in a communication to Mr Upshur, writes as follows:

"If, contrary to the hopes and wishes entertained by the government of the undersigned for the preservation of the good understanding and harmony which should reign between the two neighboring and friendly Republics, the United States should, in defiance of good faith and of the principles of justice which they which they have constantly proclaimed, commit the unheard of violence [*inaudito atendado*—the expression is much stronger than the translation] of appropriating to themselves an integral part of the Mexican territory, the undersigned in the name of the nation and now for them, protests, in the most solemn manner, against such agression; and he moreover declares, by express order of his government, that on sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended, seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican government is resolved to declare war as soon as it receives information of such an act."

Mr. Upshur in reply, reminds the Mexican that his government has already had experience of the inefficacy of this sort of gasconade in its negotiations with the United States, and concludes his answer with the following rebuke:

"The undersigned reminds General Almonte that this Government is under no necessity to learn from that of Mexico, what is due to its own honor or to the rights of other nations. It is therefore quite unnecessary that General Almonte, in his future communications to this Department, should admonish this Government either to respect its duties or to take care of its reputation in any contingency which the Mexican Government may choose to anticipate.

General Almonte, in his letter of the 11th of November, in answer to the letter of the Secretary of State treating the language above referred to as an offensive threat, says:

"The undersigned considers it his duty to repeat to the Secretary of State, in order that he may be pleased to communicate it to his excellency the President, that neither he nor his Government have intended, and that it should not have been supposed that they would have intended, to cast imputation (*aggraviar*) upon the Legislative body, and much less to admonish the Executive to its duties. His desires have tended solely to the maintenance of the peace and harmony which ought to subsist between two neighboring and friendly nations, and though the undersigned has declared, by express order of his Government, that war will be the inevitable consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States, he certainly has not done so with the object of intimidating the Government of the honorable Secretary of State, but with the view of showing how far Mexico would carry her resistance to an annexation of that nature."

He states, also, that he should "highly value a formal declaration" to the effect that no design of annexing Texas to the United States was entertained by the American Government

From Mr. Upshur's reply, which concludes the correspondence, we make the following extract:

"The Mexican Minister informs the undersigned that he would be pleased to receive from him a formal disavowal of any purpose, on the part of the American Government, to annex Texas to the Union. The Mexican Minister must be aware that it is not in the power of the undersigned to give any such disavowal, so far as the Congress of the United States is concerned: and he cannot fail to perceive that, considering the attitude which Mexico has chosen to assume, such a disavowal on the President cannot be reasonably expected, whatever his views and intentions may be. It is due, however, to the frankness, which it is the desire of the United States to display in all their dealings with other countries, that the undersigned should make to the Mexican Minister, the following explicit declaration:—

"Near eight years have elapsed since Texas declared her independence. During all that time Mexico has asserted her right of jurisdiction and dominion over that country, and has endeavored to enforce it by arms. Texas has successfully resisted all such attempts, and has thus afforded ample proof of her ability to maintain her independence. This proof has been so satisfactory to many of the most considerable nations of the world, that they have formally acknowledged the independence of Texas and established diplomatic relations with her. Among these nations the United States are included; and indeed they set the example which other nations have followed. Under these circumstances, the United States regard Texas as in all respects an independent nation, fully competent to manage its own affairs; and possessing all the rights of other independent nations. The Government of the United States, therefore, will not consider it necessary to consult any other nation in its transactions with the Government of Texas."

Hear the veteran editor, Major M. M. Noah, discourse about the sex! One would think he was growing young, and had still a tender yearning after the *gentile* damsels of the western world:

"Good temper is the chief of female virtues. A good temper hides many defects of the outside, and sets off a homely countenance to better advantage than rough and alcoholic cosmetics. How many owners' little female bodies have we seen surrounded with haloes of attraction by a winning, a placid, calm, obliging, smooth temperament! Ah, how many! A beautiful vixen is like a well fought battle—good to view at a distance but very disagreeable to approach nearly. A petulent, saucy, fault-finding, capricious beauty, is an awful picture to contemplate; Tulma's remarks pop into one's mind at the first glance—'In her palace a grinning and ghastly figure of death will at some future be.' And who ever saw a beauty that was not capricious, unreasonable, always for exacting impossibilities; ever displeased at something with which she has no right to feel out of sorts; ever unwilling to award any one his full meed of praise? Perform a service for any one of these lovely demons, and ask the question, "Is it well done?" Will she answer frankly, "yes?" O, no!

