recourse to to prevent inflammation; this will not do: and the proof is, that uniformly, the more delicate the subject, the greater is the degree of susceptibility to its attacks. But in fractures, we have really no inflammation to dread, nor blood to spare, for nature will require more than her usual supply to repair the injury sustained, and, if needlessly subtracted, the period of cure will be proportionally prolonged.

With respect to cold applications, we do not always sufficiently discriminate the nature of the complaint for which they are used. For pain arising from inflammatory action, cold is an excellent application; but for pain arising from contusion of parts, warm fomentations are by far the most soothing and efficient.

It is a trite observation, that old fractures are as sensitive to atmospheric changes as the barometer.—Where warmth alone has been used the writer has never known this to occur.

Factory Girls.—The Lowell Vox Populi chronicles the fact that a rich southern man, on a visit to that city, happened to find at work, in one of the factories, a beautiful girl, the perfection of his ideal, to whom he at length was introduced, and finding her all he desired, by the consent of her friends, and amid the congratulations of many, she became his blushing bride, and has gone to preside over his home in the sunny south. The realities and romances of the factories are many and interesting.

☞And now we will add one remarkable incident in the life of a "Factory Girl," which has just been communicated to us.

Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr N Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec co., while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She with eight others accepted the offer. While there, she became acquainted with Ferrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Ferrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen Ferrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico—a step, rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Ferrera is now President of Mexico, having his head quarters at the national palace in the city, and his Kennebec "Factory Girl" now '*revels in the Halls of the Montezumas.*" Gen Ferrera is of German extraction, and, we are given to understand, is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with a view to the accomplishment of such a project.

[*Kennebec Journal.*

Learning of the Peasantry of Ireland.—I have already spoken of some old-fashioned learning of the people of Kerry, even of the lower classes. I met a remarkable instance of this on the steam-boat on the Shannon. An elderly Kerry man was reading an ancient manuscript, written in the Irish language, and in those peculiar old Celtic characters in which that tongue is still written. The manuscript consisted of many divisions—some small and some large—which, to judge from the different shades of the paper, must have been joined together at various periods. It was very nicely and neatly written. Some, the man said, he added himself, some parts he had inherited from his father and grand father, and others had been in his family long before them. On my asking him what was the subject, he told me that it contained the most beautiful old Irish poems, tales of wonderful events, histories and essays of antiquity; and among others, a translation of a treatise on natural history, by Aristotle!

Being still a novice in these things, I scarcely trusted my eyes and ears; but I had subsequently many opportunities of remarking how interesting and antique all traditions are among the Irish—a people who believe that their letters are still the same as the Phœnicians brought into the land, who attribute some of their ruins to Oriental fire-worshippers, and who will tell you with the same face, anecdotes and sayings of Aristotle and of the late King George III. I was twice told by common Irishmen of Aristotle as of a wise and powerful king of Greece, and they seemed to entertain some such idea of him as they did of King Solomon. They are a people who believe that a Scythian king, who married a daughter of that Pharoah who expelled the Jews from Egypt, after having conquered Spain, had come over to their island.

I inquired if there were any others in company who had manuscripts in their possession, and another man of the same country opened his traveling chest, stripped with blue oil colors, and drew out from under his night-shirt and boots an old manuscript. I asked them why they carried such writings about them, and was told that they would not easily part them, and that they gladly read a part of them on their trials. I afterwards met with several such manuscripts in the hands of the lower classes of Ireland. I heard that some had writings on parchment in their possession, which would probably be of greater antiquity than those which I saw, which were always on paper.—*Travels in Ireland, Part I.* [*Reisen in Ireland*]. *By J G Kohl.*

Military Expiation.—A letter dated Luxemburg, December 2d, says:—"The suicide of a young Prussian officer belonging to the garrison has produced an extraordinary sensation. The deceased had stolen some articles of silver. Whereupon his fellow officers assembled to deliberate on the proper mode of vindicating the honor and dignity of their order. Propositions on the one hand to deliver the offender over to the justice of the laws, on the other to furnish him with the means of flight beyond the reach of prosecution, were alike rejected; and it was resolved that the stain upon their escutcheon could only be washed out with the blood of the delinquent. So this wise conclave, with characteristic military promptness, proceeded to load two pistols, with which they repaired in a body to their comrade, to whom they announced their decision, and presenting him with the instruments of death, told him they should retire till summoned to return by the explosion. This they heard before they had descended the staircase; and on remounting they found the dead body of their comrade bathed in blood.

