The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.	
II.	HENRY R. KNEASS,	do City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK,	do do
IV.	A. J. ROCHSTROH,	do do
V.	JACOB S. YORT, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	HERMAN S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	W. M. SWEITZER, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KEIM, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FRAME, York	do
XVI.	FRIENDLY SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CROWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLAIR, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JOSEPH G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER, JR.,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ F. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agent—Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Position of Federal Politicians.

The Washington Union, in an article noticing a late speech of a Federal member of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, (who had asserted that the "Whigs" of all the free States would vote for no man who was not in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso,") asks:

"Can they elect a President who is in favor of the Proviso? Can they at the north, as a party, even vote for a President who is not in favor of the Proviso—much less can they elect him? Leading statesmen of the democratic party of the north have defined their positions upon the Proviso question; and so defined them as to secure, we doubt not, the union and co-operation of the democracy in all sections of the country in support of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. *Dare* Mr. Clay define his position on the same question? *Dare* General Taylor define his? *Is* there *any* position on the subject which can secure to either of these candidates the co-operating support of the whig party of the north and of the south?"

The editor of the Union is no doubt well enough acquainted with the *material* of which the Federal party in the Southern States is composed; and can therefore, perhaps safely, ask whether Mr. Clay or Gen. Taylor *dare* to define his position on the subject of this *proviso*. He is no doubt right also in regard to the North; but so far as daring to avow a determination to favor or to reject this *monstrosity*, would be calculated to affect their standing with the "Whigs" of the West, neither our political friends, nor the friends of those gentlemen in the South and East, need entertain any apprehensions. They will readily vote for either—whether he shall sanction or reject this great *principle (?)*; or if neither shall dare to say anything on the subject. It is enough for the "Whigs" west of the Alleghenies, to know that a man *professes* to support the Constitution. If he does this, it is not material whether he recognizes that instrument as sanctioning *every* scheme which they may favor, with a view to secure office, or conceives it to involve no political doctrines "for the public eye." In their hands it can be made into "a rope of sand" or plastic wax, at any time; and it is therefore not deemed material that their candidate shall avow any *principles*. If he tells them that he is "a Whig," even if though not an ultra Whig," he will do. And if he tells them, as did another distinguished leader (Mr. Johnson, of Maryland,) that they have no principles; that all the principles they ever had, have been beaten out of them; and that, therefore, they had better go *for the Constitution*—so much the better! It would be no matter of wonder to us, if, before the present campaign is over, a score of their leaders should swear by all the Saints, that they were always in favor of the Constitution; and that the people never discarded them on account of measures obnoxious to that instrument.

Thomas Corwin.

We learn from the Ohio Eagle, published at Lancaster, that a Secret Circular has been issued by the Federal its of that State, urging the party to adopt measures in their county conventions, for the purpose of declaring THOMAS CORWIN to be the first choice of the Ohio Federalists for President.

This circular (remarks the Eagle) has been doing its work *secretly* but efficiently, for some time, as the Clay, McLean and Taylor whigs of Ohio may readily observe, who will take the trouble to examine the *Ohio State Journal*, weekly edition, of the 15th March. In that number are the proceedings of no less than *eighteen* county and district conventions, a large number of which have most highly endorsed the traitorous speech of Corwin, justified his action on American votes, and point to him as the very man whom they demand shall be chosen by the Whig national Convention for the candidate of the national whig party for the Presidency:

Delaware county, for Corwin.
Summit County, for Corwin.
Miami county, for Corwin.
Licking county, for a whig.
Warren county, for Corwin.
Logan county, for Corwin.
Shelby county, for Clay.
Guernsey county, for Corwin.
Lake county, for Corwin.
Clinton county, for Corwin.
Morgan county, for Clay.
Ross county, for a whig.
Butler county, for Corwin.
Hardin County, for Corwin.
Wyandotte, for a *Farmer*.