"Is it done well?"

"Well, it is not ill."

"Are you out for a walk?"

"Well, I'm not in!"

"Do you admire Cachemire?"

"I don't dislike it!"

"Will you accept me for your protector through life?"

"Well, I won't kick you out at present!"

At the opera, or some other place of public resort, one meets a copy of the Medician Venus, a star-like creature; full of good points, as spirited as an Eclipse, as beautifully restive as a colt; and, like a pumpkin hearted fellow, he solicits an introduction; he calls at her house, and is surprised to hear, as he passes thro' the hall to the drawing room, an account of Miss ——'s battle with the servant girl. What a Jove like thunderbolt!—Phrenology is a pretty fair science; and should we take another wife, (which is not all likely) we shall examine her head as sure as we are human. And her eyes. They are the windows through which we may look into the back yard of her mind, where her propensities, her likings, and her temperament, are stored away for preservation. A black-eyed girl is suspicious. A great deal of fire lurks behind those gypsey orbs—generally enough to consume one's happiness to ashes, which are sprinkled plentifully over the sackcloth we must necessarily wear after the conflagration. Blue are very pretty for flaxen dolls; but full grown ladies are better without them. If large and deep they make a tolerable impression, and generally accompany an even and well-ordered mind; but light and shaded like a China plate, they betoken a frivolous and weak heart, and are expressionless as muffins.—The lady owner of such optics had better be left to bestow their undivided affection upon their lap-dogs. A hazle eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands, and emerges into a love as securely founded as the rock of Gibraltar. A woman with a hazel eye never elopes from her husband; never chats scandal; never sacrifices her husband's comfort for her own; never fault finds; never talks too much or too little; always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and loveable creature. We never knew but one uninteresting and unamiable woman with a hazle eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, "like the little end of nothing whittled down to a point." Incomparable orbs! there is a depth of expression, a speaking glance, that appeals directly to the innerman, a confidential and affectionate inspiration; an intellectuality; and many other things shine undisputed right, which have won our devotion and our admiration. These are the women who make amends for all the faults of the sex, certain. We are surprised that we could have been betrayed into an exposé of our sentiments on such a funny subject; but, as it is, let it go, we merely conclude with saying that a hazle in a female head seldom roams over the pages of Paul de Kock. Our girls are getting altogether unmanageable—the consequence of perusing so many metaphysics and indefinable metaphysics.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN:

Subject to the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

SHUNK IN CLINTON COUNTY.—The democrats of Clinton county, are moving with a great deal of spirit, on the Gubernatorial question. There appears to be great unanimity among them in favor of F. R. SHUNK. A public meeting was held at Lock Haven on last Monday, at which strong proceedings in his favor were adopted. The democratic paper, the 'Clinton Democrat,' in noticing the proceedings, says:—'Our exchanges are full of recommendations upon the subject of the next Governor. Among the many distinguished men who are recommended for the nomination, none appear to be more highly spoken of, more favorably alluded to, and commanding greater attention than does the name of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, our former efficient Secretary of State and Superintendant of Common Schools. His worth is truly appreciated by the citizens of Pennsylvania. With *Francis R. Shunk* as the candidate of the democratic party, 25000 would be the least majority we could think of his receiving over any Coon candidate that might be brought out to oppose him. BUCHANAN for President, and SHUNK for Governor, and federalism will never be heard of after the election.'

The Democrat has heretofore kept silent on the gubernatorial question, but finding the course of public opinion setting so strongly in favor of SHUNK, it follows the course of the party, and supports the man of the people.

BLUE NOSE AND WHIG CONVENTION.—The delegates elected last Saturday to nominate a Clay candidate for Mayor, met yesterday, but adjourned without performing the duty for which they were appointed.—WM. EICHBAUM, who, it was expected, would be a candidate, very prudently declined a nomination; and the leaders not having instructed the delegates how to act in such a contingency, the Convention adjourned until this day week. Mr JAYNES and Mr EARL were both named in the Convention, but for some unknown reason, the delegates would not consider their claims to a nomination. We are afraid the "Clay triumph," that was expected from the Mayor's election, is rather doubtful The preliminary movements do not appear to be well arranged, and we think, the Clay Club will yet find that it has not the power to drill the people into the support of their schemes. We understand that they were willing to abandon their project of a party nomination, and offered to support a popular citizen, if he would permit them to claim his success as a *Clay triumph;* but he scorned their dishonorable proposition, to cheat the people into an expression favorable to HENRY CLAY. They are now like the flock of *wild geese* that was hovering over our city a short time since—they know not what course to pursue, and they are under mortal apprehension that go what way they may, they will be made *game* of by the people on the day of election.