☞The Hunting Shirt, the emblem of the revolution is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the pioneers of the Far West. This national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the outset of the revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army in the most eventful period of the war of independence. It was a favorite garb with many of the line, particularly the gallant Col Josiah Parker. When Morgan's Riflemen, made prisoners at the assault on Quebec in 1775, were returning to the South to be exchanged, the British Garrisons on the route beheld with wonder these sons of the mountain and the forest. The hardy looks, their tall athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game; but above all the European eyes, their singularly picturesque costume, the Hunting Shirt, with its fringes, and wampum belts, leggins and moccasins, richly worked with the Indian ornaments of beads and porcupine quills of brilliant and varied dyes, the tomahawk and knife; these with the well known death dealing rifle of these matchless marksmen, created in the European military a degree of awe and respect for the Hunting Shirt, which lasted with the war of the revolution.—*Nat Intel.*

☞A correspondent writes us from Washington, asking the meaning of those cabalistic characters in our Stock reports—"s60, btw, b3, aft o," &c &c, and says that newspaper editors presume too much on the intelligence of their readers in technical matters. These characters are used to express the terms of the sale, and are thus used for the purposes of abbreviation. As many more of our readers may possibly be in the same state of ignorance of the types of the Stock Board as our Washington Correspondent, we give the following explanations: ',s60" means that the stock was sold deliverable at the seller's option at any time within 60 days; "b60" means, at the buyer's option within 60 days; "btw" means, buyer's option this week; "opg" means, deliverable at the opening of the books of transfer, which are closed for payment of interest or election of Directors, &c; "s3 af o' means, seller's option 3 days after the opening, the seller may deliver any day after the opening within three days; "P & C" means, "power and certificate" that the stock is to be delivered by power and certificate, the book of transfer being closed; 'bnw," "snw," buyer's option next week—seller's option next week, &c. When stocks are sold for cash, they are delivered the day of the sale; when sold "regular," they are delivered the day after the sale. From this explanation, the matter will no doubt be understood.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

☞The poor Natives in this city are a broken down and melancholy party. Their humiliating defeat at the Mayor's election was a blow that almost finished them, but at the election for city officers on Tuesday, they "fizzled out" completely.

They very naturally expected that, in consideration of the services they rendered the whigs at the fall election, in getting up slanders against the democratic candidates, they had some claims upon the whig majority in the Councils. But they, alas! were doomed to realize what all must who trust in whig promises. They were disappointed, deceived, and insulted. Offices were freely conferred upon *foreigners* and *squatters*, but those who were "to the manor born," or who had ever taken an active part in the native movement, were scornfully rejected. One of the candidates for an important office, was supported because he had a *foreign* qualification; he was elected, while a native, who, we believe, was born in the city, did *not get one vote.* Others were proscribed because they voted for Mr. Binehart, and foreigners were elected to fill the offices to which they aspired.

Upon the whole, the poor natives have fared badly in the city, and although we regard them, as a party, with no friendly feeling, we think they had a right to expect better treatment from the whigs than they received last Tuesday. When whiggery was in trouble, the Natives used every effort to aid them, and now, when whiggery is in power, it uses all *its* efforts to destroy the poor Natives. This is ungrateful, and although the treatment is no worse than they deserve, for the course of infamous slander and falsehood they have pursued since the origin of their party, yet it is not what they had a right to expect from the whigs.

☞We understand the late toll Collector at the Aqueduct, has a very poor opinion of the whig majority in Councils, and thinks them entirely incompetent to appreciate men of merit. He has resolved that hereafter, they will have to hunt up people to make affidavits for themselves. They need not expect him to do it.

POLITICAL JUBILEE.—We understand the whig Committee are deliberating on the proper manner of celebrating their recent triumph in the city Councils, and particularly the glorious victory achieved over the weighmaster at the Hay Scales. Some have proposed that they should commemorate by a dinner, but a recollection of the trouble they had to pay for the Tippecanoe festival, and a fear that the democrats would not again contribute to pay for whig folly, has rendered that mode of celebrating unpopular. We are told that a majority of them incline to a public procession, to start from the Hay Scales. [which is to be brilliantly illuminated on the occasion] and to march through the streets with suitable emblems, mottoes, songs, etc.

If this plan is adopted, we suppose a programme of the performance will be published, and we will endeavor to get a copy for the information of our readers.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD was re-elected U S Senator, by the Legislature of Maine, on the 16th inst. Mr F. was reelected without opposition.

