active bows, until he gets in a straight line with the door, and then vanishes with the rapidity of lightning. Nay, should he be seized, and the stolen plate actually found upon him, he is not without his resources. He has a tale of woe, ready cut and dried for all such perilous occasions.

Falling on his knees, he implores with an eloquence almost irresistible, the pardon, the compassion, of the benevolent man whom he frankly admits he has so deeply injured—it is his first, his only offence—the fatal fatal love of play has led him to it—to decide upon his fate will be to decide also the fate of as respectable a father as ever breathed—a father who would die were he to know of his son's dishonor! This frequently succeeds: the proprietor contents himself with kicking the penitent down stairs; who well aware that his honor is of that description that knows no stain, considers this mode of retreat equivalent to a victory.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1842.

HON. W. W. IRWIN,

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the friends of President Tyler held in this city, the undersigned were deputed as a committee to invite you to accept a public dinner, as a slight testimonial of their esteem for you personally, and admiration of your course in Congress during its last session. They feel that this manifestation of regard is due to you by your fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, as a distinguished member of the "Corporal's Guard," whose labors in defence of the President from the unjust and malignant assaults of the adherents of Henry Clay, have entitled it to the applause and gratitude of every republican in the Union. To destroy the character of a man whose whole life give evidence of political honesty, consistency, and patriotism, and to degrade him as an imbecile, the most violent and wicked measures, and the grossest vituperation and slander were resorted to, and the country agitated throughout with alarm for the public safety.

In this trying time we recognize you as standing by the side of the President, unmoved and immovable, and constantly exerting yourself for the public good. Much is due to you for saving the Tariff Bill, and for settling the agitations created for political effect. To show our esteem for you personally, and our admiration of your conduct, we invite you to join the friends of the President, at a festival, to commemorate the victory obtained by patriotism over faction and political gambling. We at the same time tender to you the assurance of our personal respect.

SAMUEL RUSH,
SANDY HARRIS,
JOHN A. BELL,
WM. BRADFORD,
W. B. DUVAL,
JOHN STUART,
N. HICKS GRAHAM,
JOSEPH KERR.

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PHILADELPHIA, 27th Sept. 1842.

Gentlemen:—I have received your very polite letter inviting me to partake of a public dinner, which I would be proud to accept, were I not obliged to leave your city to-morrow morning. A long absence protracted by the illness of my family, has rendered it necessary that I should lose no time in repairing to my home, and I must therefore content myself with thanking you for this manifestation of your esteem, and with expressing to you my sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the kind terms, in which you have conveyed your approbation of my course in Congress.