ANOTHER RIOT AMONG THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—The Pennsylvanian of the 18th, says:—'A great excitement was caused throughout the city and county yesterday, from the fact that at an early hour yesterday morning a serious riot occurred among the firemen. It appears that the Weccacoe hose company, was returning from the fire at Kensington, at about 3 o'clock, and when near the High bridge, they were attacked by a band of ruffians numbering about one hundred and fifty persons. Being overpowered by this large party, their carriage was taken from them, run out to the neighborhood of Broad and Poplar streets, and entirely destroyed. The wreck was afterwards sent to the Weccacoe's house, and at 12 o'clock, the pieces were gathered into a heap, and thrown into a furniture car, and brought by the members who were followed by a vast crowd, up to the Sheriff's office, and placed on the pavement in Chesnut street. The Mayor's officers afterwards removed the broken apparatus into the yard adjoining the office, where it remained during the afternoon and was viewed by crowds of people. We learn that several arrests have been made of persons who are known to have been concerned in this disgraceful affair. A young man named William Thomas belonging to the Weccacoe was much injured when the attack was made, and was taken home on a settee. Another man named Wm. Conner a member of the same company is missing, and fears are entertained that something serious has befallen him.'

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The New York Sun, notices this important document, and says: 'There is always great interest felt in reading the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the simple reason, that its business details come home to the bosom and pockets of every class of citizens, and its recommendations for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of Government are likely to effect all interests. It was expected from the indomitable industry, and close enquiry of the present Secretary, that the Report would be unusually long; but its length not only exceeds public expectation, but it is in itself so formidable, that many persons will not have the courage to attack it, although it abounds in important and interesting matter. Few public men have yet acquired the power of condensing; and as public business accumulates, they must adopt the practice of saying a great deal in a little space, and it is easily done. We can only present a brief synopsis. After nearly three columns of tabular statements of receipts and expenditures, issues of Treasury Notes, Funded Debt, &c. &c., we arrive at the cream of the Report, showing in round numbers how much money we require to carry on the Government another year, over and above the estimated receipts.

From the preceding estimates and statements, it appears that there will be required for the service of the present fiscal year beyond the means in the Treasury, ...	$4,000,000 00
And for the service of the fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1844, beyond the probable revenue, at least . .	4,500,000 00
	$8,500,000 00
The loan of 1841 becoming due 1st January, 1845, amounts to	5,672,976 86
The balance of the Treasury Notes which were outstanding on the 3d of March, 1843, and were not redeemed by the last loan, amounts to	4,656,367 45

Placing the responsibilites of 1845 for the present out of view, we want Eight Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to make up the deficiency of the fiscal year. Let us see what the Secretary recommends in the way of retrenchment, and replenishing, to meet our obligations. He believes some collection districts may be abolished—expences of judicial condemnation may be reduced—a discontinuance of certain goods of unprofitable Land Offices, together with other reforms, which promise altogether but a slight saving to Government. Then, to make up the deficiency, nothing can be made, he thinks, in the way of economy, by modifying the Land Laws. The ultimate resource, he believes, must be duties on imports, as being the most easy and tangible. Sufficient confirmation has not yet been received in relation to the operation of the last Tariff Act, to speak of it with certainty. The duties on certain qualities of Iron, Coal and Sugar are by some considered too high; but as no increase of duty on the present Tariff is contemplated, the Secretary proceeds to enquire what articles now admitted free will bear the payment of duties. He has therefore, specified Tea & Coffee as proper for impost. Importers and other persons are in favor of the duties on those articles, being less burdensome than many other articles on which duties are levied. The duties on Teas and Sugar were taken off on the payment of the Public Debt, and when the revenue did not require them; but now the condition of the country requires revenue, and it is recommended to impose a duty of five cents per pound on all teas costing 20 cents; of seven cents on those costing between 25 and 35 cents, and thus advancing the duties. On Coffee, a duty of two cents per pound from Asia, Africa and America, and three cents from Europe. From the duties on these two articles thus graduated, it is supposed Four Millions annually will be added to the revenue—a large sum to be collected, and the tax very light on eighteen millions of consumers. For reasons, set forth, it is not recommended to revive the Tonnage Duties. A duty of six cents a ton on all vessels engaged in foreign trade is recommended, and very sound and cogent arguments are advanced in favor of the warehouse system. Considerable portion of the Report is devoted to loans, and the issue of Treasury Notes to meet the current expense of Government; and the Secretary maintains with ability the expediency and constitutionality of that measure, in preference to a resort to government loans. There have been, he says, no defalcations among Collecting Officers and there is a strict watchfulness on their accounts. We learn, therefore, that there is a deficiency of Eight Millions and a half in the revenue for the current year, and about five millions can be added to the public coffers, by imposing a small duty on Tea and Coffee, and a few other articles, and a small sum can be saved by judicious curtailments. We shall take another occasion to examine the Government Items of Expenditures, and see how far reduction and curtailment can be made with strict regard to the interests and safety of the country.