THE AQUEDUCT.—This work is progressing rapidly, under the direction of the enterprising Contractor, Mr ROEBLING. He has been engaged for some days in extending across the river the wires forming the cables on which the structure is to rest, and will probably soon begin to put up the wood work, which we are told is nearly all framed and ready for putting together. When we last spoke to Mr Roebling, he expressed confidence that he would have the Aqueduct finished by the 1st of March. If not finished by that time, however, it will still, we have no doubt, be ready before the New York Canal is open, and before the throng of the business season commences. The new Aqueduct will be a great work, creditable to the ingenious builder, and of the utmost importance to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. Its completion will be hailed as a memorable and joyful event, by all who wish our city well.

STRANGE RUMOR.—The Frederick Herald mentions a rumor that an incorporated Road Company, in that section of the State, who, at a former session of the legislature, obtained a right to a lottery to raise something short of $100.000 have voted the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the first proceeds of the lottery, *as a fee*, to a distinguished politician thereabouts for getting this lottery grant through the Legislature. The report further states that this politician was, at the time of the passage of the bill by the legislature, in a high and commanding official station, rendering the propriety of the exercise of his influence in such case for a pecuniary consideration, a very questionable matter.

QUARRELING ABOUT THE PROFITS.—It is said that a quarrel exists between the publishers of the Onderdonk trial and the person who reported it. The Appletons announce that the delay attending the publication is occasioned by the necessary care and accuracy in preparing for the press so *large a volume.* It is promised immediately. Another statement, however, is that the delay is owing to a dispute between the reporter and publishers. The reporter, who is a member of the daily press, claiming a large bonus for his services, and holding back the speeches of the counsel as collateral security.

NO MONUMENT.—We understand that the whigs think it unnecessary now to raise the proposed Clay Monument. The glorious achievement of turning a man 70 years old, out of the office of Weighmaster at the Hayscales, will be sufficient gratification to the whig candidate, without building a pile of stones to remind the world that he was rejected by the people in 1844. Henry Clay is now revenged. What if James K Polk did defeat him in the Presidential contest, have not the whigs Councils of the city of Pittsburgh ousted Charles Glenn from the Hayscales. This is almost as great a triumph as electing their candidate for the Presidency would be. We again admit that the whigs are a great and magnanimous party.

A SHOCKING STORY.—The Milton, N C Chronicle of the 15th inst. says:—"Turner Johnson, of Orange, was shockingly murdered by his daughter (about 12 years of age,) on the night of the 6th inst. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated—found no one about but this little girl—threatened to kill her if she did'nt kill him—laid himself down before the fire, whereupon his daughter approached him axe in hand, and with one blow, split his skull open! The daughter has been committed to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers, but nothing surprises us now-a-days."

A VILE LAW.—Thirteen colored persons were imprisoned at New Orleans on the 13th inst., who had arrived on different vessels from the free states.—This was done in accordance with a law of Louisiana forbidding free people of color to come within the limits of the State.

A POLK MAJORITY.—A day or two before the election in this county, says the Mississippi Guard, two negroes were discussing politics, and from words they came to blows. The owner of one of the negroes hearing the rumpus, thrashed both of them, giving the Clay negro ten lashes, and the Polk negro fifteen.—The latter, after walking about a hundred yards, shrugged his shoulders, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "Hurrah for Polk! *five a head yet!*"

BASE MURDER.—On the 2d inst., a desperado, who was under indictment in Alabama, and had fled to Raymond, Miss., by the name of Granberry, shot Dr. Ball, who had been sent on to demand him. The Doctor died immediately. His son, who was in company, fired at Granberry, but missed his aim, when G. snapped a pistol at him and run; was pursued by young Ball who inflicted a severe wound in the knee of Granberry, and would have killed him with a knife had he not been taken off. The assassin was re-arrested by the Sheriff and lodged in jail.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates by the steamship New York, at New Orleans, was received to the 7th inst. Speaking of Annexation, the Galveston News says, that if Col. Benton's bill passed the United States Senate, which that paper thinks is likely, "every true Texan will reject it with the utmost contempt and indignation."

The News of the 7th inst., says that there is a rumor afloat, from the seat of Government, to the effect that Gen Duff Green has been harshly treated by the Executive of Texas. No particulars are given.

THOMAS W. DORR.—We learn from the Providence Transcript, that the Rhode Island House of Representatives on Friday passed an act, by a vote of 49 to 13, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr, on condition that he will go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. It was supposed that the act would be concurred in by the Senate in the afternoon.

