of the right of each state to punish a foreign murderer, who in time of peace, kills an American citizen upon its own soil, although an American Secretary of State had basely surrendered it upon a threat after three days deliberation. His masterly expositions of our unquestionble title to the North Eastern boundary line, were upheld by the decisions of Congress, and he deserves high honor for his opposition to a treaty, which gave a large portion of American territory to a foreign government.

The following sketch, coming from those who know him best, and have known him longest;' well serves to place before the people of the country, a brief memoir of a statesman, who is treasured in their ardent affections, and who is now presented as the candidate of democratic Pennsylvania for the Presidency.

Mr. BUCHANAN's first appearance in public life was in 1814, a short time after the captor of Washington by the British, That high-handed and daring proceeding lighted up a flame of patriotism which prevaded the whole country. A public meeting was called in Lancaster for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain volunteers to march for the defence of Baltimore. On that occasion Mr. BUCHANAN addressed his fellow-citezens, in a speech of great spirit in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war, which he followed up by registering his name as a volunteer among a company of other young and patriotic hearts. A company of Dragoons was formed upon the spot, of which the late Judge, Henry Shippen, was elected the Captain. They marched to Baltimor, and served under the command of Maj. Charles Sterret Ridgely until they were honorably discharged. This early stand of Mr. BUCHANAN in favour of the late war, will serve to show what his feelings at that day were, at a time when the country needed the strong arms and stout hearts of her citizens.—Hundreds of his political opponents in Lancaster city will bear testimony to the facts just named.

But it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan's entire friendship in behalf of his country did not stop here. He was elected in October of 1814 to the Legislature of Pennsylvania from the county of Lancaster.—Here the same fearless and patriotic spirit distinguished his career. An attack was threatened against the city of Philadelphia. The General Government was nearly reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and could scarcely raise sufficient money to maintain the regular troops on the remote frontiers of the country. Pennsylvania was obliged to rely upon her own energies for her defence, and the people were ready to do their utmost in the cause. Two plans were proposed in the Legislature. The one was what was called 'The Conscription Bill,' and similar to that which had been rejected by Congress, by which it was proposed to divide the white male inhabitants of the state above the age of 18, into classes of twenty two men each, and to designate one man, from the members between the ages of 18 and 45 of each class who should serve one year, each class being compelled to raise a sum of 200 dollars, as a bounty to the conscript. This army was to be paid and maintained at the expense of the state, and its estimated cost would have been between three and three and one-half millions of dollars per annum. The officers were to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The other plan was to raise six regiments, under the authority of the state, to serve for three years, or during the war, and to pass efficient volunteer and militia laws.

During the discussion of these two plans, Mr. Buchanan took an active and highly patriotic stand.

During the debate he said: 'since, then, Congress have deserted us in our time of need; there is no alternative, but, either to protect ourselves by some efficient measures, or surrender up that independence which has been purchased by the blood of our forefathers. No American can hesitate which of these alternatives ought to be adopted. The invading enemy must be expelled from our shores; he must be taught to respect the rights of freemen.'

Mr. Buchanan opposed the Conscript bill, because of its too palpable injustice.—Speaking of this measure he said: 'this law is calculated to be very unjust and very unequal in its effects. Whilst it will operate as a Conscription Law upon the poor man, in the western parts of the State, whose property is not in danger, it will be but a militia law with the rich man in the eastern part of the State whose property it contemplates defending. The individuals in each class are, to be sure, to pay the two hundred dollars in proportion to their comparative wealth, as a bounty to the substitute or conscript. It will therefore be just in its operation among the individuals composing each class. But how will it be with respect to entire classes?—Twenty-two men in the city of Philadelphia, whose united fortunes would be worth 2,000,000 dollars would be compelled to pay no more than twenty-two men in the western country who may not be worth the one thousandth part of that sum.'

'After all,' he continues, 'I confess that, in my opinion, an efficient volunteer and militia bill, together with the troops which can be raised under the voluntary enlistment bill, would be amply sufficient for the defence of the city of Philadelphia. We need not be afraid to trust to the patriotism or courage of the people of this country when they are invaded. Let them have good militia officers, and they will soon be equal to any troops in the world. Have not the volunteers and militia officers under Gen. Jackson covered themselves with glory? Have not our volunteers and militia, on the Niagara Frontier, fought in such a manner as to merit the gratitude of the nation? Is it to be supposed that the same spirit of patriotism would animate the man who is dragged out by a conscription law to defend his country, that the volunteer or militia man would feel!