☞ The Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader gives a long account of the operations of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. It says that George Smith, whose name appears on the notes of this Institution as "President," is a broker in Chicago, and that, "there is not a single person, known to be worth a dollar, responsible for its issues." Strahan & Scott, who formerly endorsed the notes, are said to wealthy New York merchants, but their names do not appear on the new issues.

RAISING THE DEAD.—The Brokers in Wall street have brought to life several of the most worthless stocks that were ever suffered to exist. The steam was creating so fast among the brokers, that, to prevent a sudden collapse, they were obliged to regenerate some of the bubbles that burst by too great an inflation, two or three years since. All will go smooth until the thing is ripe, and then stand from under.—An explosion will soon take place that will shake the foundations of every bank in this city. So says the New York Herald.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—It is stated in the Newark Eagle, that at Kingsland's paper mill, near Belleville, on Tuesday last, a girl of fifteen was amusing herself around the large shaft, when her clothes caught in some of the machinery and forced into a position which severed both her legs from her body. She lingered a short time in the most excruciating agony, and then died. Her mother, Mrs Stager ran to her relief but in her fruitless endeavor to rescue her child, was so injured herself, that she is not expected to recover.

☞ A meeting of those in favor of the annexation of Texas was held in St Louis on Saturday night last. Speeches were made, resolutions passed, and a committee appointed to report to an adjourned meeting.

The persons who stole the Trunk from Pomeroy's Express, made a nice haul. The amount of cash and valuables in the trunk—(including the registered notes from the Bank Department, and the money and drafts from Troy) was probably not less that FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Of this amount, about $50,000 being cash, in bank notes of all descriptions and denominations, current and eastern funds, will be available to the robbers—the remainder being drafts payable to order, notes, and unregistered bank notes unsigned, will not be available, payment having been stopped.

LADIES' CONVENTION.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that a ladies convention was to have been held at the First Baptist Church in that city on last Monday afternoon. The object of the Convention was to consider the propriety of getting up a Temperance Festival; and the object of the Festival is raise funds 'for the benefit of the poor reformed inebriates and their families. By the use of the term 'poor' we presume the ladies intend to be understood as meaning to designate such reformed drunkards as, with their families, are in a state of destitution, and in need of that assistance which true charity is wont to minister in all cases of like distress, without regard to the producing cause of it; who then, would not be willing to aid in promoting an object which commends itself to the acceptance of philanthropy, by the double motive of advancing the cause of temperance, and alleviating the miseries and sufferings of destitution?

Potatoes of the first quality are now selling in the New York market for 75 *cents a bushel!* being higher than either Indian corn or rye. One reason is, the injury which the crop has suffered in various places from a disease which induces premature decay.

☞ There were received at the Buffalo post office in October, 12,426 letters for the city, the postage on which was $2,039. Of the whole, 46 were from M. C.'s, and 82 from the Washington departments. The number of newspapers and periodicals recieved was 15,000.

☞ A new counterfeit on the Doylestown Bank, of the denomination of $20, has made its appearance.—Letter A, dated Aug. 13, 1843. Vignette, Blacksmith at his forge; on the right end, cattle, &c.; on the left, rail road train. The title of the bank a light impression and much blotted; very unlike the genuine.

PROTECTING MARRIED WOMEN.—The bill for the protection of the separate property of married women was rejected in the house of representatives of Georgia by a vote of 109 to 64. The Georgia whigs seem to believe with Mr. Clay that "there is no necessity for protection!"

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1843.

SENATE.—The Senate was in session only half an hour. After the presentation of petitions, Mr. McDuffie gave notice of a bill for the renewal of the compromise act, and an alteration of the present tariff act thereto.

