

The Wagon in the Desert.
The following striking illustrations of the contents of our numbers of the olden Times West are selected from "Dodging," North-South and Indian Wars of the West part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the division in the Age of Wars and battles, and the Indian Wars of the West. Mr. D. Moore, himself, a very wise and a very witty of what he notes down, occupies his work, with minute and apparent truth, the settlement of the state of society and manner of the first settlers in the Western country, are exceedingly interesting and amusing, and a picture of the times of which he writes, and the manner of the settlement, is so unaffected, simply, with which he narrates every thing for us to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions. This is a reviewer's work, much needed. We like to be not only to follow our footsteps, to the field and witness their feats of bravery, and hear the shouts of victory, but we would look in on them at their time, breathe, and see the life of the olden times, part of their hardships and privations, and their plain but hearty hospitality.

The Wedding.—At an early period the practice of celebrating the marriages at the house of the bride became universal, and it should seem with great propriety. The bridegroom also had the choice of the Priest to perform the marriage ceremony. — In the first years of the settlement of this country a wedding engaged the attention of a whole neighborhood, and the folk were distinguished by old and young with eager expectation. This is not to be wondered at when we are told that a wedding was almost the only gayety which was not accompanied with the laborious tanning, peeling, fire-milling, building cabin, or planing a new stool or chair.

In the morning of the vidding day the girls and their mothers and aunts assembled at the home of the father for the purpose of reaching the market place of his hide by noon; which was the usual time for celebrating the novenas, which for ceremony must take place before dinner. The girls were dressed in the most massive and costly manner, without a hair, tulle, lace, or ornament, except within a hundred, neck, and an steambath, and the girls without a blackcap or sandler without an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in the most perfect, moosefat, all leather breeches, leggings, life, hunting shirts and all home dress. "Tin la" (tin la) "hotty, pallicotts, and lassy on the bow" (hotty, pallicotts, and lassy on the bow) and bucking girths, "lady, if they were a buckles, rings, buttons, or fancies they were a buckles of olden times," finally from the top of grand parent. The horses were caparisoned with old saddled old bridles or halters, and caparisoned with a bag or blanket thrown over the top—a rope or ring was often connected the girls with the horses.

The search, in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of the harbor paths, as they were called, for we had to wade, and those difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good, and sometimes by the bad, weather. The boats were crowded with all sort of baggage, by sailing tugs and by rowing galleys across the bay. Sometimes a muscade was formed by the way-side, and an expected discharge of several guns took place, as to cover the wedding party, with smoke. The reader imagining the scene, may follow through the discharge, the sudden spring of the hostess, the shriek of the girls, and oblivious beauty of the partners to save them from falling. Sometimes a couple of all the food was to be eaten first, so as to be thrown to the ground. If a wrist, foot, or hand was to be sprained, it was tied with a handkerchief, and little more was thought of, except about it.

Another ceremony commonly took place when the party reached the house of the bride, for the practice of making wedding began, when was at an early period. When the party was about a mile from the place of destination the young man would single out a run for the better of the worse path; the more, logic, truth, and deep beliefs, the better; as the obstacles are so opportunely for the greater display of their trepidity and horsemanship. The English is more in point of danger to the riders and the horse, as the latter is not so sure of his feet. The start was engaged, and the riders, in a few minutes, muddy hollow, hill, and given, were separated by the first spurt. At the better the horse was filled for the occasion, as the runner has no time for judges, for the first who reached the goal was presented with the prize, with he returned in triumph to the company. On approaching them he announced his victory over the party by a shrill-hoot. "At the head of the trot he gave the better first to the groom and his attendant, and then, in succession to the bride and each party in succession to the groom, giving each a drink; and then putting the bride in the seat of honor, and the rest of the station in basement of the building.

The ceremony of the baptisms preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and sometimes venison. The meat was roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables. It followed the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed; although the table might be a large one, the timber, heated out with a broad axe, furnished four sticks set in auger holes; and the furnished wooden bowls and plates, and the red wooden pews and benches, a few pewter spoons battered about the stage, were in no way at all sumptuous. The rest was made up of knives. When scarce, the deficiency was made up by the scalping knives, which were carried sheath by sheath to the belt of the hunter.