The Warden of the State Prison is empowered by it, to communicate the act to the prisoner, and if he signified his willingness to take the oath, to conduct him before the Court.

DEATH OF BLUE DICK.—The Picayune of the 19th says, "we regret to learn that the famous race horse Blue Dick died yesterday morning, from inflammation of the stomach. In his prime he was a splendid racer, but was so unfortunate as to be on the turf at the same time as Fashion. We hear it rumored that he was poisoned, bet feel loth to credit the story till we learn further.

IN CUSTODY.—We learn from Washington that Mr McNulty, the defaulting Clerk, has given himself up, and is now in the custody of the Marshal of the District.

☞The editor of the Quincy Herald, who was recently "sacked" at a Singing School by a damsel of an *uncertain* age, perpetrates the following ill-natured remark:

"The safest place in a thunder storm, is on the larboard side of an ugly old maid. Being a decided non conductor, there is no danger of her attracting any thing."

THE LATE MURDER.

The manifest interest and excitement on the part of the public, in reference to the murder of Mr. Paul Roux, seems unabated; and since the arrest of Henry M'Curry, charged with the horrid deed, a most intense anxiety seems to pervade the whole community, lest he should escape the righteous penalty of the law, by the perpetration of self-destruction. In addition to the effort to destroy himself, by cutting his own throat, soon after his arrest and confinement in the New York prison, we learn that he has since attempted to strangle himself by swallowing a handkerchief which he wore around his neck, even while his arms are in the limits of a straight-jacket. We feel confident, however, that every precaution will be taken to prevent his committing suicide in future.

Officer A G Ridgely laid before Gov. Pratt, on Saturday last, the necessary vouchers, and obtained a requisition on Gov Wright, of New York, for the person of Henry McCurry, charged as above stated.—Officers Ridgely and Hays, (of the firm of Hays, Zell, Ridgely & Cook,) leave this morning for Albany, N. Y., to obtain the warrant of Gov Wright, and will immediately proceed to the city, if permitted, of which there can be no doubt, to take charge of McCurry. They will probably arrive, with their prisoner, in this city, on Thursday next. Though McCurry would not fail to embrace any opportunity to destroy himself, however desperate the effort, we feel satisfied that in the hands of two such careful guardians, such forlorn hopes of escaping the gallows must fail him. Ridgely has certainly done his duty in arresting McCurry, and "Old Hays" says, "If I don't lodge him safely in Baltimore city jail, then they may hang me."

In connection with the murder of Mr Roux, there has no doubt arisen, in the minds of many persons, opinions prejudicial to the proprietor of the tavern in which the melancholy affair happened, and as an act of justice to Mr Nolin, we may say that no person perhaps more deeply regrets the tragic affair than himself. Upon hearing of the arrest of McCurry he was overjoyed even to tears. On Saturday last, a letter arrived at the city post office, directed to Mr Nolin, postmarked "New York," and, as might be supposed, under the circumstances alluded to, the suspicion that it might have been from McCurry, or might in some way be connected with the murder, generally prevailed.—These suspicions were communicated to Mr Nolin, and, with a view to his own interest as well as to disabuse public opinion, he sent for A H Pennington, Esq, who, with several other gentlemen, repaired to Nolin's house, and the letter being placed in the hands of the magistrate, with the seal unbroken, he opened it, read it aloud in the hearing of those present, and it was found to be from a dealer in "black sand," who had recently stopped at Nolin's, but in no way connected with the murder, farther than expressing much surprise at hearing of it, and asking some questions as to the supposed murderer. We mentioned at the time of the murder, that a paper, containing a large quantity of some white acid substance, had been found in the room where the deed had been perpetrated, it has since been analyzed, and ascertained to be arsenic. It may have been intended as a substitute for the axe and the knife; or to destroy the assassin, in case of detection.

[*Baltimore Clipper, Jan 20.*

Count Eliowitch.—No one here will fail to recognize in the hero of the above, the worthy who figured so conspicuously in Burlington during several months in the year 1838. He was caressed, feted, invited to dining and fishing parties—in fine, was a lion of the biggest size—and finally decamped, leaving some of our wise ones *minus* a few odd fifties which they had lent his nobility until he could get his bills of exchange negotiated. A history of his adventures since leaving here, would, in the hands of a skillful novelist, form a romance of the first water. After leaving Maine—where his career was similar to what it was here—the next heard from him was in France, where he passed himself off as a general of the U States artillery, commanding a division of 10 000 men, and was on the point of being married to a young lady of wealth and beauty. The American Minister of Paris, on application, denounced him as an arrant imposter, and he had to leave. Some time subsequent we hear of him at Leghorn, where he worked himself into the good graces of a party of English nobility on their travels, and on parting took no small portion of baggage by mistake for his own. We doubt whether a more accomplished imposter can be found.