Mr. Barrow asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river.—Several resolutions of inquiry were taken up and adopted, after which the Senate went into Executive session. It is understood that the nominations of the President were all referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some talk relative to amendments of the journal, several notices of bills to be introduced were given. Among them were notices of bills to abolish the franking privilege, to compensate pension agents, and to amend the constitution so as to limit the President to one term only.

A long debate followed on the subject of printing the Message and Reports in the different languages spoken in the country.

Mr Rhett, of S C, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, repealing the tariff act of 1842, and of imposing in lieu thereof a maximum duty of 20 per cent. Such duties to be levied on the principle only of providing a revenue.

Objection being made from various quarters, Mr Rhett, with a view of testing the sense of the House on the subject, moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and resulted as follows—yeas 77, nays 107. Not being two-thirds, the rules were not suspended. This cannot be taken as a test vote, because many, knowing there would not be two-thirds, voted in the affirmative, when on a bona fide test vote they would be found wanting.

The next business was the consideration of the resolution offered the other day by Mr. Davis, of Kentuky, directing the committee on elections to ascertain whether the non-districted members have been elected in conformity to the provisions of the apportionment act.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Steenrod, to refer the matter to a select committee.

The debate on this amendment was carried on at some length. One might as well attempt to get blood from a stone as to extract a particle of interest from it.

GREAT LAND SALE IN ILLINOIS.—The Auditor of Illinois has advertised for sale a large number of tracts of land in that state, which will first be offered at public auction in Springfield, and such as are not sold at Auction, will afterwards be subject to private entry.—All evidences of State Indebtedness—scrip, bonds, &c. will be received *at par*, in payment for those lands.—The Illinois State Register says:

"In all probability there never has been such a large quantity of as good fertile land brought to the hammer in any part of the United States, at one time. The lands first described, were selected with great care by the most competent men, and embrace the very best lands in the northern part of Illinois. The lands last described, entered by the internal improvement commissioners in 1838-9, are the very choicest spots on the line of the proposed railroads. They were chosen, some on account of the water power which they command—others on account of their suitable location for town sites, and others for the uncommon fertility of the soil. Seldom will another such an opportunity offer to purchase, whether they desire to become settlers or otherwise."

MAINE.—In the Lincoln and Oxford Districts, *Freeman Morse* whig, is elected to Congress, by a majority of 13 votes.

RETRENCHMENT. The democratic Legislature of Indiana has set to work in good earnest, to retrench the expenses of the state, and to relieve her from the embarrassment in which she is now placed. A bill has passed the House of Representatives, fixing the salary of Governor at $1,300; Supreme Judges $1,300; Circuit Judges $550; Treasurer and Auditor $1,000 each, but no Clerk hire, abolishing the office of Private Secretary to the Governor, and reducing the salary of State Librarian to $200; pay of members $3 per day for the five weeks, and $1 50 per day for the remainder.

It will probably pass the Senate in about its present shape.

☞ The Ragocrats are again endeavoring to lay the Mississippi planters under tribute. The Mississippian of the 29th ult says, "A scheme is on foot to establish in the city of Jackson, an agency of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, for the purpose of purchasing cotton, to pay the *interest abroad on the bonds of that State*. Tennessee bank paper is to be used in making the purchases. When the Legislature meets we expect to see some act passed which will put the *cars* of such act in the capacity of agents for the rag machines of the other States in danger.

PATRONIZING THE POST OFFICE.—22,396 letters were delivered at the Cincinnati Post Office during the month of October, out of which 1,300 were *free!*

MUTINY.

We learn that on the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock P M, in latitude 22 deg 13, lon 88 deg 20. off the Balize a mutiny took place on board the schooner Hero, Captain Golding. The following are the particulars, communicated to us by one of the officers of the Hero. It seems that, whilst getting ready for stays the mate (Rodgers) gave orders to let go the main stay. No obedience was paid to the order, which was again repeated, for the second and third time without any effect. Some hard words then passed between the mate and one of the men, who finally struck Rodgers A scuffle here ensued, and Captain Golding attempted to separate them, but before he could do so, the seaman had drawn his knife.

