able. I think not *at any time*. And most clearly it was not possible, after the discovery of the plot; the ringleaders in irons, all the fire arms removed beyond their reach, and the remainder of the crew such as could be depended on, fully prepared to shoot down the first that refused to obey orders. To attempt a mutiny under such circumstances would be the height of madness and folly.

This wanton destruction of life, therefore (unauthorized by law or excusable through security) must have originated in the most shameful cowardice, or the most diabolical malignity—or it may be a base compound of both.

There is one feature in this transaction, disgusting as it is throughout, which must be, to every well regulated mind, truly revolting. It is the incongruous mixture of sacred and profane things. For instance the poor boy Spencer, after he had been sentenced to be hanged, asks the Captain (who had very obligingly furnished him with a bible and prayer book) whether the time allowed is not too short for repentance. The Capt. in reply refers him to the case of the thief on the cross. This reference if not done in derision (which is very probable) display the grossest ignorance. Is there the slightest analogy between the cases. A case like that of the thief can never happen again. The thief on the cross was pardoned—why? Because in that dread and dark hour when all the disciples of the Saviour denied him and fled—and all that followed him reviled him the poor thief acknowledged him as the Messiah. "And he said unto Jesus Lord remember me when thou comst into thy kingdom." "And Jesus said unto him, to-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."* It was for this acknowledgment the thief's sins were forgiven if they were forgiven at all, which I think is very questionable. The reply of Jesus that today he should be with him in paradise may mean nothing more than that he should be with him in the place of departed spirits or hell. As the latter place was sometimes called paradise.

Again the Captain with his hands yet reeking with the blood of his victims had the unparalelled audacity to read the funeral service when committing the bodies to the deep. What a horrible profanation of sacred rites.

Captain Makenzie must and will be amenable to the laws of his country, and in his own person experience the truth or falsehood of his abominable maxims, "*that persons in the United States having money or friends are never subjected to punishment, no matter what crime they may have committed.*"

JUSTICE.

* The statement of St. Luke of the conduct of the thief and the reply of Jesus, is not corroborated by the other Evangelists, St. Matthew says,—"The thieves also which were crucified with him cast the same (i e the prevailing and approbious epithets which the people were heaping upon him) in the teeth."

St. Mark says, "And they were crucified with him, reviling him."

St. John, merely says, "Where they crucified him and two others with him, on either side one and Jesus in the midst."

What can be done by Bravery.

A story is told in the Nantucket Islander,—by the way, one of the most able, and fearless newspapers we read; which shows the effect of firmness and determination on the part of naval officers, in keeping down a large hostile force with but small physical means. In the month of February of 1779, the French frigate, l'Insurgente was captured by the American frigate Constellation. The Insurgente struck at half past three in the afternoon, and a prize was placed on board her, consisting of Mr. Rodgers, the first lieutenant of the Constellation and since well known as Commodore Rodgers, Mr. Porter, afterwards the distinguished commander of the Essex; and eleven seamen. They commenced removing the prisoners, but before they half completed their important task, the wind and darkness compelled them to defer the duty. The ships were seperated, and their remained on board the Insurgente, 173 of her crew, to control whom there were but *thirteen* Americans.

What made this a matter of yet greater difficutly, was that the Insurgentee had been greatly damaged in the action, and that the wounded and the dead covered her decks. A dispositiou to rise upon the prize crew was manifested by the prisoners. Neither gratings nor handcuffs could be found. A situation like this called for energetic measures. The prisoners were ordered into to the lower hold, the arms were secured, and a sentinel was placed at each hatchway, armed to the teeth, with positive orders to shoot every man who would attempt to appear on deck.

From Buenos Ayres.—At the latest account from Entre Rios, the theatre of war, the Federal forces had not moved, but it was expected a movement would soon take place. The contest is likely to be a very sanguine one. General Urquiza, Federal Governor of Entre Rios, has published a decree to the effect that every Unitarian shall be put to death, and that whoever shall meet with, find, or hear of one of opposite political opinions and not take his life, if it is in his bower, shall die in his stead. Provinces, now in a peaceful state, and have been published in the daily papers of this city, as proofs of the glorious ascendency of Federalism.