There is a good deal in well managed *trickery*, as our *Corwin* friends have well demonstrated. Clay has a small chance,—McLean no chance,—Taylor "*no what!*"

Appointment by the Attorney General.

The Pennsylvanian says: Col. W. H. LAMBERTON, of Venango county, has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for that county.

Col. LAMBERTON has been acting in this responsible position for several years, and has won universal confidence by his industry, and his faithful and able discharge of his professional duties. We rejoice sincerely in his re-appointment.

☞ The Democrats of the 6th Congressional District of Massachusetts have nominated EDGAR K. WHITTAKER, Esq., to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Adams, and adopted a resolution in favor of Levi Woodbury for the Presidency.

☞ The laborers on the Connecticut River extension and Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads have generally resumed work. The wages of those on the River road have been raised to 75 cts a day.

☞ Prince Louis Murat, of Bordentown, expected to sail for France on last Saturday. He is full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions.

Sympathy for France.

The meeting in Philadelphia on the evening of the 22d, is recorded by the Times and Keystone, of that city, as "one of those gratifying outpourings of public spirit which cheer the heart of the philanthropist, and make him feel proud of his human nature. It was more than a mere crowd, for the multitude seemed alive with an animation of the loftiest character. But one bosom seemed to beat in that whole assembly—so completely did all present harmonize in their desire to encourage *la grande nation* in its noble efforts to establish a Republic."

JOHN CADWALLADER, Esq., was chosen to preside over the assembly; and Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., offered a preamble with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting, in unison with their fellow-citizens at large, declare their joyful sympathy in the happy result of the late revolutionary movement in France.

Resolved, That the leaders of this revolution, and the people whom they represent, the sovereign people of France—our former allies and our present friends—are followed in their progress with the prayers and blessings of the millions of freemen on this continent of whom the individuals here assembled are a small and humble portion.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the Chair, to transmit these resolutions to the diplomatic representative of France in the United States, with a request that they be communicated to the proper department of the French Government.

A number of eloquent speeches were made. Among the number of speakers were Robert Tyler, Peter Sken Smith, Edward D. Ingraham, Robert Vaux, Wm. B. Rankin and Thomas B. Florence Esqr. Mr. Florence handed in the following preamble and resolution, sent in by the venerable John Binns:—

Whereas, the great political Lever of the World, the Public Press, which did so much to elevate Louis Philippe to the throne of France, has conferred another high obligation, not only on France, but on the whole human family, by its instrumentality in compelling the abdication of Louis Philippe, when he, like Charles X. became the Licenser and Persecutor of the Public Press; wherefore, be it, and it hereby is,

Resolved, That the tone and character of the periodical Press of France, not only reflects the highest honor on its conductors, but is irresistable evidence of the enlightened mind and liberal principles of the French People, and recent events demonstrate to the world that an able and Independent Press is, in truth and in fact "the Tyrants foe—the People's friend."

Safety Fund Banks.

The Philadelphia News says, that the Controller estimates the present debt of the Safety Fund to the State for State stock issued in its behalf, or to be issued, for bank losses already incurred, at $989,852-47; payable at different dates as far forward as 1866 when the last Safety Fund charter will expire. In the meantime, $441,949,41 interest will accrue on said stock, over and above what may be realized for interest on deposits to the credit of the Bank Fund making the total amount to be paid by the Fund $1,441,302,63. The whole estimated means of payment, including $1,337,911,91, to be received by way of contributions from the Safety Fund Banks prior to 1866 inclusive, is $1,386,728,58. Making the estimated deficiency, for the whole period $44,573,20. The aggregate contributions of the Safety Fund Banks, until the expiration of all the charters, will be each year as follows:

1848,	$70,616 71	1858,	$46,028 30
1849,	137,807 30	1859,	47,028 30
1850,	131,057 30	1860,	45,528 30
1851,	127,557 30	1861,	43,777 30
1852,	125,009 30	1862,	43,278 30
1853,	120,909 20	1863,	36,500 00
1854,	89,028 30	1864,	26,750 00
1855,	77,778 30	1865,	20,750 00
1856,	63,428 30	1866,	19,750 00
1857,	60,328 30		
		Total,	$1,337,011 91

Reading.

