and in the hall found the Notary. He handed me a protest and walked out; and when he *had gone* I, said to him, 'You and your bank may go to the d—l! I'd rather have the pleasure of torturing this little torment to death, than have the stamped note in my pocket!' After manipulating my victim with due economy of enjoyment, I thought I'd see how he bore it. New would you b'lieve it?—it *was'nt* the fleas, d—n him, after all! It was only a little piece of *black lint* that had worn off from the lower side of my stock.—This was the bitterest disappointment of that unlucky day!'

Taking a Fool's Advice.—A baronet of the last century whose mansion was Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his jester or fool, and one of his servants.

Servant.—Our master is gone.

Fool.—Ah, whither is he gone?

Servant.—To heaven, I hope.

Fool.—To heaven! no that he is not, I am sure.

Servant.—Why so?

Fool.—Why, because heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey, he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it, but I never heard him speak of heaven, or making any preparation for going, he cannot therefore be gone thither.

The Baronet, however, recovered, and this conversation being told him, he was so struck by it, that he immediately began to prepare for his journey to that country, 'from whose bourne no travellet returns.' —*London Paper.*

Transcendental—very.—The following is an excellent "bit" at the Boston transcendentalists. It comes up to any doctrines put forth in the "Dial."

"A pound of butter is the sole type of existence in the life actual, for cheesedom is but a formula.—*There is no cow; there is no calf; skim milk alone is.* Firkindom is the sapient recipient;—Polly Smallfry, the old woman who sells it for ninepence a pound—Avoirdupois is the weight, but don't grease your fingers.

"On the time-trodden subjects of old shoes, what metaphysics have been expended? Erebus like, nevertheless, it frowns repellent; leaving respectable humanity to go barefoot or 'toe the mark' in coriaceous integuments. Since calf skin was made into knapsacks, cobblers have gone in leather aprons."

Animal Food.

The best test of the restorative qualities of food are, a small quantity of it to satisfy hunger—the strength of the pulse after it; and the length of time which elapses before the appetite returns again. According to these rules, the editor's own experience gives a decided verdict in favor of roasted of boiled beef or mutton, as most nutritive; then game and poultry, of which the meat is brown; next, veal, and lamb, and poultry, of which the meat is white; the fat of fish, eels, salmon, herrings, &c., and least nutritive, the white kinds of fish, such as whiting, cod, soles, haddocks, &c. By Dr. Stark's very curious experiments on diet, it appears that 'when he fed upon roasted goose, he was more vigorous both in body and mind, than with any other food. That fish is less nutritive than flesh the speedy return of hunger after a dinner of fish, is sufficient proof. Crabs, lobsters, prawns, &c., unless thoroughly boiled, (which those sold seldom are) are tremendously indigestible. Shell fish have long held a high rank in the catalogue of easy digestible and speedily restorative foods; of these oysters deserve the best character, but we think that they, as well as eggs, gelatinous substansces, rich broths, &c., have acquired not a little more reputation for these qualities than they deserve.—*Art of Invigorating Life.*

Our own experience tells us that a bowl of bread and milk keeps off hunger and keeps up strength longer than any other food we take—though roasted meats—beef especially—give more vigor for the first two or three hours after eating.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*

Bury the Coon.

"Here centres the hopes of our friends all over the Union."

The above is from the State paper, letter for letter, comma for comma, and grammar *for* grammar. It is part of a jeremiad on the result in Ohio and, under these circumstances, the liberties taken with the King's English, are perhaps excusable even in the "grand nation" mouth piece of the coon skin party in the Empire state.