Freshet.—Considerable damage was done at Ithica, N. Y. Almost all the bridges in the neighborhood of that village crossing the Cascadilda creek have been carried away.

The Lenox (Mass.) Eagle, of Thursday, says that Brainard's bridge, which is on the road to Albany, about eighteen miles from Pittsfield, has been swept away.

The following is a report of what transpired on Saturday, up to the hour at which the *Democrat* went to press:

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

See First Page.

The Canal Board.

We have already referred to the efforts about being made by the federal portion of the legislature, in connection with a few disappointed democrats, to raise an excitement in reference to the mode of selecting these important public agents, and deem the matter of sufficient importance to allude to it again.

It certainly must be a cause of serious regret with the reflecting portion of the community, that the management of our public works should continue to be made the sport of political gamblers, and that too, at times when the public interest must evidently suffer by it. For our own part we cannot perceive how any three men in the Commonwealth, however chosen, could by any course of conduct, secure the reward to which faithful public servants should always be entitled—the approbation of their fellow citizens—if it be denied to our present Board after their zealous and successful efforts for the past year.

It is a fact authentically known to the public, that under the most forbidding circumstances—in one of our dullest business years—we have made upwards of $530,000 over expenditures (notwithstanding a falling off in tolls, from the preceding year, of about $160 000, owing to a decrease in trade from the east,) a thing uncommon in the past history of our improvements.

This cheering result has most undoubtedly been brought about by the system of retrenchment and the rigid economy of our commissioners, and richly entitles them to the respect and confidence of the community. Wherein, then, are we to be benefitted by permitting mere politicians to embroil, and assail men, who have acted thus commendably, whose works attest their fidelity, and who have more than realized the expectations of the people? Why, we ask, should they, in view of these facts, be surrounded with strife and distraction, at this time? Do the people desire it? or do they wish such obstacles to be thrown in their way, as will retard or present the offering up of our main line to individual competition, a task in which the present commissioners have most devotedly laboured, and in the completion of which, their services are still indispensable? We unhesitatingly say they do not. They have too much at stake to countenance such an attempt, which, to say the least, amounts, under the most charitable construction, to an unjustifiable tampering with the prospects and character of the state, and the pockets of the people.

We can imagine but one source, besides the restless spirit of federal intriguers, from which such agitation is likely to spring at this crisis—a coalition of some corrupt political renegades and the borers of the exploded combination of transporters—in order to stave off the question of the State Scrip, and others of equal importance, connected with the public works, and the final release from the grasp of avaricious monopolists,

Should such machinations prevail at this juncture, and our present prospects be destroyed, years must elapse before we regain our position—before another ray of hope illumines the labryinth of our financial difficulties.

But we have no fear that the majority of the Legislature will submit to the dictation of men who have no regard for the character and real interests of the State; who would at all times sacrifice them to the gratification of those paltry, malignant feelings peculiar to corrupt and narrow-minded aspirants; men in fine, whose zeal in the menial drudgery of others, effectually blinds them to the mischievous tendency of their own actions. From such patriots—such practices of economy—may the good sense of the people forever deliver us.

Imprisonment for Debt.

We perceive that certain of our Legislators are moving in the effort to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in this state. It is to be hoped that no one of them is so far behind the spirit of the age as to desire to repeal that most humane enactment which protects the person of the poor debtor from the merciless gripe of his oppressors. We conceive it to be our duty solemnly to protest against any movement having for its object, either now or hereafter, the repeal of this Act. That the law may be awkwardly drawn up and may cause useless trouble and vexation to those charged with its administration, we have reason to believe. In these respects it might be amended, but the great principles of the law should remain untouched.

Major Tochman is lecturing in Baltimore.

London Females.