The federalists are making much ado in relation to the late muncipal election in Reading. They succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor by a majority of 13 votes although the Democrats carried the city ticket by an average majority of 440, out of 1868 votes polled. The Berks County Press, in speaking of the result says: "General William H. Keim, whose personal popularity is unquestionable, was beyond comparison the strongest man the Feds could have selected. In addition to which, himself and a number of his personal and political friends, urged his election on the ground of his being the party candidate. By these means and the expenditure of large sums of money, the Federalists succeeded in inveigling at least 230 democrats to vote for him—which elected him by a majority of 13 votes."

Jackson Monument.

We learn from the Washington Union, that the Jackson Monument Committee, have unanimously determined to adopt Clark Mills' equestrian model and we shall, therefore, have the venerable hero in real American costume—precisely as he appeared at the battle of New Orleans. It is said that the cost will not be one half the amount asked to have a statue executed in Italy. It is to be executed in the City of Washington, and will be commenced immediately. A bill has passed the House, granting a lot of brass cannon, captured by General Jackson, for the purpose of making the statue.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremont.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Fremont is about to leave, with his family, for a residence in Oregon. The fact has probably escaped notice that the President of the United States has not yet accepted Colonel Fremont's resignation. It is not improbable that the Executive has chosen to leave the matter open to afford the intrepid young soldier an opportunity, under the influence of the "sober second thought," to withdraw it.

DONNAVAN'S GREAT PANORAMA.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 24th, says that "this splendid work of art, after an exhibition of thirty-seven consecutive nights in this city, to large and fashionable audiences, leaves this morning for the eastern cities, via Pittsburgh. We commend the gentlemen connected with it to the kind regard and favorable consideration of our friends of the press, and the public."

☞ The *Slimme des Volks*, the popular organ of the German Democrats of Shuylkill county, edited by Colonel Charles Frailey, the President of the 4th of March Convention, has abandoned its neutrality, and raised to its mast-head the name of JAMES BUCHANAN.

MANUFACTURING STOCKS.—From a statement in the New York Dry Goods Reporter, we find that the selling price of shares in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is $1150; and in the Merrimac $1200 The amount of each share paid in, in both these companies, was $1000.

☞ Our State Legislature has resolved to adjourn *sine die*, on the 11th of April next, making a session of 99 days. After the 12th of April, their pay would be reduced from $3 to $1,50.

☞ The Courier des Etats Unis has been sold for fifty thousand dollars, to a gentleman at New Orleans, and M. Gallardet is to be the Paris correspondent.

☞ It is stated that it is the intention of Government to appoint Gen. Shields ambassador to Rome, should the House bill now before the Senate, pass that body.

☞ The Philadelphia News says, that Col. Du Solle, of the Spirit of the Times, is about sailing for Europe, as a bearer of important dispatches to the American Minister in Paris.

☞ Col. R. C. Johnson has been appointed Superintendent of the French Creek Feder, and Jos. C. Hays, Esq., also re-appointed Collector at Meadville, by the Erie Canal Company.

☞ The city of Reading will soon be lighted up with gas.

One of the Blues.

GEORGE FENGAL, a brave German, who was to Mexico as a Volunteer in the Blues, has returned from the wars. Among the trophies that he brings with him, are the subjoined certificates. They are so heartily and happily expressed—so characteristic of the gallant writers, and so honorable to the recipient, that we feel bound to publish them. No decoration—no cross of honor, complimentary sword or legislative vote of thanks, could give a soldier better reason for jus. pride:

PUEBLA, Dec. 2, 1847.