The mate was again shortly after assailed by the same man, who hit and cut him severely. At this time another of the sailors interfered in the dispute, and with a stick struck the mate several times. They were again seperated by the captain when one of the men advancing again upon the mate, struck him with a grindstone, and drawing a handspike attempted to run him through, when his arm was arrested by one of the men. After a repetition of similar acts of violence, Captain Golding requested the balance of the crew to interfere and reduce those men to order, but his commands were not heeded; and he was attacked by one of them with a murderous weapon. After considerable difficulty and great peril, the captain was enabled to get a pilot and reach this port. The mutineers have been brought to the city in irons.—*N. O. Courier.*

CURIOUS TAX.

The Louisville Journal has an article three columns long, headed "The Act of last Legislature for Confiscating Public Property." The amount of the act referred to is this, and is found in the eighth and ninth sections of the act of last session, entitled "An Act to add to the resources of the Sinking Fund." The first of these sections provides "that where a person dies, leaving neither father, mother, child or grandchild, the title to his real estate shall not pass to, nor his personal property be distributed among his brothers and sisters, until they have paid *five per cent.* on the full value thereof to the Commonwealth, nor to nephews, nieces, uncles or aunts, till they have paid *seven and a half per cent.* nor to remote kindred till they have paid *ten per cent.*"

This is adding to the resources of the Sinking Fund with a vengeance. The Commonwealth makes itself co-heir to every man's estate, where their happens to be no father or direct descendant in the family down to grand children. That is; the Commonwealth of Kentucky very cooly tells every rich old bachelor that she is very nearly related to him, and must have from five to ten per cent. on all his property. Nay, a man cannot leave his property to his wife without paying 5 or 10 dollars on a hundred, so that if he is worth $300,000, the Commonwealth comes in for $20,000 or $30,000. If a man wishes to leave any part of his estate to a benevolent institution or for the relief of the poor, the Commonwealth of Kentucky cooly pockets 5 or ten per cent. of the first. To crown this legislative plunder, laughable to all except the sufferer the State appoints an agent to value this property, of which she is one of the heirs. If we were to use a Kentucky phrase, we should call this law a *screamer.*

Tribune.

HASTY BURIALS.

The yellow fever raged fearfully in Boston the last part of the eighteenth century. The panic was so universal, that wives forsook their dying husbands, in some cases, and mothers their children, to escape the contagious atmosphere of the town. Funeral rites were generally omitted. The "death-carts" sent into every part of the town, were so arranged as to pass each street every half hour. At each house known to contain a victim of the fever, they rang a bell and called, "bring out your dead." When the lifeless forms were brought out, they were wrapped in tarred sheets, put into the cart, and carried to the burial place, unaccompanied by relatives. In most instances, in fact, relatives had fled before the approach of the fatal disease.

One of my father's brothers, residing in Boston at that time, became a victim of the pestilence. When the first symptoms appeared, his wife sent the children into the country, and herself remained to attend upon him. Her friends warned her against such rashness. They told her it would be death to her, and no benefit to him, for he would soon be too ill to know who attended him. These arguments made no impression on her affectionate heart. She felt that it would be a life-long satisfaction to her to know who attended upon him, if he did not. She accordingly staid and watched him with unremitting care. This, however, did not avail to save him. He grew worse and finally died. Those who went round with the "death carts," had visited the chamber, and seen that his death was near. They came to take the body. His wife refused to let it go. She told them that she never knew how to account for it, but though he was perfectly cold and rigid, and to every appearance quite dead, there was a powerful impression on her mind that life was not extinct. The men were overborne by the strength of her conviction, though their own reason was opposed to it. The half hour again returned, and again was heard the solemn words, 'bring forth your dead."

The wife again resisted their importunities, but this time the men were resolute. They said the duty assigned them was a painful one, but the health of the town required punctual obedience to the orders they had received. If they ever expected the pestilence to abate, it must be by a prompt removal of the dead, and immediate fumigation of the apartments. She pleaded and pleaded, and even knelt to them in an agony of tears, continually saying, "I am sure he is not dead." The men represented the utter absurdity of such an idea, but finally overcome with her tears, again departed. With trembling haste she renewed her efforts to restore life. She raised his head, rolled his limbs in hot flannel, and placed hot onions on his feet.

The dreaded half hour again came round, and found him cold and rigid as ever. She renewed her entreaties so desperately, that the messenger began to think that a little gentle force might be necessary. They accordingly attempted to remove the body against her will, but she threw herself upon it, and clung to it with such frantic strength, that they could not easily loosen her grasp. Impressed by the remarkable strength of her will, they relaxed their efforts. To all their remonstrances, she answered, 'if you bury him you must bury me with him.' At last, by dint of reasoning on the case, they obtained from her a promise that if he showed no sign of life before they again came around, she would make no further opposition to the removal.