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young ladies stole off the stage, and put
back. In saying this, it frequently happens
that they had to stand a minute instead of
a half, leading from the dining and ball
to the hall, the floor of which was made of
boards, and they danced without noise. "I
can't," you might think, "well put the first
few attendants to the right; but as the first
ladies were commonly behind the door,"
was purposely opened for the occasion, a
round at the inner circle were well hung
with hanting-hats, petticoats, and other arti-
cials, like candles being put on the other
side, and the ladies, in the hall, in a position
that favored the dance, and the dancing
men in the manner still off the ground,
placed him singly by the side of his wife.
Dance All continued; and it seems prob-
able, because, which was often the case, every
man when not engaged in the dance, was
to be seen in the hall, as a witness of the girls
and their dancing. The girls, however, in
of this situation, the bride and groom were
return. Pretty late in the night, some one

regained the company, that the new couple stand in need of some refreshment. Black, which was the name of the bottle, was called and sent up the ladder, but sometimes Betty did not go alone; I have many times as much bread, beer, pork, and cabbage sent with her, as would suffice a good meal for a dozen hungry men. The young couple were pulled to eat and drink more or less, of what was offered them.

But to return. It often happened that neighbors or relations, not being asked or needing, look after, and the mode of our adopted life on such occasions, was the cutting of the man's forelock, and talk a horse of the whole.

On returning to the infirmary, the order of session and the rate for Black Betty were same as before. The feasting and dancing lasted several days, at the end of which whole company were exhausted with loss of sleep, that several days rest was requisite for them to return to their ordinary labor.

The House Warming.
A spot was selected on a piece of land owned by the Indians for their habitation. A day was appointed shortly after their marriage for commencing the work of building their cabin. The village party consisted of choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut them off at length. A man with a team for hauling brought them to the place, and arranging them, they were assorted, at the sides and ends of the building, a carpenter if such he might be called, was hired. It was to search the woods for a proper tree for making clap-boards for the roof. The tree for this purpose must be straight and

and from three to four feet in diameter. The boards were split four feet long, with a large flange as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without planing or shaving. Another method was employed in getting punchcoons in the floor of the cabin; this was done by splitting trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them with a broad axe. They were half the length of the floor they

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The roof and sometimes the floor were made of split logs, the logs being laid side by side, commonly spaced by a third log. The floor of the boat, making a cleat-board and sills, was laid in this way. The floorboards of the fore and aft were made of a split rib, and some of the lower legs set in supports. And some of the sills were made in the same manner. Some poles, stuck in the logs at the back of houses, supported some cleat-boards and set as shelves for the table furniture. At a single place, with its lower end in a hole in the logs, and the upper end fastened to a joint, served as a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork, and one end in a crack between the logs of a house. This front pole was propped by a stick, and the front legs, with its gutter and another pole, were placed in a crack between the logs at the end of the boat. The boards were put on, which formed the bottom.

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Almost three weeks since, a pretty and intelligent young woman, with two fine black eyes, one of them about three years, called at the City City Clerk, inquiring for the Mayor. The officer was absent—but her sorrowful and eloquent appeals so affecting in her behalf, an altogether distinctly in humble life, she seemed so intelligent and unassuming in her distress, that Mr. The Clerk was humbly led to ask the rarest of rare favors, which was to obtain her brief story. The woman—who name was not given—left her native place, New Brunswick, N. J., a year ago, to take a permanent home in this city, but, finding it impossible to do so, my leaving them to follow when he should have found the required spot, and earned the means to enable them to make the journey. He had settled at Oak Hill, Jackson county, and was now one of the State of Ohio, where he was originally at his trade, that of a tailor; he had bid by fifty dollars for the passage and expenses of his family. This amount he enclosed

re delinquency, which would be sent to the State House and New York. She accordingly told me of her birthplace, and started on her (ancestral) voyage, cheered with the prospect of rejoining her husband in their new western life.

On arriving at the nearest seaport on the coast, she was provided by the mercenary captain of a trading vessel with a small boat, and was told to go by Quebec, where her husband would be. She therefore took passage with him. I was long months after they set sail before the captain reached port, during which time her complaints had been exhausted, and she was unable to get up. The captain, who was good, tried to supply the wants of the emigrant, but she was so exhausted by her long previous round of an easy prey, and improved exercises (the prevalent route she had ignorantly taken, left without a shilling on her arrival at Port Huron) that all her hundred miles from her journey's end, she was unable to get up. She was a helpless stranger in a strange land, and with little children dependent on her for bread.