You have been pleased, gentlemen, to refer to my support of Mr. Tyler's administration. That support, however feeble it may have been, was given in all sincerity, and from a belief that I was (as of 1840, I, with others, had solemnly and repeatedly declared to the American people that our candidate for the Vice Presidency, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA, was a man "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." In proof thereof, we referred, not to loose declarations in casual intercourse, or to private conversations, easily misunderstood or forgotten, but to the written history of his life; to his public and official acts; to his recorded votes and opinions, on all the great questions of national policy, which, in a long series of years, had agitated the country. I say, that Mr. Tyler's opinions, acts and votes were well known to those who brought him forward and who vouched to the people for their correctness, and they were easily accessible to all. The archives of the nation disclosed them. I was one of his vouchers to the people, and when, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, the lamented patriot Harrison was called hence from his labors, deeply as I deplored the melancholy event, THAT did not make me for one, regret my instrumentality in raising up a successor in John Tyler. That did not make me unsay what I had said BEFORE THE ELECTION. I saw no reason THEN to change my opinion of the man. I have seen no reason SINCE to change it, but much to confirm and strengthen it. I thought THEN and STILL think what I, with others, had so often declared before the election that John Tyler is "honest," is "capable," is "faithful to the Constitution." So thinking, so believing, I lay claim to but little credit for not uniting with those in whom private grief, disappointed avarice, or ungratified hopes may have wrought a change of sentiment, or stimulated, with an unslaked thirst for vengeance, to the fiercest invective, and the wildest denunciation. On the contrary, my aid, feeble as it was, was given most cheerfully to the support of President Tyler, who, surrounded by difficulties and embarrassments, and doomed to a cruel persecution such as never fell, in the fiercest of party strife, to the lot of any predecessor, with a bankrupt treasury and without a party, has sustained himself and his administration thus far, with triumphant success; settling the most serious and delicate questions with foreign nations on an honorable and permanent basis, and maintaining the rights of the American people, their peace, honor and dignity, both at home and abroad. An adequate tariff of duties on imports has been provided, which, while it furnishes revenue to defray the expenses and pay the debts of the Federal Government, and gives a wholesome stimulus to the languishing and prostrate labor of the country, will, it is trusted, now that it has been disconnected from all other measures, meet with the approbation of the whole people, and stand secure upon the permanent basis of its own merits. For this most desirable and salutary measure the country is deeply indebted to the firmness and consistency of the President. It is not his fault that another great measure, often and strenuously urged by him upon the consideration of Congress, has not yet been adopted, providing for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and at the same time, a sound, a uniform and a universal currency for the people. It is to be hoped that the day is not distant, when more congeniality of sentiment, between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, will lead to the accomplishment of a result so desirable. Above all things, it is to be desired that, hereafter, both this question of the CURRENCY and that of the TARIFF shall cease to be the sport of party politicians, and that the community will be permitted to enjoy the needful repose. The unanimity of sentiment prevailing amongst the members of all parties of the Pennsylvania delegation, in both houses of Congress, who were present and voted for the tariff, is an auspicious omen, so far as this great State is concerned. Without their aid, the bill would have been lost, and in assigning the credit for that measure, justice requires that all should receive their share. For whatever portion I may be entitled, I am more than rewarded by the approbation of my fellow citizens.

Accept, gentlemen, assurances of my regard, and respectful consideration.

W. W. IRWIN.

To Messrs. Samuel Rush, Sandy Harris, John A. Bell, Wm. Bradford, W. B. Duval, John Stuart, N. Hicks Graham, Jos. Kerr, Committee.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1842.

See First Page.

Section Boats.

One of the objections that has been urged against the "Truck system," is that the section Boats would not carry a sufficient quantity of freight to remunerate the transporter for his labor. We have been assured by persons engaged in the business, that this is not the fact, and a reference to the amount of freight carried by this class of Boats, will shows that the objection is untrue. A single instance will suffice:

Last week a portable boat called the "*Conequenessing Valley*," Capt. Karns, departed for Philadelphia, from the warehouse of C. A. M'Nulty & Co., with a cargo of

325 bbls. of Flour, at $1 per barrel.
75 boxes Window Glass, at 50 cents per box.

Making in all 176,200 lbs. This is the greatest load ever carried in a portable boat, & we believe there are but few canal boats of any kind, capable of carrying more. The price of transportation on the flour is *twenty cents* per barrel cheaper than was charged by the combination lines, and on Glass ten cents per box. This will make a handsome saving for the shippers, and still afford the transporter an abundant reward for his labor.

In this fact the public can see the great advantages that must follow to shippers, transporters and the state, in the adoption of a system that will give individual enterprise an opportunity to embark in the forwarding business. In this single load the owners of goods, save over *eighty dollars*, by patronizing the single boat in preference to the large combinations of capitalists, and the enterprising boatman, after paying tolls and all other expenses, will realize upwards of a *hundred dollars* clear profit. The advantages of this system will beyond a doubt bring an immense increase of business to our public works, and we predict without hesitation that when it is in complete operation the Pennsylvania route will be the principal thoroughfare between the Atlantic cities and the Keystone.

☞ The following endorsement, appeared on the back of a vote, cast by Elihu S. Evans, at the late Algerine election in R. I.