'Let us then pass an efficient militia law, and the volunteer bill which is now before us. Let us hold out sufficient inducements to our citizens to turn out volunteers. Let their patriotism be stimulated by self-interest, and I have no doubt that in the day of trial there will be armies of freemen in the field of sufficiently large for our protection. Your state will then be defended at a trifling comparative expense, the liberties of the people will be preserved, and their willingness to bear new burdens will be continued.'

In October, 1815, Mr. Buchanan was again elected to the Legislature. It was during this session that Mr. Buchanan became impressed with the danger, the inexpediency, and the unconstitutionalty of a U. S. Bank—an opinion to which he has adhered ever since, and in the defence of which he has rendered such lasting services to his country in the Legislative Halls.

After this session, Mr. Buchanan applied himself to his profession, in which he won so many proud honors and distinctions.

In October, 1820, he was elected to Congress from the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon. He was afterwards re-elected four times to Congress in the new district composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware. He was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, during the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses—embracing the last four years of Mr. Monroe, the four years of Mr. Adams, and the two first years of Gen. Jackson. In October, 1828, he declined a re-election to Congress.

Mr. Buchanan was the decided friend of Mr. Monroe, during the whole period of his administration. He was strongly opposed to the administration of John Quincy Adams, from the commencement to the close. The early friend of Gen. Jackson, he has always been cherished as one of the old hero's firmest supporters. No one tendered his administration a more hearty support, no one was more energetic in securing his election than James Buchanan. The subsequent intercourse between these two distinguished men is known to the whole country. Mr. B. was appointed minister to the Court of St. Petersburg by General Jackson, in 1832, and certainly in no portion of our history have these states been more honorably and successfully represented at a foreign court.

In all Mr. Buchanan's course since he entered the United States Congress, even the most abandoned defamer cannot find a *single vote* against Democratic principles; and this fact alone is a proud witness of sincerity and consistency.

During Mr Buchanan's mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, he accomplished what had long been most ardently desired by our government, but all conceived it impossible to effect with a government so peculiarly regulated as is that of Russia. Removed from the quarrels of Europe, but near enough to contest some day the empire of the ocean with the British isles, the Russian Cabinet is anxious to coordinate our friendship on that ground, that in time a power may be raised up in time capable of encountering the British lion.

The friendship of Russia for this country for years before had been marked; but until the mission of Mr. Buchanan it was suffered to languish. The mission of James Buchanan to St. Petersburg produced the most substantial results. Not only did his intercourse with the government of Russia strengthen the friendly relations between that country and our own, but he was successful in establishing *the first Treaty ever formed between Russia and the United States.* Before the accomplishment of this important Treaty, our trade with Russia always showed an immense annual balance against this country; but Mr. Buchanan's Treaty soon changed all this. Now the ports of Russia, South and North, in the Baltic and Black seas, being equally accessible to American naval enterprise, the advantage in favor of the commerce of the United States may be seen at a glance.—This faint line of the happy and important results from Mr. Buchanan's mission to Russia will serve to show his skill as a diplomatist, when the rights and interests of his country are concerned.

The friendship of Mr. Buchanan to the foreigner, who comes to this country seeking a home and a refuge, has been strikingly manifested on a number of occasions in the National Legislature. On one occasion Mr. Buchanan remarked, how much we were indebted to foreigners during the revolution and the late war, and, as a democrat, he could not but extend a hearty welcome to every warm hearted Irishman, or every industrious German, who came the share with us this glorious inheritance of past days.

On the 23th of January, 1838, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, a prominent whig Senator, moved to exclude all foreigners from the benefit of the pre-emption bill then under discussion. 'The effect of this argument,' says Mr. Buchanan, in one of his speeches since that period, 'would have been to turn every poor foreigner who had settled on the public lands, under the faith of our past legislation, out of house and home, and to transfer his little property to the land sharks who are constantly prowling about the frontiers, in search of the most valuable spots they can find. No matter whether the poor foreigner had declared his intention to be one a citizen or not; nay, he might even be naturalized at the passage of the act; but if this had not been done previous to December, 1837, he would have forfeited his pre-emption right, had the amendment prevailed.'

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Buchanan has always been distinguished for his eloquent and effective advocacy of the strong and radical measures of the democratic party. Who was it that sustained the glorious administration of Andrew Jackson, during the dark days of the panic—during the difficulties with France, and up to the period when that illustrious man retired, amid the applause of his fellow-countrymen, to the shades of the Hermitage? JAMES BUCHANAN! Who was it that opposed, with all the powers of his great mind, the federal scheme of a Monster bank, when advocated by the master intellects of the aristocracy? JAMES BUCHANAN! Who was it that battled throughout the administration of Mr. Van Buren, in defence of all the leading measures of the democratic party, when assailed with the organized and combined elements of a relentless opposition?—JAMES BUCHANAN. His support of the Independent Treasury—his report on the North Eastern Boundary—his eloquence and persevering industry as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—the resplendent success that crowned all his struggles with Clay and Webster, and other champions of the opposition, have been recorded in the hearts of the people, and are now as familiar to them as household words.