Having gained this respite, she hung the watch upon the bed-post, and renewed her efforts with redoubled zeal. She placed kegs of hot water about him; forced brandy between his teeth; breathing into his nostrils; held hartshorn to his nose; but still the body lay motionless and cold. She looked anxiously at the watch; in five minutes the promised half hour would expire, and those dreadful voices would be heard passing through the street. Hopelessness came over her; she dropped the head she had been sustaining; her hand trembled violently, and the hartshorn she had been holding was spilled on the pallid face. Accidently the position of the head had become slightly tipped backwards, and the powerful liquid flowed into his nostrils. Instantly there was a short, quick gasp—a struggle—his eyes opened—and when the death men came, they found him sitting up in bed. He is still a live, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

I should be sorry to awaken any fears, or excite unpleasant expressions, by the recital of this story; but I have ever thought that funerals were too much hurried in this country—particularly in the newly settled parts of it. It seems to me there ought to be as much delay as possible, especially in cases of sudden death. I believe no nation bury with so much haste as the Americans. The ancients took many precautions. They washed and anointed the body many successive times before it was carried to the burial. The Romans cut off a joint of the finger, to make sure that life was extinct, before they lighted the funeral pile. Doubtless in cases of sudden death, it is very unusual for the body to remain apparently lifeless for several hours, unless it be really dead; but the more possibility of such cases, should make friends scrupulous to observe undoubted symptoms of dissolution before the interment.

Mrs. L M Child.

WANTED.

The British Kingston, C, whig thus advertises for a Governor General for the Canadians. We should suppose the situation; but they cannot be had unless the salary be raised. The pay is so beggarly that it's no 'object' to leave home:

"☞ Wanted,—A Governor General, for United Canada. Salary, £25 C'y inclusive of board and washing. The only qualification necessary, is, that the candidate shall be able to write his own name.—A stipulation must be entered into, by which he shall be compelled to undergo the *form of listening* to advice. Apply to Hincks, Baldwin & Co, Upholsters, Newgate street.

'Kingston, 8th Dec, 1843.'

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Black, Lieut. T. J. RODMAN, U. S. A. to MARTHA, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jno. Black.

LADIES SALE.

THERE will be a sale of useful and fancy articles, oysters, and other refreshments, held in the School room of Dr. Herron's church, on 6th street, commencing on Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock. The proceeds of sale to go for use of 4th Presby. Church. dec 21.

PENN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN Election for nine Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, south east corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh, on the first Monday (1st day) of January, 1844, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m and 1 o'clock, p. m. J. FINNEY, Jr.
dec. 21, 1843. Secretary.

TO OWNERS OF TOWN LOTS
In East Liverpool, Ohio.

THE undersigned will attend to the payment of Taxes, and to the redemption of Lots sold for taxes in the above place. Persons desirous that I should attend to the above for them, will forward to me the numbers of their Lots, and sufficient funds to pay the state, county and corporation tax, annually in advance. JOHN S. BLAKELY,
d21. East Liverpool.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, No 118, June Term, 1843.

James McFerson vs Mary Jane M'Ferson. } Petition for Divorce.

AND now to wit, December the 3d, 1843; a subpoena and alias subpoena having been issued to the respondent in the case, and proof having been made that the said parties could not be found in said county; notice is hereby given to the said respondent that she will be required to appear in said court on the 4th Monday of December next, to answer to the complaints set forth in said petition, otherwise such proceedings will be had as are directed by the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.
dec 5—law4t E TROVILLO, Sheriff.

In the District Court of Allegheny county, of November Term, 1843, No. 337.

Adam H. Gale & Co. vs Charles Von Bonhorst. } Vend. Exp.

AND now, to-wit December 12th, 1843, on motion of George P. Hamilton, Esq. the Court appoint Francis R. Shunk, Esq. Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Auditor appointed in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Fourth st. near Smithfield, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1844. FRS. R. SHUNK,
d16. Auditor.

SMYRNA FIGS AND ZANTE CURNTS.

40 DRUMS Smyrna Figs, new;
1 Cask Zante Curnants, new;
Just received and for sale by REINHART & SONG,
d20 140 Liberty street.

PICKLED LOBSTERS.—A few jars received and for sale by REINHART & SONG,
d20 140 Liberty st.