But the meaning is obvious enough, and we hold it up as a caution to our friends. The 'coon,' be it remembered, the 'same old coon,' that has been pursued from state to state, and finally killed in Ohio, is not yet 'done for.' The hunters of Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois—have scoured those States of the 'varmint.' Ohio, where it last found a lodgment, has had the honor of dealing the death blow. It remains for New York to *bury the animal!* Mark that! Ohio hands over to us the carcass of the 'sacred emblem' for interment. Ohio has a right to expect that this sacred duty will be discharged 'decently and in order,' but effectually, nevertheless; that it will be no more child's play or holiday pageant, but a sober stern fatal reality—a 'final finish' of the last coon! Let the grave be dug broad and deep.—Fly the spade and the mattock and pile on the earth, until there shall be no place to scratch out. If it be true that the hopes of federal whiggery all centre here in New York, see to it democrats that they converge to the smallest possible point.—Let the watchword be *bury the coon!* that for four long years has been domesticated in your high places—living without labor upon the fruits of honest industry—infesting your granaries, your cornfields, and your poultry yards—stealing into your safes and kneading troughs under cover of the night, and whether in your granaries or cornfields or cupboards, wantonly destroying ten times more than he consumes, and leaving every where his 'odor of nationality.' The hunt is up, it is true. Ohio has the brush of the animal, but New York is to eat, has the grave to dig, and the undertaking to do. To work democrats! Massachusetts, yes Massachusetts, will take care of the epitaph.—*Albany Argus.*

Large Funeral.—Five thousand Odd Fellows turned out at the funeral of one of their fellows.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, October 22, 1842.

In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of the State, published at Harrisburg, some time since, suggesting the propriety of each county electing delegates equal to their number of representatives in the State Legislature, to meet in their respective counties in convention, and elect delegates to meet at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January, 1843, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention.

The Democrats of Allegheny county are, therefore, requested to meet in the different wards, boroughs and townships, on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, at their usual places of holding their elections, and each district elect two delegates to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 9th of November, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent Allegheny county in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the glorious 8th of January. JAMES CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county.

P. S. The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Birmingham, Lawrenceville and Pitt township, are requested to meet at half past 7 o'clock, and the Townships between and 3 6 o'clock, P. M. Oct 22—td9

See First Page.

Pennsylvania and the Presidency.

When the few persons at Harrisburg who are laboring to destroy the influence of Pennsylvania in the Presidential election of '44, first made a demonstration of their designs by bringing forward Col. Johnson, we warned our friends to have nothing to do with the disorganizing faction, as their efforts were called forth solely for the purpose of injuring Mr. Buchanan, and not with the desire of elevating the brave old soldier of Kentucky. The leaders in this scheme, to degrade Pennsylvania among her sister States, and to give her claims on the National Convention a secondary character, never, for a moment, entertained a serious thought of nominating Col. Johnson for the Presidency; their only object in bringing him forward was to use his well earned military fame to divide the party in this State, and then transfer their strength to whoever would be most like to favor their selfish views. But with all their efforts they have failed to make the people swerve from what every honest democrat considers his duty as a citizen of the Keystone State; or to forget the strong claims of his state or the pre-eminent qualifications of the candidate they desire to receive the nomination of the national Convention.

The democracy of Pennsylvania are not presumptuous in asserting that in common justice they have a right to the candidate of 1844; and when they offer for the candidacy a man who occupies the front rank among the eminent statesmen of the nation, and whose opinions guide the actions of men of all parties on questions of vital importance to the interests and honor of the country, they cannot permit the bickering of factions or the schemes of vacillating demagogues, to turn them from their honorable purpose of maintaining their own rights and the dignity of the old Keystone, in preference to the subordinate claims of others who seek their favor.

Knowing such to be the feelings of our democracy, we never apprehended that the efforts of a few individuals at Harrisburg would have any influence on the party throughout the State; and we feel confident that their late movements, of shuffling off the kind hearted old Colonel and attempting to carry on their scheme of disorganization with Mr. Cass, have opened the eyes of the people to their tricks, and completely deprived them of the power to thwart the honest wishes of the great body of the party in Pennsylvania.

The heartless manner in which Col. Johnson has been set aside for one who is considered more available, has disgusted the few who were honestly inclined to postpone our own claims to do honor to the gallant old Soldier, and the party is now almost unanimous in its declaration for the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, the honest, competent, and fearless champion of the people's rights, and defender of the country's honor against the insolent demands of foreign powers. The experience of every day brings us some new evidence of the correct tone of public sentiment on this question in Pennsylvania, and that all efforts to weaken the devotion of the people to the high claims of their own State, or to cool their admiration for their distinguished fellow citizens will prove futile.