[*Burlington (Vt) Sentinel.*

The "Count" figured in this town during the most part of one summer, but found rather "short feed" on the Kennebec. He afterward went to Portland where he fared somewhat better. He was a man of much intelligence, but a great liar and arrant imposter.

[*Portland Age.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Spirit Spreading.

By late intelligence from Mexico, received at New Orleans, we learn that the revolution in that country is still progressing, and Santa Ana's chance of recovering power growing still more desperate.

The department of Tobasco has pronounced against Santa Ana's government. On the 6th ult. Gen Ampudia published a proclamation to this effect, and the same day the Ayuntamiento and the garrison followed their leader's example.

Santa Ana still remained at Queretaro, hemmed in by two aspiring parties, each demanding the settlement of his account with the Government. The papers publish an intercepted letter written by Santa Ana to Valentin Canalizo, and dated Queretaro, Dec. 6th, written the day on which the revolution broke out at Mexico. After giving orders for the disposition of his forces and directions for keeping the disaffected quiet, he says:

"Comrade, resolution, and exemplary chastisement for all the chiefs of the conspiracy! Do not stop half way. Nothing is more fatal in critical moments than weakness and indecision."

In a letter to Rejon the following passage occurs:

"Energy—no pausing before the means necessary to be employed. In crises like the present firmness and blows settle every thing."

The spirit and determination of the man are to be commended, but his rule is probably at an end, for he seems deserted on every side.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

Retreat and Defeat of Santa Ana.

By the steamship New York, at New Orleans, from Galveston, dates thence have been received of the 7th inst. Below is copied from the Galveston News, some late information of the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Santa Ana's enemies appear to be entirely to much for him.

From the latest official news at Matamoras, from the interior of Mexico, it appears that Gen Paredas at the head of 8,000 men, marched against Santa Ana, who at that time had under his command 13,000 troops.—On the approach of Paredas, Santa Anna immediately retired, great numbers of his soldiers deserting his cause. This retreat extended to the city of Puebla, where he was attacked by Paredas and defeated.

Gen Santa Ana, who made his escape, was compelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country. The particulars of the battle are not given, but we presume the victory was achieved by Gen Paredas at great expense of life, as is usually the case in Mexican warfare.

In northern Mexico the revolution has been general throughout the country. At the last accounts, Gen Canales in conjunction with Gen Arista was marching at the head of a large force against Gen Woll, who still held out in favor of centralism.

The revolution broke out in the city of Matamoras on the 29th ult. On the receipt of the news in Matamoras of the success of the Federal party, the citizens opposed to Centralism and in favor of Federalism, assembled at the most public places and immediately denounced the tyrant, and publicly proclaimed for the Federal cause. Great excitement prevailed in the city during the outbreak—Gen. Cela was seized and imprisoned—the shout for liberty and down with Centralism became general in all quarters, until the revolutionists became triumphant.

In Monterey the same scenes were enacted as in other cities, but of a more sanguinary character.—The particulars we have not received, further than an account of the death of Gen Jose Maria Ortega, Governor of the city of Monterey, who was publicly butchered for his faithful adherance to the cause of Santa Ana.

Capt Jacques, of the brig Rover, arrived at Galveston on the 3d instant from Havana, reported that when he sailed a rumor had reached that city of the capture and imprisonment of Santa Ana at Vera Cruz.

FROM NEW GRANADA.

By the brig Tam O'Shanter, we have letters and papers from Carthagena to the 15th ult.

The brig Charles, which arrived at Carthagena Dec 8th, from New York, carried out Mr G M Totten, Chief Engineer of the Canal about to be constructed in New Granada, together with his family, two assistant engineers, two steam engineers for the management of the engine which is to be employed in excavating, and several other persons connected with the same enterprise. The papers express much gratification at the arrival of this company.

A meeting of American residents had been held at Carthagena, in consequence of the removal of Don Ramon Leon Sancha from the office of U S Consul, and the appointment of Mr Kneas in his place. The resolutions adopted by the meeting are highly complimentary to Mr Sancha, and will so far relieve him from any unpleasant feeling he might have at finding himself suddenly removed from office. In a pecuniary point of view, the office is of no value.

Extract of a letter dated Carthagena, December 15th, 1844.