There are more than ten thousand women in London, who live, or rather, *starve*, by making shirts. The condition of this class of females is truly deplorable. A London paper states that a surgeon had his attention called to the state of the shirt-makers in the metropolis, by the tragical instance of the poverty of this class. A woman had taken vitriol for the purpose of destroying herself; and on inquiring the cause which led her to take such a step, he learned that her husband was a sailor, and that she, not being able to receive any part of his wages, in his absence, had endeavored to earn her subsistence by making sailor's shirts; but finding that, though she worked from six in the morning till eleven, and sometimes *all night*, she could not earn enough to enable her to procure the necessaries of life, she had been induced to pawn the work which she had in hand. To avoid being apprehended she had taken the vitriol; and it was from having attended this woman that his attention had first been called to the subject. The surgeon was consequently led to inquire into the situation of this ill paid class, and he was informed that, for making a shirt, the workmen received only one penny, (two cents,) and out of this penny they were obliged to find thread, which reduced the sum paid for making a shirt to little more than three farthings, and that it took a good hand fully two hours to make a shirt of that particular sort.

We find the following in the Pa Reporter of the 19 h. It is to be regretted that any thing should have taken place in the Convention that would indicate the absence of that spirit of harmony which should characterize all such gatherings of the democracy. The cause of the yeas and nays being called on a particular resolution, we understand, originated in a foolish objection raised by some to a motion to the vote on the resolutions separately. The propriety of doing so and the perfect right of any member of the Convention to make such a motion, must be admitted by every one who has any knowledge of the manner in which the business of such assemblages is conducted. This was the only occurrence that was calculated to mar the harmonious proceedings of the Convention and we believe it to have been caused by some over-devoted partizans who in their anxiety to defend their friend against a supposed meditated assault, called forth remarks, which, if they had acted prudently would never have been uttered.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading the proceedings of the 8th January State Convention, as published in your paper of the 13th instant, I perceive that the yeas and nays on the resolution respecting Gov. Porter, are not published, although a resolution had passed the Convention to that effect. Messrs. Frailey of Schuylkill, Richard Palmer, jr., Benjamin H. Brewster, and others of the Philadelphia delegation, requested me as one of the Secretaries, to see that the proceedings were published, conforming to the resolution passed in Convention.—In compliance therewith, I called on Secretary H. H. Laughlin, Esq. who informed me that he had handed the list of yeas and nays on the resolution in question, together with the balance of the proceedings to the Editors of the Reporter, which I have no doubt has been overlooked in the hurry of business; I therefore, as one of the officers of the Convention, respectfully request that you will make the necessary correction by publishing the yeas and nays in your next paper, a list of which is herein enclosed.

I voted against the resolution, and deem it right that the democrats of Allegheny county should be made acquainted with the fact, that they may pass on my conduct understandingly.

Respectfully your obt. servt.
DAVID LYNCH.

Harrisburg, 14th Jan. 1843.

The following is the vote enclosed to us in the above note of Mr. Lynch:

YEAS—George Sanyser, Daniel Sheffer, F R West, Robert Orr, Jonathan Large, Alex'r Brackenridge, S H Woodward, L B Patterson, Joseph W Duncan, James Reamer, Samuel H Tate, John R Shannon, David Bales, Charles H Mathews, Joseph Morrison, Abel M Griffiths, Wm Beatty, John N Purviance, George Smith, John Green, John Schwartz, Abraham Kerper, Adam Schoener, Joseph Baily, N Strickland, W W Downing, John F Wilbur, Wm Morrison, W W Houston, James Macmanus, James Gillelland, James Worrall, H H Laughlin, W Kerr, G H Bucher, W R Gorgas, William Bigler, O D Lesh, J G Montgomery, Simon Cameron, Henry Petriken, Levi Lewis, S M Leiper, John H Deford, John Morgan, J Rowe, S S Barton, E Oliver T Stinson, A J Wilson, A S Parmlee, Moore Connell, Wm Atkins, J W Forney P Martin jr, J Redsecker, R Patterson H B Wright M Overfield Ephraim Banks J Furner J B Sterigere Charles Greger, S C Miller Jesse Gabel, John Flick D D Wagener R H Hammand Wm L Dewart D Mitchell George Blattenberger, James Page George Plitt William Barger Jos A Clay Joseph Yeager Thomas B Town James Enneu jr, D L Sherwood T C M'Dowell Asa Dimock Franklin N Avery Saml Hays A P Moderwell R McLaughlin F A Rohrer John Young; Frederick E Bailey Wm S Picking J F Houston, John R Donnell, C F Heinitz.