JAMES BUCHANAN is the choice of the democracy of the Keystone for the Presidency in 1844; they believe their claims to the nomination just, and their candidate competent and deserving; and until the decision of the National Convention, they will use every honorable means to induce their democratic brethren to do common justice to the noble old commonwealth that has so often sustained the democracy in its darkest hours of trial, with the expectation of no other reward than the consciousness of having maintained the principles of pure republicanism. Pennsylvania now asks a small return of the favors she has so willingly bestowed on others, and if we are not mistaken in the daily indications of public sentiment that reach us from all parts of the country, she will not ask in vain.

With this view of the matter we have placed at the head of our column the name of JAS. BUCHANAN, as the favorite candidate of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and there it shall remain until the National Convention has decided the question.

MONEY MATTERS.—Our Currency is again becoming deranged, and in consequence of the Brokers being unable to fix anything like a certain rate of dicount we have omitted our table for the persent.

The Deacon Broke loose once more.

We stated some time since that the Editor of the Gazette had discontinued abusing the administration in consequence of having received a land advertisement, and we were pleased to find that the small favor had such a salutary influence on the crooked temper of our cotemporary. But we learn by yesterday's Gazette that the editor had received an order from the land office to discontinue the advertisement (from motives of economy we suppose) and for this he pours out a full vial of wrath upon the President and all who had any thing to do with choaking him off from the public teat he was tugging at so pleasantly.

Although it might have been money lost to the Government, we wish the advertisement had been continued a little longer with our neighbor, as it would have soon worked a complete change in his manners, and one more such job would have made him denounce Adams, Clay and Scott, as roundly as he now does John Tyler. Poor Deacon, he has had no luck ever since we pinned that handbillt o him.

Very Important from the Old World!

Since the Queen's visit to Scotland, an entire revolution has swept over England in the "Fashions." The Tartan fervor is raging with great violence. A London paper says:—"The Queen wears tartan; the whole Court is to wear tartan; Sir Robert Peel is said to have made at least one public appearance with a scrap of tartan about him. It thus seems as if the "tartan fever," as the author of Waverly (who could joke about his own hobbies all the time he was riding them) named this disease, were about to become epidemic."

This contagion will of course reach this country before many months. Graham's Magazine and the other *literary* publications of our country, which cater for the *instruction* (!) of our citizens, will aid in spreading it over the length and breadth of the land. We may look out for it in Pittsburgh soon, if Tartan dealers will take Erie Scrip.

A Dreadful Gale.

A dreadful gale recently swept over the Southern Seas. At Cedar Keys, East Florida, the water rose 20 feet, and the vessels at the wharf were driven furiously to an adjoining Key about a mile distant. On the Island things were yet more horrible, Many shops, stores and dwelling houses, with all their contents, were carried away, and those that remained were damaged. The sutlers' stores and three dwellings were also carried away. The hospital, a building about two hundred feet or more in length, was blown from its foundation a few feet and set upon the ground. "My house," says a writer of a letter, "was inundated, and my family retreated to the kitchen, where they remained till next morning. The trees and limbs tumbled about in all directions. We passed, by swimming and in boats, from house to house, the sea breaking almost entirely over the Key—the highest part was not quite overflowed. About eight to nine P. M., the wind hauled round west, and the water fell as fast as it had risen. It was observed to rise some of the time at the rate of an inch a minute.

Infamous.—A few days ago, a number of weavers of Kensington, with drum and fife, went to the house of Joseph Reiney, in Front street, above Phœnix, and poured vitriol upon some material which he had taken out, and destroyed it. They alleged that he was working under price.

Jno. Q. Adams has been solicited by the negroes of Boston to act as counsel for the slave Latimer at his final examination.