"NO FREEMAN BUT IN FAVOR OF A LAND QUALIFICATION, AND A WHIG."

Whiggery in Rhode Island and Whiggery in Pennsylvania are the same. This is indisputable.

There is a party in this city called Workingmen, composed of genuine *huge paws* and no mistake, and we believe there is not one of them who can call himself a "landholder," and this party is pursuing a course that might tend if persisted in, to place in power, such men as the author of the above sentiment.

It is a mystery to us how some men who work hard for their daily bread, can allow themselves to be gulled by a party, the leaders of which publicly proclaim "from the house top" that they are in favor of a property qualification for voters, and for the very sage reason that none but property holders have any interest in the welfare of the country.

What profound Political Economists!—To assert that men who depend on the prosperity of the country, for their own bread, have no interest in its welfare! There is a party holding this doctrine, though about election times they try to conceal it, and we regret to say, that there are many poor men, who would be insulted if one would call them ignorant, who sustain this party, either directly by voting their tickets, or indirectly by distracting the democratic party.

The Prize Fight.

The Police are still busy hunting up the persons concerned in the late fatal prize fight. On Thursday morning, Kenset, who trained the unfortunate McCoy, was conveyed from New York to Westchester to take his trial with the others of the gang who have been apprehended. On the same day, John McCleester, James Sullivan and George Kenset were arraigned under indictments for manslaughter in the first degree, in acting as principals in the prize fight at the death of McCoy, and for riot and assault and battery in the fight on Hart's Island. They severally pladed not guily, and were remanded for trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the 21st of November.

Indictments for manslaughter in the fire degree were found by the Grand Jury, against Christopher Lilly, James Sanford, Henry Shanitoid, William Ford, George Kenset, James Sullivan, and James Murphy.

Lilly, the murderer of McCoy, is still at large, and will no doubt take every means to avoid the vigilance of the police. We were told last week that he was in this city, and left in a steamboat for below. We have not heard whether this information was true, but we think it quite probable.

All Sorts of Things.

Gen. Scott insists on the Whigs holding a National Convention.

Burton has opened the Baltimore Theatre.

More scared than hurt.—A Mr. Johnson in Philadelphia, was assaulted by a man in Queen street, who demanded his purse, when Mr. J. drew from his pocket a large rigalia segar, and making a noise with his mouth like the cracking of a pistol, the ruffian wheeled about and cut dirt in double quick time

The Presbyterians in some places are adopting the customs of the Methodists. We observe notices of several Camp Meetings in the West.

Miss Harriet Martimeau has declined receiving a pension of £800 per annum from the Premier of England. She says he has no right to bestow public money at his pleasure, while the people are in such a suffering condition.

Democratic Editors, who wish for the success of democratic principles, shouldn't 'play into their enemies' hands by quarrelling with each other.

☞ Please copy.—*Boston Post.*

Why is Jack Frost a swift traveller? Because he don't let the grass grow under his feet.

Swindled.—The Farmers of the Western part of New York have been stuck $50,000 in the shinplasters of the Lyons Bank, Wayne county—so Bennet says.

Walsh prophesies that Thomas W. Dorr will be the undisputed Governor of Rhod Island in less than 5 years.

Very Good.—The N. Y. Chronicle, speaking of the dullness of exchange papers, says—"The fact of it is, that the temperance societies have saved most of our editors soul's, but murdered their paragraphs."

☞ Several houses and stores have been broken into at Washington, within a few days.

following epitaph on an infant:

"He took the cup of life to sip,
For bitter 'twas to drain;
He put it meekly from his lip,
And went to sleep again."

☞ In relation to the great race between Boston and Fashion, the New York Spirit of the Times announces that these celebrated racers will meet at Baltimore, on the 21st of October.

A certain degree of understanding is necessary to enable a man to know that he is ignorant. We must push at a door to know whether it be bolted against us.