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Mr. J. became interested in the poor women and their children, and he endeavored to do them some benefit at the register. He instituted the "nursery hospital" for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor, and he was successful in his efforts. He was a very kind and generous man, and he was very popular among the poor. He was a very kind and generous man, and he was very popular among the poor. He was a very kind and generous man, and he was very popular among the poor.

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It was a joyful meeting—and after returning to the charitable agency, the money which had been contributed, the recipients and happy to look back the next day for their well-deserved reward.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

A friend has furnished me with the following account of a most strange and unaccountable phenomenon in the person of a young Irishman who has been in our city for several days past. If the fact related be true, and there are many respectable persons who confirm that fact, it certainly presents a case of which no physician is likely to be found on our continent. It is for others more killed in trading, money than we are, to explain this wonder of nature.

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little after, after consulting with the Indians, the party was informed that the trail led to the ling-lie-pah-shi, and withering, perhaps the most strange and uncomfortable operation of the season. The party, however, was determined to go, and after a long and arduous journey, they reached the ling-lie-pah-shi, where they found a large number of the natives. They were informed that the ling-lie-pah-shi was a large and fertile valley, and that the natives were very friendly and hospitable. The party remained in the ling-lie-pah-shi for several days, and then returned to the coast. The ling-lie-pah-shi was a very interesting place, and the party had a very good time. The ling-lie-pah-shi was a very fertile valley, and the natives were very friendly and hospitable. The party remained in the ling-lie-pah-shi for several days, and then returned to the coast. The ling-lie-pah-shi was a very interesting place, and the party had a very good time.

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chouse, in the presence of all that chose
left, and although the case was not in
I interpret, and well calculated to awaken
sensibility in the people, not an angry
expression, excited from the "free
zone, and here my countrymen, who may be
to the duties of patriots, might learn from
whom we sometimes call a villain, a lesson
in the duties of a citizen. I am glad
it is due to the Government, whose repre-
lative I was, on the occasion, as well as
help to say that neither bribery, corrup-
tion, or anything was resorted to, to
bring about a change of sentiment, and
would, to declare, after having said it, to
the part of my life in the management of
that honesty and fair dealing, with them,
and that I am, as you have said, and
The Wyandott of 1840, and elected
annually, as we do our Representatives in
General Assembly.

JOHN JOHNSON

First—To the offices assigned you by my
most instructions, as Special and General
Agent of this Department, I desire to ad-
vice strictly observing the manner in which
Post Offices are kept in the sections and ad-
vice of reports you may be called to impo-

The Postmaster General expects that Post Office, whatever may be its importance, shall be attended to or supervised by the Postmaster. The practice, which, I repeat, I fear, has obtained in many portions of the United States of one man holding the commission of Postmaster, whilst another officer is appointed to be stopped; and when such cases fall in your knowledge, I desire that they should be made the subject of special enquiry.

Great carelessness in the opening and closing the mail in insecure places, and persons, other than the Postmaster, or his assistants, to have access to the same without, or after it is opened, has been charged, several times, upon many of the Postmasters small towns and villages. This will continue, and when you have evidence of the fact it is expected you will make it known to the Department, as the only efficient remedy to be applied. It will not confine in office but will not themselves give their time and attention to the discharge of its duties, or who incur the penalties of the law for the commission of violations of the rules of the Department.

It is also desirable that you observe the conduct of all carriers and drivers of mails, to report any misconduct arising from wilful negligence or carelessness and inattention to the players and to the Department.

Many complaints have been made a gainst agents or travelling Postmasters on the route, you are expected to observe the conduct such as may fall within the range of your jurisdiction.

Information has been communicated to the Department that drivers and carriers of the mails on the most distant and more important routes are in the habit of carrying letters in violation of the law, thereby lessening the income of the Department. As this may be done in ignorance of the law, you will inform and instruct the carriers of the law, and advise them that it is their duty to charge the carrier and "drivers not to take the law in this particular." The act of 1890 (chap. 20, Digest) that all carriers shall deliver letters, whether mailed or unmailed, to the Post Office at which they arrive after receiving them, and the Postmaster is directed to receive and charge the postage.

If you become satisfied that any Post Office of public utility, and not required for the public accommodation, you will report that as the reasons for the opinion.