CHOICE PRESERVES, Pickles and sauces, on hand and for sale by REINHART & SONG,
d20 140 Liberty street

BEAR SKINS, well dressed and fishaired, a suitable article for travellers' trunks, &c., for sale by A. BEELEN.
n8-tf

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been purchasing a stock of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, which he is now receiving and for variety and quantity exceeds any stock in the city. Call and examine for yourselves at Z. KINSEY'S FANCY STORE.
d 19—d 2 w. No 86, Market street.

Jet Buttons.

RECEIVED this day, 100 doz. Jet Buttons, used for dresses, Bonnets, &c. Also, a few dozen Jet Indispensibles, for gentlemen's coats, at Z. KINSEY'S FANCY STORE,
d 19—d 1 w. No 96 Market street.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Street Commissioner until SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for REPAVING about 900 YARDS on Third street, between Wood and Smithfield st., commencing at the gutter in Wood street. ALSO, about 2840 YARDS on Smithfield street, commencing at the gutter in Strawberry alley, and ending about 100 feet north of Fifth street.

The work, when done to the satisfaction of the Street Commissioner and Street Committee, to be paid for by a certificate of debt issued by the city, payable in five years, with interest, agreeably with Resolutions of Councils, passed 28th November, 1843.

The Proposals will state the price per yard.
d19,—d3t. JOHN McILWAIE. Street Commissioner.

DUFF'S NEW METHOD OF DOUBLE ENTRY

BOOK-KEEPING

Admitted by the ablest Accountants and Merchants in the city of New York, to be the greatest improvement made in the science in modern times. The principal and auxiliary books being so connected as to prove the correctness of each other; and the process is so much shortened, that the merchandise and cash accounts, which by the old Italian method, sometimes early half fill the Leger, by the new method, require only *one line each for twelve months.* Persons studying book-keeping by this method will fully understand my or old methods. STEAMBOAT BOOKKEEPING and PENMANSHIP and Mercantile arithmetic taught upon the same principles. Mercantile and Ornamental Mr D's well known effective principles. A seperate apartment for Ladies and persons desiring private instruction. Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market sts.
d16—tf

CHEAP PLACE FOR CASH.

SIGN OF THE GILT COMB.
No. 103, Market Street, near Liberty.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will receive in a few days, a large and splendid assortment of toys and fancy articles, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold wholesale and retail at reduced prices. Persons who wish to buy cheap will please call at the sign of the gilt comb, No. 103, Market street, and they will not be disappointed.
dec 16 C. YEAGER

PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN election for nine Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No 35, Market street, Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1844, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A M, and 2 o'clock, P M.
J18-td JAMES S. CRAFT, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st of January, 1844, at two o'clock P M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM BAKEWELL.
d18 te Secretary.

JOHN DAVIS, (formerly of this city).—A fresh supply of his manufacture of Crackers, various kinds, received this day from Saint Louis, and for sale by the barrel, or pound, at SEETIN'S, in the Diamond.
d13-1w

WINTER DRY GOODS.

TIERNAN & JONES. 99, WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving an unusually large stock of Winter Goods, purchased within the last month, for cash, embracing nearly every article desirable for the season, which they will sell at a very slight advance, for *cash, par money only.* Call and see.
d15-d&w1m

HEAR AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

THIS is to certify, that having been associated with Dr McLane in the practice of medicine for nearly 2½ years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
OLIVER MORGAN.
For sale at the drug store of JON. KIDD, No 60, corner 4th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
d16

Notice.

BY resolution of the Directors passed this day, IT WAS ORDERED, That the Stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company, be required to pay to the Secretary, on the 1st day of January next, 1844, a further and last instalment of fifteen dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Company held by them respectively. By order,
SAM'L GORMLY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Dec'r 6th, 1843. d11-t1

Hops.

5 BALES new Hops, in store and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.
dec 4. 43 Wood st.

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5-tf

Feathers.

25 SACKS Feathers just rec'd and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.
dec 4. 43 Wood st.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Received by Cicero, a fresh and full supply of all sizes of Robes. Apply to
n8-tf A. BEELEN.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

Two New and First Rate Steam Engines.

ONE is 20 horse power, 10 inch cylinder, and 4 foot stroke, will be sold with or without boilers. The other engine is 12 horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, one boiler about 22 feet long, 30 inches in diameter. These engines are made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the warehouse of the subscriber at any time.
n8-tf H. DEVINE, U. States Line.