A Lady Preacher.—A Miss Jordan, an Illinois lady, is creating a great excitement out west, by her preaching. Of course she is beautiful.

A Sacred Drama.—Rossini's "Opera, Moses in Egypt" will shortly be produced at the Park.

The Bank of North America refuses to receive Spanish quarters on deposite.

It is said that the loss of 45,000 bales of cotton in England by fire has caused no rise in the price.

The net Democratic gain in the popular vote at the late elections, as compared with 1840, is 145,070!

All Sorts of Things.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler will not appear on the London boards, and intends to return to this country shortly.

That Story, which has been going the rounds of the papers about a dentist's pulling a young lady's head out by the roots, instead of her decayed tooth, turned out a *saw*, originating with the Crescent City.

Loaferism is a discredit in Philadelphia. It is not so here, if we are to judge by the operations of some of our young bloods for the last few nights.

The emigration to Iowa the present season will surpass that of any previous year.

They have built a reservoir in Fresh Pond, Mass., for the purpose of making ice this winter.

They have a squash at Litchfield, Me., which weighs 103 lbs.

Look out.—Notes on the Banks of Baltimore changed from two dollars to ten, are in circulation.

The foul air of a mine in Pottsville took fire, by which two men were fatally injured.

Wisconsin.—Two Democratic majority in joint ballot.

They have established a "Free Trade Association" in New York.

The Ship Susan Drew lately brought to New Orleans from England, one thousand sovereigns and a package of silver. The amount of specie which is daily arriving at New Orleans is a premonitory symptom of approaching prosperity.

Twenty years ago the notes of the Bank of Sweden were 20 per cent. worse than nothing! It is now par! O! the stability of a paper currency!

"The Daily Evening Bulletin," of Boston, is the prettiest kind of a paper—and what is better still, it is as good as it looks.

Going it Strong.—The New Orleans Advertiser says of an actor that the audience "applauded till the ceiling grew tired of giving back the echo."

A large portion of the workingmen of Philadelphia have organized a third political party called the "Equal Rights Party."

Our Senator, Hon. James Buchanan, was in New York on the 29th inst.

It is supposed that ex-Governor Grason, will be elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

Good News.—The Charlestown Mercury says:—"The business season has fairly commenced with us. Yesterday was the liveliest day we have seen this year. The quantity of shipping in the harbor is now large, and we trust they will not be allowed to depart empty.

Edward Sprague, who was engaged in the McCoy prize fight, has been arrested

The Hon. John C. Spencer left Baltimore for Washington on the 26th inst.

The river at Nashville is very low.

A man whose brain does not weigh a pound and a half, says the Boston Transcript, cannot expect to be very bright, say Phrenologists. Human brains sometimes weigh five pounds—Spanish hailstones, eight pounds!—*Prov. Chron.*

And our Wayne co. apple only 1 lb 10 oz.

Alabama money is getting up, a little.

Fire in Troy.—The Troy Whig states that a fire broke out on Tuesday in the rear of the Catholic church, and destroyed several buildings before it was extinguished. Most of the property was insured.

A Thief Shot.—William J. Province, a celebrated horse and negro thief, of Louisiana, was shot dead near Natchitoches on the 28th inst., by an officer who he was about shooting down with his rifle, to prevent an arrest.

Shannon's majority is 4,012

The recent duel between Knapp and Ryan originated about a lady worth 500,000 dollars! Worth a shot, that sum.

Connecticut.—The act to divide this State into Congressional Districts passed unanimously in the House on Wednesday last.

Accident.—A child of a man named Spangler, in Allegheny, was yesterday morning run over by a butcher's wagon. It was dangerously hurt, but, it is thought will recover.

An extra Session of the Connecticut Legislature convened on last Thursday.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday. A Governor and U. S. Senator is to be elected, and the State to be laid off into Congressional districts. It will no doubt furnish a model of Gerrymandering worthy of the admiration of all succeeding Federal Legislature.