George Fengal, a private in Company A, 1st Pa. Volunteers, has served almost a year in the Pennsylvania Regiment. For three months he was under my immediate command in the Pennsylvania Battalion, and served with singular fidelity. At the seige of Puebla, no soldier did better service, and no one in danger was truer to his duty than George Fengal.

I commend him to the kindness of all whose hearts are open to the brave.

SAM'L W. BLACK,
Lt. Col. Commanding Pa. Battalion at the siege of Puebla.

PUEBLA, Jan. 10, 1848.

I certify that George Fengal, a private in Captain Denny's Company of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, was present during the seige of Puebla; and from personal observation, I know that he behaved himself, in all posts of danger, in a most soldierly manner. He was always willing to take the posts of those who were sick or disabled, thereby showing his willingness to do even more than his duty.

I would recommend him to my friends in Pittsburgh, as both a brave soldier and an honest man.

JOHN HERRON, Capt. 1st. Pa. Regt.

Lt. Col. Black.

The Pennsylvanian introduces the letter of Col. BLACK, to a United States Senator (published in the Post yesterday,) with the following appropriate and well-deserved remarks:

Probably there never marched under the star-spangled banner, a truer or a bolder heart, than the gallant BLACK, the Lieutenant Colonel of the first Pennsylvania regiment. He is well-known as one of the most remarkable men in this State—a splendid speaker, and a finished scholar. His career in Mexico has realized the expectations of his friends. He has been in the very heat and danger of the strife, and has won imperishable laurels.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Engineer to one of the Stockholders in the city of New York.

"On Saturday I raised my first incipient wire cable across the river, suspending it on two small frames some twenty-five feet above the crests of the brow or cliffs. This morning I tightened up and crossed over into Canada, and back again, suspended in an inverted bow, attached by wire cords to pullies which traverse the cables.

"It is a curious and beautiful ferry, and will work admirably,—giving me the means of communicating between the forces on the opposite sides of the river with perfect facility.

"The view from the centre is grand. The Cataract to the left, the Rapids beneath and below, the whirlpool to the right, and the cliffs on either side, present a most beautiful ensemble.

"I was received on the Canada side by Ex Consul Buchanan, and a large concourse, who had got wind of my intention, although I had intended to make it private. The crowd was too great to permit me to take Mrs. *E.*, as I had intended.

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Fourierism in France.

The disciples of Fourier claim the revolution in France as a triumph of Fourierism, and rejoice at the prospect of that country being divided into *phalanxes!*

The New York Tribune says:—Louis Blanc, one of the Secretaries of the new Provisional Government, is an open admirer and eulogist of Fourier, while Lamartine, Ledru Rollin and other leaders of the people, are emphatic advocates of a great social reformation. We also find the following from the London Chronicle, of the 22d ult. The Chronicle is stating the grounds of apprehension that a revolution would be attempted in Paris, and says:

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New Hampshire Election.

The Concord Democrat and Freeman of March 23d, gives the following summary of the votes for Governor at the recent election:

	Berry.	Williams.	Williams' gain.
Rockingham	4897	4613	237
Strafford	2807	2181	228
Belknap	1680	2050	3 loss.
Carroll	1562	2080	218
Merrimack	3232	4756	311
Hillsboro'	5026	5478	227
Cheshire	3072	2411	224
Sullivan	1959	2071	50
Grafton	3507	4658	311
Coos	540	1445	66
	28,783	31,723	1688

There remain to be heard from, Gosport, in Rockingham, Albany and Chatham in Carroll, and Dummer, Erroll, Hart's Location, Randolph and Stratford in Coos, which last year gave Williams a majority of 211. His present majority will not vary much from 2,844.

LEGISLATURE.—The same paper classifies the members of the House of Representatives as follows:

Independents	41
Whigs	85
Hunkers	151
Radical majority	25

Chatham, not heard from, doubtless sends a Hunker, making the Hunker majority in the House 26.