Such may be said to be an imperfect sketch of the career of James Buchanan, and the past treatment, and present claims of long neglected Pennsylvania. Many more important facts might be communicated, but these are considered sufficient to show, what all the country admits, that James Buchanan is conspicuous for public and private virtues, his integrity as a democrat, and his lasting services to the cause of popular rights, and that the claims of Pennsylvania are indeed irresistible. Under all these circumstances, his name is one that we proudly place before the country, and submit to the august decision of a National Democratic Convention.

We have arrived at a crisis in our government which demands a firm, steady, patriotic and enlightened statesman at the helm. We have a large and increasing public debt—a large and increasing public expenditure, with a decreasing revenue; and we have a great whig project for the entire destruction of the. National credit by the unconstitutional assumption of debts contracted upon the faith, not of the United States, but of individual States, and the issue of a paper money like the assignats and mandats of republican France, or the continental money of the revolution, and this in a time of profound peace, and with harvests sufficient to supply half the civilized world.

This must be defeated or the republic will be in danger, and the people bound to the car of an unfeeling scrip aristocracy who fatten upon their miseries.

This can be done only by a truly democratic President, selected by the voice of the great democratic party; and we think that Pennsylvania, an uniform and unwavering democratic state, which has never had a President or Vice President of the United States, is entitled to the choice, when she offers a sound republican, a true patriot and an accomplished jurist and statesman in the person of her native son, JAMES BUCHANAN.

He would conduct the government upon pure democratic principles, and would summon to his aid the brightest spirits of that great popular party, and carry out its administration to the wise and virtuous policy of Jefferson and Jackson.

This is the candidate, and these are the principles that we present to the democracy of the Union. We hope and trust that he will be their united choice, and that Pensylvania will thus be rewarded for her devotion to the cause of popular liberty; but we pledge ourselves to abide by the selection made by a national convention, assembled agreeably to the usages of the democratic party.

(Signed by 122 Delegates).

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1843.

See First Page.

Another Wicked Affair.

The Philadelphia Times recounts a strange affair that was developed before the Mayor, and one that shows to what lengths some men will go to get a little cash. A circus rider named Hobbs—a pleasant, quiet, amiable man—roomed not long ago in Lodge alley, and with him a young man, to whom he became, on account of his mild, gentlemanly manners, quite attached. Hobbs had saved perhaps $1000, by his economy and frugality, in his profession, and has sent most of it home to Kentucky to his parents, to be taken care of. About $300 he kept about him to meet contingencies. One night not long ago, as he was retiring to bed, his friend saw him throw down his money belt which he carried fastened around his body, and carelessly asked him how much money he had about him. In the full confidence of friendship he stated that his belt contained an $100 Treasury note, and a $100 on a New Orleans Bank, and about $100 in gold and silver coin. A moment after he reflected—he had been imprudent, but it was too late.

Shortly after the house was broken up and the friends parted. Hobbs never saw his friend again until Sunday last. That day a person named Wharton Peters called on Hobbs. "Sir," said he, "have you a $100 Treasury note, and a $100 New Orleans Bank note, and $100 in gold and silver coin?" "Yes," said Hobbs, in surprise. "Well," said the stranger, "a man who used to room with you, named Henry Megary, told me so, and has been coaxing me to join with him in an attempt to rob you. He said you were to be at the corner of 7th and Market street this evening at 8 o'clock, and that we two could easily fix your business, get the $300 and escape. He says he succeeded in escaping, after robbing a person in the West of $1000, and if detected could escape now."

Hobbs was thunderstruck! The man had refused to agree to rob Hobbs, and had informed the Mayor of Megary's design, adding that the latter swore he would have the $300 if he had to commit a murder. The fellow was arrested and yesterday committed, and Hobbs is frightened almost to death at his narrow escape.

A man named Thornton died in Philadelphia on Friday, while drinking a cup of tea.

Chief Justice Taney is rapidly recovering from his late severe indisposition.

The N. Y. papers deny the report that Gov. Bouck, has refused to pardon the prize fighters. If he has not refused, we hope he will, whenever application is made to set the ruffians at large.

Birmingham getting along.—A company of the Birmingham boys, endeavored to make themselves happy during the evening of last Tuesday by raising considerable of a fuss in the interesting village of Sligo. They proved their competency for the task by knocking at the doors of all the tavern keepers in the neighborhood. One poor disconsolate wretch plead for "heaven's sake" to get just one swill. We'll not publish their names to-day.