O Fie!—Geo. D. Prentice and Park Benjamin recently met in New York.—It must have been very affecting; for it is said "that they hugged and kissed, then hugged and kissed again!" Park must have a sweet tooth to stand all that kissing.

Monroe Edwards is weaving in Sing Sing.

Now is the season for setting out trees.

Mr. Cushing declines being a canditate for re-election.

The Coon-vention at Frankfort, Ky., nominated Clay, of course.

Russian Justice.—A game-keeper has been sentenced, in Russia to receive 6,000 lashes for the assassination of a prince; and should he survive, banishment to Siberia for life.

Wonderful.—The Prov. Chron. says that a dentist of that city the other day extracted a tooth from a *foot*. Mr Foot had been troubled for some time and finally submitted to the forceps.

"You can start a sleeping turtle by placing live coals on his back. The Loco Foco party majorities in Ohio are hot coals for the Whig party."—*Whig paper.*

From the above we judge that the coon is to be aupplanted by the Turtle.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith:

GENTLEMEN:—After my days work, I was much pleased at reading in your useful paper, the letter of the Hon. *John C. Spencer*, in reply to one addressed to him by the Citizens of Rochester, N. Y. I have known Mr. S. from boyhood, as also his gallant and ever to be lamented brother, Capt. P. D. Spencer, who fell gloriously at the battle of Bridgewater, while in the exercise of his duty as aid to General Brown. The comprehensive and impartial statement made by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, together with his long and well established character and honesty and fair dealing through life, fully satisfies my humble capacity that the most foul means has been used by the leading Whig members of Congress, as well as the press of that party throughout the Union, to misrepresent and persecute our independent, consistent and honest executive. And for what? why, because he will not in violation of his oath of office, join in saddling the country with a British Bank of $50,000,000 for 30 years thereby creating a political engine whose principal influence would be mainly exerted to make the *liberty of the people* subservient to the views of a corrupt aristocracy.

Now, if President Tyler would prostrate his character for honesty and consistency, by aiding to force such an institution on the country, contrary to the expressed will of the people, then, indeed he would have deserved the execration of a deeply injured people, but as long as John Tyler continues to be a faithful sentinel on the watch tower of liberty, he will be sustained by the honest portion of his fellow citizens. Another of his great sins against Whiggery is, that he will not be a pliant tool in their hands to promote the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, who, if my recollection serves me right, has been twice before the people for that office, and at each time received so small a vote, that if he and his friends were not foolhardy, ought to satisfy them that amongst the bone and sinew of the country he is held in very low estimation. They know him, and have but little confidence in him, and have not forgotten his *bargain and sale* in 1825, when the every glorious Jackson was betrayed, and the rights of the people trampled on. Interested and trading politicians may overlook that act of treachery, but we, the people hold it self-evident that the man that would trifle with our dearest rights for self-aggrandizement, would, if it were in his power, sell us to the highest bidder. From my acquaintance with you, gentlemen, and the opinion I have formed of your Democracy, I feel that you will as readily publish the plain article of a country Democrat, as the more polished one of the city politicians. Therefore, I trouble you with this rough sketch, and would be obliged by its insertion. A WORKING DEMOCRAT.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Clay and his six Points of Whiggery.

No. IV.

The fifth of Mr Clay's political points which he enumerates as the objects of Whig desire, is

"An honest and economical administration of the government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections."