Council.—Four Democrats and one Alliance man.

Senate.—Democrats 9, Allies 2, No choice 1.

WORKS OF MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Charles Francis Adams is very shortly to publish the works of his illustrious father, in some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes. The deceased statesman, who carefully revised them for publication, by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of printing. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is said to be a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems, but the chief portion of his MSS will probably prove to be historical and biographical works.

☞ A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of potatoes, roasted on the turf ashes, just bursting their drab surtouts and exposing the delicate whiteness of their mealy bosoms."

Democratic State Convention.

The Louisiana Democratic State Convention assembled at New Orleans on the 15 inst, and the following named delegates to the Baltimore Convention were nominated and their nominations ratified:

John Slidell, Emile La Sere, W. H. Wilder, P. Augustin, Dr. Crockett, Samuel Locke, Clark Woodruff, W. S. Kendall, G. W. Palfrey, W. K. Styles, Edmund Randolph, J. N. Carrigan, J. C. Beattie, John E. Labranche, T. M. Williams, James S. McFarland, W. C. S. Ventress, James J. Pugh, Gustave Leroy, Thomas L. Randall, Augustin Duplantier, D. L. Fluker, Dr. F. M. Henford, W. B. Robertson, Renon Ledean, Jr., Martin G. Penn, Montgomery Sloan, W. K. Cowgill, Felix Huston, T. G. Davidson, B. B. Semmes, J. S. Bryce, P. Berry, Robert Cade, R. L. Tanner, W. H. Whittington, T. O. Moore, W. B. Prescott, B. C. Duke, C. D. Moulton, L. Texada, J. L. Broussard, D. Broussard, R. Easton, A. Splane, W. F. Griffin, Dr. Crigton, J. L. Moore, N. Darling, George Spencer, S. J. Chamblin, V. H. Jones, William Perkins, John S. Gilbert, N. T. Richardson, S. W. Downes.

Dr. William B. Scott was President of the Convention, and stated that all the democratic party asked for from their delegates in convention was the selection of a gentleman of honest and upright principles as a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of supporting the nominees of the National Convention.

LAW AGAINST MODEL ARTISTS.—At the petition of some of the first citizens of Cincinnati, the councils of that city have, by a vote of 22 to 3, passed an ordinance to prevent indecent exhibitions of a "Model Artiste" character in that city, and making the penalty for a violation of the same not less than $20 nor more than $200. A troupe, having the impudence to exhibit, were fined $100 last Saturday.

From Havana.

The brig P. Soule and schooner Mount Vernon, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., from Havana, having sailed on the 7th and 6th instant, respectively.

The following were the prices of the leading articles on the 4th instant:

Beef, American, per arroba, $1 2rs.@1 7. Butter, American Yellow, $20@26 per quintal. Cheese, American, $11 4@14 per qtl. Coffee, first quality, none; second and third qualities, $6@7; tringe, $5 @5 4 per qtl. Flour, American, $15.5@16 6 per bbl. Hams, American, $9@12 4 per quintal. Hides, Tampico, $2@2 4 each. Lard, American, $11 4@11 6 per qtl. Pork, American, prime mess, $14@16 per bbl.; clear, $22@24.

The Health of Governor Shunk.

A late letter from a near friend of Gov. SHUNK, informs us that he has not at any time been considered in any immediate danger, from his present illness, by his physician and family. His complaint is more a derangement of the digestive organs than any thing else. His protracted indisposition has been owing mostly, if not altogether, to the continued mental anxiety and labor, growing out of the duties of his office, which, for the last six months, have been unusually perplexing and severe. Besides the severity of his labors, an unusually large number of minutes attached by wire cords to pullies which traverse the cables.

"It is a curious and beautiful ferry, and will work admirably,—giving me the means of communicating between the forces on the opposite sides of the river with perfect facility.