State Stocks—Relief Notes.

The recommendation of Gov. Porter, to sell the stock owned by the state, and apply the proceeds to the redemption of "relief notes," as they are called, meets with general approbation from the Philadelphia papers. Many of them now advocate the project as warmly as they formerly opposed it. If this plan of relieving the state had been adopted when first recommended, the stock might have been sold on excellent terms, but now, it must be at a great reduction from the prices that might have been obtained, if sold when first suggested. But whatever may be the loss, it is better to sustain it, than that the public shall be compelled, for another season, to endure the plundering operations of the infamous relief law. We hope that no time will be lost in effecting this much desired measure, and we feel confident that its consummation will meet with the approval of every citizen except those who have found the depreciated state script an easy means of picking the pockets of the people.

Strong efforts will be made by certain individuals during the session, to draw the attention of the members from the question of the small notes; new questions of discussion will be started for the purpose of keeping this matter back until it is too late to adopt the measures necessary for the relief of the people, or until a spirit of discord is fomented that will destroy the harmony that is necessary for the consideration of such an important question. We are told that last year, a certain combination realized from $80,000 to $100,000 by the depression of the state scrip, and the managers in this matter, we learn, are now at Harrisburg, ready to aid in any policy which offers a prospect that will induce the Legislature to pass the session without adopting any measure for the redemption of the relief notes.

We hope that the members who are sincerely desirous of serving the people and saving the state from another year's plunder, will make an early move in this matter, and leave no effort untried, to effect measures that will withdraw the relief notes from circulation

Mexican Indemnity.—The N. O. Bee says:—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, from information received from an unquestionable source, that the terms of payment of the Mexican Indemnity have been agreed upon, and the negotiation respecting them settled.

The payments are to be made in *ten* half yearly instalments, with eight per cent interest upon the principal.

In case and delay occurs in meeting the payments as they fall due, an additional *ten* per cent. is to be added to the principal.

In case any delay occurs in meeting the payments as they fall due, an additional *ten* per cent. is to be added to the principal.

Provisions are made for the consideration of such claims as yet have not been presented or adjudicated, by appointing commissioners to examine into them.

The payments, as they fall due, are guarantied by a mortgage upon the internal revenues of the Republic on which no prior lien exists.

The Weather.—We shall never hereafter, says the Baltimore Sun, put any faith in weather-wise prophets. Thick skinned onions, turkey bones and migrating squirrels may go to the dogs, though we doubt whether dogs will eat onions, for we shall hereafter go on our own hook, and believe what the weather is, only when we see it. According to sundry prophets, we were to have a remarkably cold winter, one which would throw in the shade any that has preceded it in the memory of that very respectable and accommodating individual, "the oldest inhabitant."—Well, winter is here, and, if there has been no mistake made in those interesting annuals, the Almanacs, we are in its very midst. Yet we have had so far no very hard weather; indeed, the cold has hardly reached a respectable point in the thermometer. Yesterday was a day that even gentle May might envy; a warm, pleasant atmosphere, with an unobscured sky. The ladies were out in all their beauty, and seemed to enjoy the blandness of the breeze. Indeed, we should suppose some of them were rather oppressed by the rays of the "day-god," for we saw them sporting their sun-screens, as if it were mid-summer. Surely such weather has seldom been seen at this season.

[It will be remembered that a writer in the "Post," predicted, last November, in the face of all the prognostications of cold weather, that we would have a mild winter. He laid down the reasons for his belief in an able and confident manner, and whether his premises were correct or not, his conclusions are confirmed by the fact, for in all quarters, we see it stated that the weather is unusually mild.]

The London Gazette officially announces the appointment of Anthony Barclay, Esq., as British Consul for New York.

From Mexico.—We learn from the N. O. Bee that a revolution broke out at Tampico on the 18th ultimo. Like that of San Luis, of which we had news a few days ago by way of New York, the aim of the revolutionists appears to be directed aginst the National Congress, and in favor of Santa Anna dynasty. The military and muncipal authorities were engaged in it.

Sixty of the Texan prisoners captured at San Antonia by General Woll, after tarrying at Saltillo for more than two weeks, left that place the 9th November for Mexico, all apparently in good health and spirits. It is stated they are well treated. John Cunningham one of the party, died of fever on the road from San Fernando; at which place Messrs. Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and Hancock were left, for whose fate some fears are entertained on account of their having been formerly captured among the Santa Fe prisoners.