An honest and economical administration of the government is a thing greatly to be desired by all sorts and conditions of men, but as Mr. Clay condescends not to specify what he would consider such an administration, we must leave it as a vague generality and political clap-trap designed to tickle the ears of grown up children. We now come to a most gratifying piece of intelligence: the office holders are to be left in possession of perfect freedom of *thought!* Amazing liberality! As a man can sometimes not control his own thoughts, it is a little difficult to perceive how a Whig President of the United States is to do so for him. Let us be grateful notwithstanding. Give ear, O ye office holders from Maine to Georgia, from Sandy Hook to the Rocky Mountains; you may *think* what you please of Mr. Clay *when* he becomes President of the United States, *provided* you take it out in thinking, like Paddy's owl. If Senator Randolph had contented himself with *thinking* that a certain Secretary of State was a blackleg, he might have saved himself the trouble of fighting a duel, and the expense of mending his flannel surtout. And under the golden age of President Clay (!) the office holders are not only to have the right of thinking but voting—they are to retain the right of suffrage! like other adult white men they are to continue to vote! unspeakable liberality! "*but* (and it seems that Mr. Clay begrudged leaving them in posession of thought and suffrage without a *but* to qualify these privileges,) with suitable restraint against improper interference at elections." This denunciation of pipe-laying, it is hoped, will not be without its effect in certain quarters. What do the officers of the National Clay Club (5th and Chesnut street,) say to it? When Mr. Clay became Secretary of State to a gentleman whom his influence had forced upon an unwilling people, he, declared, "Give us the patronage and we will make ourselves popular." But the next Presiden-

tial Election showed how [illegible] taken. In fact there is [illegible] influence in politics that [illegible] A large portion of the [illegible] he belongs regard [illegible] with distrust, and th[illegible] times those who have [illegible] distort all that he says [illegible] means to discourage any [illegible] ference in elections, [illegible] mon form of pipe-laying [illegible] nor does he mention [illegible] constitutionally prevent [illegible] Government, but it was [illegible] ty to the memories of [illegible] dressed.

The District System [illegible] (Geo). Republican prin[illegible] islature of that State [illegible] matter of districting [illegible] to the apportionment [illegible] then the people must [illegible] meetings and elect del[illegible] tion for that purpose.

'How do you contrive [illegible] said a lazy tavern lounger [illegible] thriving farmer?'

'Why, sir,' said the [illegible] plough into the ground, [illegible] broken up, I drop in see[illegible] potatoes, wheat, corn, [illegible] and—the *rent.*'

Messrs Elder, Wilt[illegible] were the speakers at [illegible] Meeting on Friday night.

Reported for the Bu[illegible]

Review of the Baltimore [illegible] *ending Friday, o[illegible]*

Feed Cattle.—The offering [illegible] on Monday exceeded 600 head [illegible] except about 150, at 3 to $4 p[illegible] the remainder went on to [illegible] about 100 left unsold. The [illegible] be more abundant, and the few [illegible] been at $4 37½, which shows [illegible]

Coffee.—Moderate sales [illegible] during the week—Rio, in sm[illegible] cents, the latter for very [illegible] 9, the former quotations; [illegible] all on the usual terms.

Flour—The stock of the [illegible] there are consequently very [illegible] those have been at $4 12. [illegible] clined to 4 at which most of [illegible] have been made, except [illegible] was sought, to obtain which [illegible] been paid—the receipt price [illegible] transactions in Susquehanna [illegible] acter.

Grain.—We have no ch[illegible] price of Wheat, which com[illegible] sparingly, and for the best [illegible] over 85 to 86 cts can be obtai[illegible] ties sell in proportion. Pen[illegible] cts. for a small lot; and [illegible] command over 47 or 48 cts. [illegible] and new, from 30 to 40. [illegible] to 22 cts.

Molasses.—A small consig[illegible] cts, and about 70 hhds. sega[illegible] 17½ to 21, on the usual terms.

Provisions.—In barrelled [illegible] transactions reported beyond [illegible] for ship's stores, which embr[illegible] to 8 50 per barrel: clear do [illegible] B. of at $10 in half barrels. [illegible] probably the demand is less a[illegible] remain at 5¼ to 5½ for hog [illegible] Hams; 5 to 5½ for shoulders [illegible] tinue fair. Lard is 7½ on a cash [illegible]

Sugars.—Are not in so active de[illegible] tion there have sold 70 hhds. Porto [illegible] to $6 55; and 105 do N. O. at $[illegible] 100 bbls at 4 mos.

Tobacco.—The receipts have [illegible] off, and the demand appears [illegible] portionably and similarly [illegible] transactions are making, but [illegible] ant change to notice in prices [illegible] ment.