Mr Blackford has not yet arrived on the coast.—His detention in Bogota is caused by the unreasonable delay on the River of Mr Dixon, the Messenger from Washington conveying his leave of absence. He ought surely arrive now in a very few days; otherwise he will lose the opportunity of going in the U S brig Oregon, which vessel has been waiting since the 14th of Oct., but must leave about the 20th inst., in consequence of her not having then over thirty days provisions. It will mortify him very much if she leaves without him, but I fear it will be the case. The Charles however, will leave about the end of January, and will be a good opportunity for him. The Gulnare, is not yet here from Rio Hache, but is momently expected, and she will leave early next month, so that Mr Blackford will not be detained long on the coast.

Nothing new at present in this quarter. The election of President of this Republic will be decided on the meeting of Congress 1st of March, proximo.

A Great Pumpkin Story.—At this season, the newspapers abound in paragraphs chronicling the existence of monstrous apples, enormous beets, mammoth squashes and pumpkins approaching in size to young mountains. Some of these accounts seem almost incredible—but none that we have seen are hardly so marvellous as a description of a pumpkin, which grew on the Swamscot river, in New Hampshire, and which was related to us by a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

A farmer accidentally dropped a pumkin seed on some alluvial land on the bank of the river, and a few weeks after, he was surprised to find an enormous vine growing there, with leaves as large as a dining table, and stem as large around as a hoe handle. He did not visit the spot again till September, when he found that the pumpkin vine had increased amazingly, and had extended across the river, (which was about twenty rods wide in this place) and was lost in an alder swamp. He remarked that it was mighty strange, and thought no more of it until the following spring, when crossed the river on the pumpkin vine, and found, surrounded with bushes, a pumpkin of monstrous size indeed! He gazed upon it with astonishment, and soon heard strange sounds, which seemed from the heart of this enormous vegetable. Being rather a timid man, he hastened to some of his neighbors, told them the awful story and requested their assistance.—They armed themselves with axes, clubs and pitchforks and accompanied him to the spot.

The most appalling noise still seemed to issue from the entrails of the pumpkin. But being resolute men, they resolved to fathom the mystery, and forthwith assaulted, and after fifteen minutes hard labor, cut open the pumpkin, when out bolted a monstrous sow, followed by her offspring, which consisted of 9 beautiful, thrifty pigs, about six weeks old. It appears that the farmer had missed the sow (then a poor, puny creature) in the fall, and after much search, had given her up for lost. Subsequent events, however, proved that she had crossed the river at that time on the pumpkin vine, and had eaten into the pumpkin, which furnished her with a habitation and food, and for her little ones, too, until she was so unceremoniously turned out of house and home.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

☞The Missouri Reporter learns from a letter written by Col Owens of Independence, that the total amount of gold and silver received from Santa Fe, in 1843, was $425,000; in 1844, $375,000; estimated amount for 1845, $500,000.

A Circular.

ON MONDAY, the 3d of February, I intend opening a Select School for young Ladies, in which will be taught all the branches necessary to a polite education.

It is confidently believed that pupils, having the advantage of practising several hours every day, will in a year be sufficiently acquainted with the French language to begin the study of another; either the Spanish, Italian or German. French books, on sacred and ancient history, can easily be procured, by translating which, the pupils will be made acquainted with those histories so necessary to a polite education.

Arithmetic, the elements of Geometry and Algebra will be taught by a method calculated to enlarge the understanding and develope the reasoning faculties—legitimate aims of a good education.

Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Crayon Drawing will also be included.

Terms, (all branches included,) $10 per quarter.

The subscriber will be assisted by his daughter.

LOUIS V. CARRON,
Professor of French.

Apply to the subscriber in 2d street, opposite the Scotch hill market, or by a note left at A. Nardi, a cap maker, Market street.

L. V. C. will continue to give private lessons in French as heretofore. jan 23-2wd

Moore & Loughrey,
SADDLE, HARNESS,
AND
Trunk Manufacturers
512, WOOD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND LIBERTY
next door to M'Cully's flour store, Pittsburgh.
jan 23-1yw

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or was driven away from the subscriber, residence, on the Pittsburgh and Minersville turnpike road on the 14th or 15th inst., a red Heifer, two years old next spring, some white on her face and belly, a white streak down her back and tail, no ear marks. Any information by which I may get her again, can be left with Mr Winter's at the toll gate, or with the subscriber in Wilkin's Orchards, will be suitably rewarded.

K T FRIEND.

jan 23-wtf.