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Gallant Conduct of Elisha K. Kane, of the United States Navy.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Having seen several contradictory statements in relation to an attack of a Guerilla party in Mexico, upon a small body of contra-Guerillas, who were acting as an escort to Dr. Kane, bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, from the War Department, we have deemed it due to the public, as well as to the bravery and gallantry of Dr. Kane, himself, to correctly inform ourselves upon the subject, and thus be enabled to give a true version of the story.

A friend has obligingly furnished us with the following narrative of the occurrence. The extract from the letter of that distinguished soldier, Colonel Childs, now Governor of Puebla, is highly creditable to the head and heart of the gallant Colonel. It will be read, we have no doubt, with feelings of pride and pleasure, by the family and friends of our chivalric young townsman, Dr. Kane:

"It seems that, in anticipation of the American expedition against Orizaba, since signally successful, a column of Mexicans was hastening to reinforce that place, a considerable distance in advance of which, rode on their way a bevy of distinguished officers, with a troop of lancers. Dr. Kane and his escort hastening to the city of Mexico, with important despatches, encountered those on the high road near *Napaluca*, or *Opaluca*, about 30 miles distant from Puebla. It is not clear to us how the Doctor *ranked* his party, which was the contra guerilla or Mexican spy company, of the notorious Dominguez, but it appears that it was at this instance, if not at his order, that they engaged the enemy. The two corps met at the summit of a long steep hill, which the escort reached a moment in advance of the Mexicans. The affair was brief but brilliant. The American-Mexicans evidently fought with the reckless bravery of men who knew that the halter was hanging ready for them, if taken. A few of their fore escaped, a Colonel and two Captains among the number. The rest were either killed or captured, and carried into Puebla. It is some satisfaction to learn definitely, that General Torrejon, who led the Buena Vista charge—the Torrejon who has been reported out of harm's way so often—was one of them. He was taken prisoner by Dr. Kane. This is the sum of the military report of the matter. Now for that which smacks of romance.

At one period of the charge, when Doctor Kane was some distance ahead of the rest of his company, his fine horse carried him in between a spirited young Major, and his orderly, who fell upon him at the same moment. The lance of the latter failed of its thrust, except so far as to inflict a slight flesh wound upon the Doctor, who, being able to parry the Major's sabre cut, ran that officer through the bowels. The fight was over, and Doctor Kane was attending to his own hurts, when this poor wounded youth seized him by the arm, crying, "My father! my father! Save my father!" and turning round, he found that the renegade Mexicans, having determined to slaughter their prisoners, had commenced operations by attacking their chief man, an aged person, who had surrendered to Dr. Kane, but who at the moment was defending himself, bareheaded and unarmed, against numerous assailants. Doctor Kane saved him and the others. But it appears that he did so with great effort, and at considerable personal risk. A writer from Puebla, in the *Inquirer*, under date of Jan. 26, says: "He parried four sabre cuts that were made at him, and did not succeed in enforcing obedience to his order until he had drawn his six shooter, (which all Mexicans hold in mortal dread,) and fired at Col. Dominguez, the commander of the guerillas, who received a thrust from a lance in the lower part of the abdomen. They also fired at his horse. There appears to have been especial difficulty in defending the old chief *alone* unscathed. He was Major General Don Antonio Linon, who had been commissioned by the Mexicans, on their first occupation of that city, and, once upon a time, taking official cognizance of some exploits of Mr. Dominguez, whose reputation was then none of the best, had put him in jail as a common felon, and also made him work in a prison gang in the town square, with a ball and chain rivetted to one leg. Dominguez had sworn revenge, and now became a spy Colonel and a great man, he was resolved upon taking his fill of it. The result, however, the old General was rescued unhurt. As soon as he found this to be the case, he sat him down by the side of the Major, his son, to con'ort his last painful moments, when the Doctor discovering that that individual was bleeding to death from an artery in the groin, made an effort in his behalf also. With the bent prong of a table fork, he took up the artery and tied it with a reel of pack thread, and the rude surgical operation was perfectly successful.