Louisiana.—The Legislature of Louisiana assembled on the 2d inst. In the Senate the Hon. Felix Garcia was chosen President, Horatio Davis, Secretary, and Robert Kerr, Reporter. In the House, Charles Derbigny, Esq. was elected Speaker, and Mr. Landry, Clerk.

O, Scissors!—Some scamp has stolen the *editorial* scissors of the Old Dominion. The editor says if the scoundrel will call again he will give him a shilling to buy a halter and show him how to use it.

TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

January 16, 1843.

SENATE.

Mr. Allen presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law

Also a joint resolution, in favor of a reduction of letter postage.

Mr. Calhoun presented petitions from Philadelphia and other places, in favor of the exchequer scheme. In presenting them Mr. C, took occasion to say that he was not in favor of the scheme.

Mr. Buchanan presented petitions from Philadelphia; in favor of the scheme of Mr. W, C. Johnson, to issue 200 millions of State Stock.

Mr Bayard, from the naval committee, to whom had been referred the bill providing for instruction in the navy, reported the same with sundry amendments.

Also a bill for the relief of the officers of the Exploring Expedition. It was twice read.

After the consideration of a private bill the Senate took up a resolution heretofore offered, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so that the U. S. Judges shall serve but for a limited period. The resolution, after some discussion; was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wise presented petitions from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in favor of the Exchequer scheme. Several other members desired to present petitions; but there was a loud outcry that petitions, were not the regular order of business. So the House proceeded to entertain resolutions.

Mr. Clifford offered a resolution, directing the judiciary committee to report forthwith, a bill for the unqualified repeal of the bankrupt law.

Against this resolution a point of order was raised to the effect; that the resolution directed the reporting of a bill, when there is already one of the same character before the House.

Mr. Clifford said this bill, which the resolution requires to have reported, was entirely different from the bill of Mr. Everett. The latter had a proviso, declaring that the bill should not effect cases commenced up to December 1842, whereas this proposed the repeal of the law without any proviso or qualification whatever.

The Speaker overruled the objection to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Briggs moved to lay the resolution on the table. This motion failed—yeas 81, nays 110.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolution was moved and seconded. The next question was, 'shall the main question on the adoption of the resolution, be now put?' On this question Mr. Everett demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 116, nays 88. So the main question on the adoption of the resolution was ordered to be put, and being put, the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 128, nays 78.

Mr. Wise offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to execute the recent order of the House, by retiring and reporting the bill 'forthwith.'

Mr. Briggs moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed, yeas 80, nays 109.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and the result was yeas 112, nays 81. So the committee had leave to retire for the purpose of executing the order of the House.

The next business was a resolution calling for information from the Treasury department, relative to the removal of Jonathan Roberts, late collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Tillinghast offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report an amendment to the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, so that the repeal shall not effect cases which may be pending at the time of the passage of this act.

Mr. Clifford moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed, yeas 60, nays 112. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation. So the previous action of the House on Mr. Clifford's resolution amounts to nothing, as the new bill will be reported in about the same shape as the old one.—*Balt. Sun.*

Commercial News.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, January 20th, 1843.

The Ohio, Monongahela, and Allegheny Rivers are in excellent order and free from ice; freights are very low and taken without delay. The assortment of almost all kinds of goods, especially Groceries, Southern produce, and Pittsburgh manufactures are excellent and the prices are low. Sales are generally made by our merchants for currency, but for par funds a fair difference is made or a premium given, except in the sale of sugar, coffee, &c. when it is understood at the time of sale. We have few changes in the market to report. Flour sells from boats and waggons at $275 and from stores $3 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat 50, Corn 20a25, Oats 12½a15 per bushel.

Fruit—Dried Peaches $1 12½a1 25, dry Apples 50 per bu. Green Apples 75 to $1 25.

Ashes—Scorchings 4 a 4½, Pot 4½a5, Pearl 5¼ per pound.

Beans—per bushel 37a50 cents.

Feathers—sales 22a24 cents.

Provisions—Hogs sells at $2, and good beef Cattle $2 75 to 3 50 per 100 lbs. Bacon, small sales from 3 to 4.

Seeds—Market price for Clover, $3 a $3,2 5, Timothy dull at $1; Flaxseed 75 a 80 cts. per bushel.

Groceries.—Stock large and cheap, and of excellent quality. Coffee—in large lots at 10 to 11 a 12½ cents.

Tea—	Y. H. Tea 40 to 70 per lb	
	Imperial do	60 to 80.
	Gunpowder do	60 to 80

Iron—Blooms are dull: the market price about $50 a ton.

Pig metal—Sales of several small lots at $19a a $20 a ton.