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

And More New Works,

JUST received at COOK'S, 85, 4th st., the following publications:

Lady's Book, for February, beautifully illustrated containing 4 exquisite steel engravings.

Graham's Magazine, for February, containing 4 fine steel engravings.

Ladies' National Magazine, for February, interesting and as pretty as ever.

Ladies' Musical Library, for January, containing 6 pieces of music, for 12½ cts. or only $1.50 per annum.

Democratic Review, for January, with a portrait of H Muhlenberg.

The Siege of Derry, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

Lowrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods, by John Galt, Esq.

Heathen Mythology, by "Punch" with 10 engravings.

Littell's Living Age, No 35.

Phelim O'Toole's Courtship.

London Punch, latest date per packet ship,

Cultivator, for January.

Macauley's Miscellanies, bound in one vol. cheap edition.

Eastern Newspapers, for this week.

Illustrated Bible. History of the Old and New Testaments.

Wandering Jew, No 11. World edition.

Edith Vernon, or Crime and Retribution; a tragic story of New England, by F A Durivage.

The Dancing Feather, or the Amateur Freebooters, a romance of New York.

Eclectic Magazine for January,

Philip Augustus, by G P R James.

Also—Agincourt, Atila, Mary of Burgundy, &c, by James. jan 23

Cheap Temperance Documents.

JUST received from the American Temperance Union, New York, 2000 Youth's Advocates for January at 1 cent each, or 12½ cents a year. Also 25 journals at 6¼ cents each, or 75 cents a year—and a variety of cheap Temperance publications.

ISAAC HARRIS,
jan 23.-3tw Agen and Com. Mercht, No 9, 5th st.

LAW SCHOOL.

Western University of Pennsylvania.

THE next term will commence on the third Monday of February next, and continue until the first of July.

The course of instruction is very thorough, the class recitations being daily, with occasional lectures on important branches of law. The lectures during the next term will be on CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A MOOT COURT is held weekly for instruction in the practice of law, to the benefits of which all the students are entitled.

The tuition fee is *thirty seven and a half dollars* a term.

Students pursuing a course of study at the Law School are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Law, on the terms usual at such institutions.

Persons desiring further information are desired to call on the PROFESSOR, WALTER H. LOWRIE, at his office in 4th street, above Smithfield street.

jan 22-2w*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in the 1st Ward, Allegheny, on the 17th inst., a Red Heifer, supposed to be three years old—has a white stripe down her back, a white tail and white belly. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN NEEL,
jan 21-3t* at Irwin's Rope Walk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Conrad Upperman, late of Butler county, deceased, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BLAKELY,
jan 21-6t Penn st.

ISAAC CRUSE. J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

CRUSE & LIPPINCOTT,
Commission, Produce, and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 87 & 98 (old number) SMITH'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, (MD.)

REFERENCES:—The Merchants of Pittsburgh in general. jan 13-6m

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Baldwin township, about the 30th of December last, a muly cow, of a reddish color, white belly, back, and face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

jan 21-t3t. MATHEW RILEY.

Sugar and Molasses.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar, (new.)
20 Bbls. " " Molasses;
20 " Sugar House Molasses, (Prime,)

R. GALWAY,
Jan 21-1w* Liberty street.

Family Medicines, &c.

FOR SALE low for cash, wholesale and retail;

Dr Evan's	Camomile Pills;	
do	Aperient	do
do	Female and Domestic Pills;	
do	Fever and Ague	do
do	Invigorating	do
do	Restorative	do
do	Soothing Syrup;	
Dr Hunt's	Botanic	do
Baron Von Hutcheler's		do
Dr Hawley's	Anti-Billious	do
Lee's	do	do
Brodie's	do	do
Goodie's	Female	do

Ward's cure for Corns;
Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
Hawley's Vegetable Salve;
Covert's Balm of Life;
Oil of Tannin; British Oil;
Oil of Spike; Nerve and Bone Liniment, &c.

At HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th st. jan 20-1wd&3tw

SANTA FE! TEXAS!
THE PRAIRIE WILDS! THE INDIANS!
Commerce of the Prairies, or
THE JOURNAL OF
A SANTA FE TRADER,
By Josiah Gregg.

"It treats of a subject which is already of vast importance to our city, and is every day becoming more interesting to our business men and manufacturers."
Pittsburgh Post.