When they all arrived safely in Puebla, the gratitude of the Mexicans saved was extravagant—They publicly declared to Col. Childs, the American Governor of Puebla, that they owed their lives to Dr. Kane, and the Governor thereupon returned him thanks for his "gallantry and humanity." General Gaona presented him with the choice of his stables, to select from his Kentuckian stallion, untimely bottered in the conflict; and some sort of honorary festival was in preparation, when the Doctor, from the effect of his wound in the abdomen, fell deadly sick. His disease took the form of the *Calentura Typhoid*, accompanied by raving, and, after lying in a state of insensibility for twelve days, symptoms of an approaching dissolution made their appearance, and he was given over by his medical attendants. His family in this place, it is understood, were apprised by the train which left Puebla on the 25th of January, that his life was despaired of, and afterwards heard of his death. This news was untrue. His life was spared through the gratitude of the noble old General who owed his own to him. On the second day of Dr. Kane's illness, he insisted upon bearing him to his princely residence in the city of Puebla, and gave him the benefit of every comfort that the most refined sensibility could suggest, and ample means provided. The General with his distinguished lady and refined and accomplished daughters, took upon themselves all the office of nursing, and offering the care of nursing and tending him, only to be shared by the physicians, four of whom they had in waiting night and day.

So it happened—to make a long story short—that, after these physicians had announced that there was no more hope, the efficient solicitude of the generous family that watched over him, seemed able, as it were, to detain his passing breath, and preserve his life for an indebtedness to them in turn.

At the last dates, Dr. KANE had passed the crisis of his disease; and it is stated, that having in the airy and elegant apartments of the Gaona mansion the benefit of every influence favorable to convalescence, with attendants worthy of the generous family that watched over him, seemed able, as it were, to detain his passing breath, and preserve his life for an indebtedness to them in turn.

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Extract from a letter from Col. Childs, Governor of Puebla, to a friend in this city, dated

PUEBLA, Mexico, Jan. 29, 1848.

You are aware that on his way to this city as bearer of despatches, and near Napaluca, distant 30 miles from this, in company with Colonel Dominguez, commanding a native company, and towards the close of December, they fell in with Generals Gaona and Terrejon, with some sixty or seventy lancers; that a fight immediately ensued, in which Kane took an active and most gallant part, resulting in the capture of the two Generals, one Major, a son of General Gaona, and four Captains, with thirty-one lancers; that, after the action was over, it required all the firmness and decision of the Doctor to prevent the lives of these officers. He did it at the risk of his own. On one occasion, in interposing between one of these half savages and General Gaona, he received a severe wound from a lance, in his side. This, the excitement and the fatigue, brought on his illness, which has nearly cost him his life.

On the second day of his sickness, General Gaona insisted upon his being removed to his house, and it was accordingly done. Here the General, his wife and daughters, nursed him and watched over him, with all the care, anxiety, and tenderness, that gratitude and affection could dictate. Had the Doctor been under his parental roof, he could not have been more affectionately and kindly treated and cared for. I was a daily witness of their attentions to him—although, in an adjoining room, lay their own son, Major GAONA, badly wounded by the hands of the Doctor, during the engagement. The kindness of the General and his family to him, has frequently called forth my thanks, and at a proper time I shall officially notice their hospitality and attention.

☞ Our readers will bear in mind, that a large lot of splendid Household Furniture, feather beds, bedding, carpeting and kitchen utensils, will be sold at the dwelling of Mrs. E. M'Dould, corner of Brewry Alley, and nearly opposite the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, on Penn street, this morning, at 10 o'clock. All the articles are of the best quality; has been in use only a few years—and kept in the best of order.

