who alone is authorized to collect the debts due the concern and receipt for same. Those also having claims against the late firm will please present them to A G Reinhart for settlement.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1843. (signed) S. LLOYD, jr., A G REINHART.

In retiring from the above firm of Lloyd & Co., I would cheerfully recommend to my former friends and customers, my late partner and successor, Mr A G Reinhart, who continues the Grocery Business at the old stand, 140, Liberty street. (signed) S. LLOYD, jr.

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**Mr. Paul Emile Theveau**

HAS the honor to inform the public that during his sojourn in Pittsburgh he will give LESSONS IN THE SPANISH, FRENCH AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

From his having made the Spanish language the sole object of his study during a residence of two years in Havana, there is reason to suppose that he has acquired a good knowledge of their language, the easiest and most harmonious of all modern languages.

Of his competency to teach French there can be no doubt, from the fact of his having been a clerk in a Notary in Paris, where he has studied law. What Mr Theveau here states he can prove by the Ordonnance of the King of France and by letters from the Minister of the Navy.

Mr Theveau can be seen every day from 12 to 1 P M, at Mr Fickeisen's house, Market street, behind the old court house. n29-1m

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**Money Wanted.**

WANTED to borrow, on good security, either in endorsed notes or mortgages, on good Real Estate in town or country, worth from three to five times the amount, and from one, two, three to five years—$100, $250, $500, $700, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, &c. Persons having money to lend in large or small sums, will find a full interest, and a good security for it, on application at Harris' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9 Fifth st. nov. 28

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Fresh Buckwheat Flour on hand and for sale by
n29 A G REINHART, 140, Liberty st.

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ST LOUIS CRACKERS.—John Davis's St Louis water and butter crackers always on hand and for sale by A G REINHART,
n29 140, Liberty street.

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JUST RECEIVED, 30 bbls best ground Camwood, at the drug store of JON. KIDD,
n28 corner 4th and Wood streets.

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AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Mayor to borrow sixty-one thousand two hundred dollars for the purpose of paying sundry loans contracted in the year 1839.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of sixty-one thousand two hundred dollars, and to issue certificates for the same under the Seal of the Corporation of the amount of not less than five hundred dollars, each bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year, at the office of the city treasurer, and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the holders or their legal representatives at the office of the treasurer and in his presence, and shall not be redeemable without the consent of the holders before the first of July in the year A D 1863.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained, &c. That the certificates authorized by this ordinance and the proceeds thereof shall be appropriated to the redemption of the certificates issued in pursuance of two several ordinances passed 29th October, 1839, as follows, viz:

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| To Thomas Scott and J. Hutchison, | $12500 |
| " Harmar Denny, | 45000 |
| " Alexander Laughlin, | 12500 |
| " James Adams, | 2500 |

and shall be expended for no other purposes whatever.

Sec. 3. That the faith, credit, funds, revenue and corporate property of this city be and the same is hereby pledged for the redemption of the certificates and payment of the interest authorized and contracted by the present ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of November, 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM,
President Common Council.

Attest:
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk. C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON,
President Select Council.
ALEX'R MILLAR, Clerk, S. C. n29-3t

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ALMANACS, &c.—On hand, an excellent assortment of Christian, Anti-Slavery and Temperance Almanacs. Also, the Franklin Magazine and Common and Loomis' Pittsburgh Magazine, and Common and German Almanacs for 1844, for sale by the gross, dozen or single. Also, a good assortment of Temperance documents, school books, slates, pencils, ink, writing and letter paper and blanks; for sale low for cash or approved exchange. ISAAC HARRIS,
n29. Agent and Com. Merchant, 9 Fifth st.

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**Allegheny County T. A. Association.**

A quarterly meeting of the Allegheny County Total Abstinence Association will be held on the 2d Friday, (8th December) next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Hilands' church, near Perrysville.

By order.
I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
n27 Secretary to the Ex. Com.

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**Quilts, Comforts, &c.**

A LARGE assortment of Quilts and Comforts, suitable for families, steamboats, &c., made very warm and first rate for this season, for sale low for cash. WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer,
n25-1w corner of Wood and Water streets.

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**NEW GROCERY & PRODUCE STOR**
NO. 5, GRANT STREET,
*Immediately opposite the new Market House.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment of all the most valuable kinds of family groceries, viz: coffees, sugar, teas, pepper, allspice, saleratus, starch, etc. Also, mackerel, bacon, salt, molasses, flour, tobacco, segars, cotton, soap, candles, and all other articles used by families. All of which will be sold as cheap for cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. All are invited to call and see for themselves.

☞ All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods, or cash paid for same as agreements may be made. Butter, eggs, &c., always on hand. Terms, cash, or good references.

n24-1w A. LAUBAUCH.

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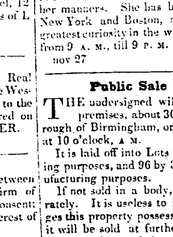
**WONDERFUL PRODIGY.**



THE OHIO GIANTESS has arrived in our city, on her way south, to remain a few days only, for Exhibition at Mr. Fickelson's Hall, back of the old Court House, near the market; the little child is only Eight years old, and weighs 240 lbs., her height is 4 feet 8 inches, and measures 5 feet around the shoulders, perfectly healthy and active, intellectual, good, and very playful, and free to converse with her visitors, and nothing disgusting in her manners. She has been visited by thousands in New York and Boston, and by them pronounced the greatest curiosity in the world. Hours of Exhibition, from 9 A. M., till 9 P. M. Admission 12½ cents.

nov 27

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**Public Sale of Real Estate.**

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, about 30 Acres of Ground, in the borough of Birmingham, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A M.

It is laid off into Lots of 21 by 100 feet, for building purposes, and 96 by 390 feet on the river for manufacturing purposes.

If not sold in a body, the lots will be offered separately. It is useless to review the important advantages this property possesses. The principal portion of it will be sold at furthest in a few years, and will, doubtless, be yearly increased in value by the erection of buildings and manufactories, and offers the best opportunity for investment and improvements, all the dwelling houses in the town being occupied as soon as completed. Terms at sale. NEVILLE B CRAIG,
n27-ts Committee of Mrs Sidney Gregg

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**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Monongahela Navigation Company, nearly opposite the Post Office, until 3 o'clock P M of Saturday, the 23d December next, for building Locks and Dams Nos 3 and 4, and for repairing Dams Nos 1 and 2; also, for building four Brick Lock Houses.

Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office one week previous to the letting.

J K MOORHEAD,
n24-1m MORGAN ROBERTSON.

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**St. Peter's Church at Rome.**

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at IRWIN'S LONG ROOM, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Of this Picture, Bishop England gave the