"These are a couple of most interesting volumes, well worthy to occupy a place beside the rich narratives of Irving, Kendall, Townsend and others. The writer appears to talk of what he fully understands, and in his perilous experience has gathered incidents illustrative of the peculiar character of the trade of the country and the inhabitants, that hold the reader with a power equal to the magic web of fiction—softens the heart with the privations and sufferings of our fellow man, and expand the mind with the wondrous realities and vicisitudes of Life on the Prairies."
Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

"We have here in two handsome volumes, a large amount of matter, not only of importance and value, but of deep interest."—*N Y Con & Enq.*

This work was also very favorably noticed by all the other most important N York Journals, as well as the press generally throughout the Union: also by many English Magazines and other periodicals. The following is from the London Palytechnic Review:

"It is a valuable contribution to general literature, a very necessary and useful addition to our stock of ethnological knowledge, a most amusing, exciting and delightful narrative, not surpassed in interest by any we have lately read. We earnestly recommend the book to our readers."

For sale at the principal Bookstores in this city, and at the warehouse of A Beelen, No 39, Front street, Pittsburgh. jan 17-d6t

RETAIL HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to decline business by the 1st of April next, offers for sale his stock of HARDWARE on hand, on liberal terms, (together with a lease of the store and dwelling.) The stock has been purchased of the importers, and is well selected. To any person wishing to commence the retail Hardware business, this would be an excellent opportunity, as there are no other hardware stores in the ward. Apply to JAMES BLAKELY.

jan 18.

Teas.

50 PACKAGES Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Loaf Sugar.

5 BOXES Loaf Sugar for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Corn Brooms.

30 DOZ. Corn Brooms for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Patent Buckets.

10 DOZ. patent Buckets for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Dry Fruit.

200 BUSHELS Dried Peaches, (halves;)
20 bushels Dried Apples, in store and for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Molasses.

20 BBLS. prime N O Molasses for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Coffee.

250 BAGS Rio Coffee;
50 " Laguyra do;
5 " Java do;
5 " Manilla do; in store and for sale low by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

English Epsom Salts.

1500 LBS just received at the drug store store of J KIDD & CO.

Lake Shad.

A CONSTANT supply of this delicious Fish will be kept on hand at retail by

REINHART & STRONG,
jan 13 140 Liberty street.

Drug Store and Fixtures for Sale.

THE Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Drug Store is offered for sale on a liberal credit. The stock is not large, but well selected. Notes with approved endorsers will be taken at 6, 12 and 18 months.

Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
jan 18 Smithfield street.

Cobb's new Series of School Books.

SMITH'S Geography and Atlas;
Willard's History of the United States;
Davies' Series of Mathematics;
Davies' Arithmetics;
Smith's Arithmetic;
Smith's Grammar;
Parley's Common School History.

A full supply of the above just received and for sale wholesale or retail, by J H MELLOR,
jan 10 No 112, Wood street.

Tallow Oil.

A New article far superior to either Tanner's or Fish Oil for dressing or softening leather, harness, &c., after using 2 or 3 times on leather it is not subject to mould or to be attacked by worms. A constant supply of the above for sale at J. S. GWYNNE'S
nov 14 Franklin Manufactory, 2d Street.

A SPLENDID Article of Lard Oil for families, hotels, churches, &c., on draft at very low prices constantly on hand and for sale by

J. S. GWYNNE.
nov 14 Franklin Manufactory, 2d Street.

New Livery Stable.

HOLMES' LIVERY STABLE, on Third street, between Market and Wood, near the Post Office, is now open for the accommodation of the public. His stock of Carriages &c. being all new, he hopes to be able to render full satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

Oct 19-1y

Fruit.

10 BOXES Prime Sicily Lemons;
4 " Fresh Prunes;
2 Cases " " in Glass;
8 Drums Sultana Raisins;
10 Boxes bunch "
6 Half " "
French Olives and Capers, just received and for sale by

REINHART & STRONG,
jan 13 140 Liberty street.

In Store.

50 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES;
50 Boxes Cincinnati Palm Soap;
4 " Variegated "
2 Cases Table Salt;
on consignment and for sale by

nov 15. D. & G. W. LLOYD.

500 LBS. PURE PALM SOAP, just received and for sale by WM THORN,
jan. 7. No 53. Market street.

FRESH GOODS.

J. K. LOGAN & CO., No 82, FIFTH STREET, have just received from the Eastern Auctions, a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, among which are:

French Blue Black Broadcloths, from	$6 00 to $7 00;
English, " " "	2 00 to 6 00;
Beaver Cloths, "	1 60 to 3 00;
Fancy Cassimeres, Plaids and Stripes,	75 to 2 00;