☞ What does P. Jacobs, of Centreville, State of Michigan, say, regarding the medicine we alluded to last week. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the following language: "We shall certainly be out before any more gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send plenty of pamphlets. I must say, there is no medicine we have ever dealt in, which has obtained so great and decided a reputation as yours. The most singular and unaccountable part of the matter is, the *uniform* and *unexceptionable* testimony of its curative properties in *every case*. We have good medicines for many single complaints—but yours seems to obviate the use of ALL other panaceas—it goes over the whole ground. You will be surprised to learn that in every case of Fever and Ague, which I have tried it for, it has never failed to cure. And not only in one kind, but all kinds of Bilious diseases, its effect is the same." Thus writes Mr. Jacobs concerning the Great American Remedy—G. C. Vaughn's *Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture*.

Reader, look at our columns. See "Great American Remedy—Dr. G. C. Vaughn's Lithontriptic." Call upon the Agent, and get a pamphlet.

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
mar23 2 Com. Row, Liberty st.

THE LAMA.

"The Lama is the only animal associated with man and undebased by the contact. The Lama will bear neither bearing nor ill treatment. They go in troops, an Indian going a long distance ahead as guide. If tired they stop, and the Indian stops and lies down. If the delay is great, the Indian becoming uneasy towards sunset, resolves on supplicating the beasts to resume their journey. If the animals are disposed to continue their course, they follow the Indian in good order at a regular pace, and very fast, for days, if stages are extremely long; and when they are in an ill humor, they do not even turn their heads towards the speaker, but remain motionless, standing or lying down, and gazing on heaven with tender eyes, so melancholy, that we might imagine these singular animals had the consciousness of another life, or a happier existence. The straight neck, and its gentle majesty of bearing, the soft down of their always clean and glossy skin, their supple and timid motions, all give them an air at once noble and sensitive. It must be so in fact, for the Lama is the only creature employed by man, that he dares not strike. If it happens (which is very seldom,) that an Indian wishes to obtain, either by force or threats, what the Lama will not willingly perform, the instant the animal finds itself affronted by word or gesture, he raises his head with dignity, and without attempting to escape ill treatment by flight, he lies down, turning his looks toward heaven, large tears flow from his beautiful eyes, and in a half or three quarters of an hour he expires. Happy creatures, who so easily avoid suffering by death! Happy creatures, who appear to have accepted life on condition of its being happy! The Indians of the Cordillerns alone possess enough patience and gentleness to manage the Lama. It is doubtless from this extraordinary companion that he has learned to die when overtasked."

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Miss Sarah F. Rogers has been presented with a beautiful silver tankard by Caleb Jones, Agent of the Virginia Woolen Company at Richmond, as a mark of respect for and in compliment to her presence of mind, courage and fortitude, in saving the life of Joseph Robinson, caught in a belt at the factory, March 14, 1848. Miss Rogers rup to his assistance, and at the risk of her own life, cut the belt.

COMFORT FOR IRELAND.—Ship Esther May cleared the other day for Cork, from Boston, having for part of her cargo 18,687 bushels of corn, 800 barrels of corn meal, and 175 rocking chairs.

OFF FOR FRANCE.—We learn from the Trenton Gazette, tha' Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown, intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions.

GONE BACK.—Colonel Richardson, a prominent supporter of General Taylor in Louisiana, has gone back to the democratic ranks, because he believed General Taylor to be a whig.

LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Present—Judge PATTON, Presd., JONES and KERR.
March 27, 1848.

The commission of Judge JONES was read and he took his place on the bench.

The names of the persons summoned as Grand Jurors, were called over, and the following gentlemen were sworn: Robt. Knox, Foreman; John Allen, George A. Kurtz, Henry Hannen, Andrew Kirkwood, James Murray, John Anderson, A. Streeper, Joseph Dorrington, Jas. Reed, Isaac Ritchie, Jas. M'Fadden, John M'Manus, Thomas Scott, Robert Snodgrass, Joseph Gordon, R. Kelly.

His Honor,