Mexico, with the richest gold and silver mines in the world, is trying to borrow money in England, where the people are starving.

Specie.—The schooner Watchman, at New Orleans, from Matamoras, on the 17th, brought $35,000 in specie.

Temperance Meetings, this night at the Scotch hill Market house, Speeches and songs may be expected.

Billy Wiley has been sentenced to six months in the New York county jail and a fine of $250.

"*Women, Clams and Dorr*" Are now the watchwords of the suffragers of R. I., so says Prov. Journal.

Intemperance.—David *treated* Goliah to a *sling* which caused his death—it got into his head too far.

Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliams are playing in St. John, N. B. They are to leave Halifax for England on the 3d of October.

We want to know—whether the Providenc Chronicle is democrat or whig? We cant find out by reading it, and we request the editor to define his position. One thing, however, is certain that if he pretends to be democratic his abuse of Dorr is a poor way to display it. Expuginate, Mr. Church.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—For 24 hours ending at 6 o,clock on the 15th inst., the Hospital Report stands thus: Total admissions 20; Deaths 20; Discharged 7.

The Fatal Prize Fight—Joseph Murphy, John McCleester, George Kensitt and A. Halsey have been indicted at West Chester for being accomplices in the murder of McCoy in the late prize fight.

An agent of Dr. Brandeth's in Virginia, heads a pill advertisement thus—'Intended exclusively for *working* men.'—*Times.*

What has the Herald to say to this?—According to the new life of H. Clay (published in the New World) when he took his seat in the Senate *he lacked four months of being old enough!!*

We like the first number of the "Iron County Democrat," published in Clarion, Pa. Go ahead Messrs. Duff & Reid.

Cure for Indigestion.—Work for what you eat and drink.—*Yazoo Whig.*

This is the only bit of good advice we have seen in a Whig paper for a coon's age.

There was but *one* lady passenger in the Great Western yesterday. She is a *single* lady, of course.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

We think we have not an enemy on earth.—*Ex. Paper.*

What a comfortable delusion.

Too much truth.—A young lady lately observed; 'when I go to the theatre, I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive on the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church, I am very particular in my outward appearance as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves.'

The Whigs of New York will no doubt go Seward for Vice President.

Gov. Gilmer is seriously ill at Alum Springs.

Buchwheat Cakes.—The frost will disappoint our chops somewhat in this artinle. *Ev. Express.*

IRWIN MEETING.

The friends of the Hon. W. W. IRWIN met at Murray's Farmers' Hotel on Monday evening; October 3, 1842. The meeting was organized by calling George Stewart, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of John Small, of the 4th ward, Secretary.

On motion of C. L. Magee a committee was appointed to convey to Mr Irwin the invitation from his friends, to meet his constituents at a public Dinner, to be given at such time and place as may be most convenient. The committee appointed, consists of the following persons:

Saml. W. Black,	Simon Small,
Joseph Tomlinson,	Geo. Stewart, Esq.
J. McCullough jr.	John B. Guthrie,
James Gracey,	Andrew Watson, jr.
J. Dalzell,	Saml. W. Caskey,
C. L. Magee,	J. Thompson,
W. J. Totten,	Geo. S. Hays,
J. Cuddy,	George Norton,
James Bunton.	

Committee of Invitation.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers,

GEO. STEWART,
Chairman.

J. M. SMALL, Sec'y

The committee of invitation named above, are requested to meet at Murray's Farmers' Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock,

SAM'L W. BLACK,
Thursday morning, Oct. 9, Chair'n

We have to apologize to the author of the following communication, for having delaying its publication to the present time. In the hurry of business, it was mislaid and not found until yesterday. We would at the same time call the attention of the benevolent to the object of the writer, and urge on all who have the means to lend their aid to the noble charity of the "Society for the relief of Indigent Females." "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," is a pious incentive to charity, and a more worthy object for the exercise of this divine virtue cannot be presented to the benevolent, than the one suggested by our correpondent:

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Charity.