Upon the active exertion and vigilant supervision of the Special Agents of this department, mainly depend the regularity, security, and efficiency of mail transportation, and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the important high responsibility of your station. It is the Postmaster General, not looking for an information upon all subjects pertaining to the out-door operations of the Department, but your efficient aid, and I do not despairing the Post Office Department sentimentful and popular.

Yours respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLiffe

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Selections of Liebt Literature; and a
a "Luminary of General News," Foreign
to the world with such valuable material on
Domestic Economy, and other
will be furnished in each number. The
Tarax, thus conducted, cannot fail to be of
and Family Journal, and a valuable advocate
to the industrial and agricultural classes
of the temperate world, and is published
Saturday.

TARAX.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per
annum, in advance; or, to country and
subscribers, who do not pay in advance, cost
of postage included, Two Dollars and Fifty
cents. Single Copies, Five Cents. Cash
payments at the end of each month.

• Publishing Office on Third Street, below
anti-nutritory appetite, the Post-Office

D. A. ROBERTSON

Publishers and Proprietors
 Cincinnati, Nov. 13, 1841.

LOTS FOR SALE.
 NOS. 350 and 351, and the south half
 of section 36, in Corvington, will be
 sold liberal credits and at low prices, by
 J. B. SCHMIDT.
 Dec. 2, 1841.

MONEY WANTED.
\$5000 WANTED, for three months
 interest, for which a Very Liberal
 interest and good security will be
 given; that amount to spare will be
 dropping a few lines in the Post Office, direct
 to J. C. Lay, care of the Editor of this paper
 and the interest required, &c., which will
 be promptly attended to.
 December 2, 1841.

ASH will be given for Mustard
 C. Wilkinson & Sons' Drug Store.

Continued weekly, for the Ladies' Victory League.
J. L. GREEN'S BUILDING,
Exchange Building, 25 St. Charles street.
OWING

KENTUCKY.

Louis Kentucky Bank, Louisville.
American Savings Institute,
Louisville.

[illegible]

State Bank and Branches.....
All other solvent Banks.....

LOUISIANA

New Orleans Banks.....
Mandeville City Bank.....

GEORGIA

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

All solvent Banks.....
All solvent Banks.....

EASTERN BANKS

New York City Banks.....
Boston.....
Philadelphia.....
Baltimore.....

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V. Thayer.....	2,975	German "Crown"
W. Thayer.....	2,975	Thy. "Crown"
2 Children.....	5,950	South "Crown"
Frederick "Don".....	2,975	

BANK NOTES
Redeemed and paid by the Oregonian Bank

Kentucky Bank.....	100
Indiana "Bank and Branches"	100
Commercial, Foreign, and Lumber Bank	100
Ohio National Bank and Trust Company	100
Virginia Bank.....	100

Notes of all solvent Eastern Banks.

Gloucester Produce Market.
Collected weekly for the week

APPLES - Green.....	57
" - Red.....	57
Dried "Green".....	100
" - Red.....	100
CELERY.....	100
" - Fresh.....	100
" - Dried.....	100
BACON.....	100

Shoulders	4	1
Birds	3	2
Plants	4	3
Copied Home	4	4
Better cured, & extra do.	11	5

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BOARDING.
 P. O. of four young men. At a moderate price, with or without lodging. Apply to the Editor of this paper.
 (December 4, 1841.)

CLOCKS & WATCHES.
 Every description repaired in the most accurate manner. **WILLIAM & ALAN** on Scott street, between south of George & H. Street.

KENTUCKY CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
DAVID S. ACKERMAN has removed to the corner of Third and Third streets, between Third and Third streets, between Third and Third streets.


 Respectfully to the
 friends and the public gen-
 eral, that we, the subscribers
 in the above business con-
 ner, of Scott & Phipps,
 where he manufactures,
 tends to keep constantly
 a general assortment of
 and German Nailings, Black Walnut
 & Maple CHAIRS, painted, &c.
 mounted Cane and Rush seats. Also
 assortment of Windsor Chairs, of
 various patterns, and of the most
 forms. Rocking Chairs of every
 kind, and of the most elegant
 style. We will sell low for Cash, and be-
 close attention to business, to merit a
 liberal patronage.
 ————
 All orders will be promptly attended to,
 articles delivered at short notice. Those
 who wish to buy, are respectfully invited to
 examine this work.
 ————
 The following are the names of our principal
 patrons: J. M. Smith, and Messrs. A. B. C.

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