I have somewhere met with a beautiful little sketch entitled 'The Ladder of Benevolence,' purporting to be a translation from one of the ancient Hebrew sages, which specifies eight different degrees or steps of charity, each of which is more perfect and meritorious than the preceding. At the present day that which is placed at the foot ladder and ranks lowest in the scale of merit—'Ostentatious Charity,' seems to be the favorite; set up a Box in a private place for the benefit of the poor, and a few scattering pennies or at most dimes, are deposited serving merely to point out how few there are benevolent at heart; but institute a Sale or Fair for the same purpose—wealth, beauty, and fashion, are enthusiastic in the course—all become rivals in the extent of their benevolence and all are most liberal. The seventh step in the ladder is specified as that *charity which bestows in so disinterested a manner that the relieved object and the benefactor are generally unknown to each other.* And the eighth and most meritorious of all is 'to anticipate charity—namely, to assist the reduced brother either by a considerable gift or loan of money or by teaching him a trade, or *putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest livelihood and not be forced to the dreadful alternative of holding up his hands in the highway for charity.*' This continues the writer I have quoted, 'is the highest step and the summit of charity's golden ladder and to this Scripture alludes where it says, 'And if thy Brother be waxen poor and fallen in decay with thee—then shalt thou support him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner.'

The object of this communication is to call the attention of those persons who are disposed to 'Anticipate Charity' by assisting to save their fellow creatures from the necessity of holding out their hands to beg, to a society instituted for this purpose hitherto eminently successful, which is now languishing in the absence of means and encouragement. The society for the relief of Indigent Females ever since the period of its organization some two years ago has been mainly instrumental in the support of from 80 to 100 poor families, and which without their aid, must be reduced to absolute beggary or starvation. The plan of the society is to use a capital raised from donations, in the purchase of materials for clothing, for the making up of which the industrious poor in their employ receive the scanty pittance which is their sole support.

The articles made up are sold, and the money again vested in the same manner or during the winter distributed in the shape of fuel, groceries, &c., to the sick.

Thus none derive benefit from it but the worthy—those who are unwilling to live on the bounty of others without laboring when they can so support themselves—or those whom sickness has rendered unable to work. In order to accomplish their ends the society is obliged to employ a superintendent—and rent a suitable sales room; the payment of the salary and rent of room, are dependent on the liberality of the public, and unless the generosity which has heretofore been their encouragement now hastens to aid, they will be obliged to force the sale of the goods at present on hand, for the payment of expenses, and discontinue their usefulness.

The depot of the society is at the corner of Ce[illegible] a great variety of articles principally such as are necessary in every family, their prices are quite as reasonable as at any establishment where the same kind of articles can be procured—and yet the greatest drawback to their perfect success is the difficulty in making sales. The excellency of their cause seems to be no advantage—can it be for the reason that the benevolence which induces persons to patronize the establishment is unseen—too unostentatious to be fashionable?—Surely if there is a charity pure as that inculcated in the precent of Him whose charge was 'let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth,' it is comprised in the top step of the 'Golden Ladder' and who can point out a surer or a purer mode of bestowing than in the encouragement of a society which 'Anticipates Charity' by the prevention of absolute want.

ONE OF THE SOCIETY.

OFF IS A TANGENT.—We are informed that some of the Algerine soldiery who tried their antics and house-breaking within the borders of Massachusetts, for which the Grand Inquest at at Dedham have found bill of indictment, have taken French leave, or leg-bail, and cut stick and cleared out. This shows that they believed with Falstaff, that 'discretion is the better part of valor.' They were unwilling to wait for the full operation of Gov. Davis's requisition, and preferred voluntary banishment to a berth in the Norfolk County prison.

[*Providence Express.*

The Natchez Theatre has been turned into a Livery Stable.

When a cat drinks rum you may look out for a *rum-pus.*