NAYS—David Lynch, Reah Frazer, B H Brewster, John G Brenner, S D Patterson, Francis Clinton, Richard Palmer jr, E T Mott, John Mitheys, C Mason, Charles Frailey, David Mumma, jr.

Col. Hepburn.—The N. Y. Union thinks that the murder of this gentleman is beyond a doubt. Numerous letters have been received in New York, giving the details of the outrages and horrid affair. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable or *excusable homicide!*

We may devoutly thank God that our lot is not cast among ruffians and barbarians, —where one man may deliberatele shoot down his fellow man without a moments warning.

This matter will not rest. Col. Hepburn has friends in Georgia who will never quietly submit to see him sacrificed in such a cowardly manner.

Another outrage has been committed on a young girl in Broadway, New York.

The pianoforte was invented in London, about the year 1718, by a German named Zumphi.

Congress. Jan. 17, 1843.

SENATE.

Mr. Woodbury presented the credentials of Mr. Atherton, Senator elect from New Hampshire; for six years from the 4th of March.

Mr. Rives presented memorials in favor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Linn presented a memorial about 50 feet long, praying the improvement of the navigation of the western waters. He said that about 200 millions worth of property had no doubt, been already lost on those waters. After some remarks from other Senators, the memorial was referred.

In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, setting apart annually for ten years, the sum of 200 000 dollars for the removal of obstructions in the western waters. In the present state of affairs, the committee might just as well be directed to inquire into the expediency of removing obstructions at the bottom of the Atlantic.

THE BANKRUPT LAW—REPEAL BILL PASSED.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the House resumed the consideration on the original bill of Mr. Everett to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Marshall, after some brief remarks, moved the previous question.

Mr. Cushing with great warmth, protested against the call for the previous question. He said that himself and other gentlemen had been attacked in the course of debate, and it was nothing but sheer justice that they should have an opportunity to reply. (Mr. C. here had reference to the many false constructions put upon his opening speech.)

Mr. Marshall did not withdraw the motion for the previous question, and it was seconded by the House.

The question was then taken on the pending amendment, moved by Mr. Cushing, viz, to strike out 'the 5th of December,' from the bill, and to insert that the repeal shall not affect cases which may be pending at the time of the passage of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 148, nays 52.

Mr. Barnard then moved to amend the bill so as to exclude voluntary bankrupts, unless by the concurrence of their creditors. This was rejected—yeas 73; nays 146.

The bill was then read a third time and passed the only amendment being that of Mr. Cushing, which provides that the repeal shall not affect cases pending at the time of the repeal. The vote on the passage of the bill was—yeas 140; nays 71.

Massachusetts Legislature.

In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Monday, a message was received from the Senate, announcing a vacancy in that body, in consequence of a refusal on the part of Mr. Little, to accept the seat to which he had been elected. The two Houses, therefore, met in convention at noon, and chose Jesse Perkins, of Bridgewater, a whig, to fill the vacancy.

The House then engaged in the election of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, to be sent to the Senate, and the New York Evening Post has been furnished with the result of their proceedings until three o'clock, by Adams' Express.

Candidates for Governor sent to the Senate.

1st Ballot, whole number of votes,	348
Necessary to a choice	174
Morton	172
Davis	170
Sewall	6
2d, Whole number	347
Morton	174
Davis	169
Sewall	4

This elects Morton one of the candidates to be sent to the Senate, who would proceed to the choice of Governor Friday. Doubtless this has already been done, and Marcus Morton is now Governor of Massachusetts. It will be seen by the above vote, that the Democrats are strongest in the House, and therefore Massachusetts is redeemed!!!

Rather Hard.—Caldwell, the old and popular Theatrical manager at New Orleans, has announced his determination to retire from the stage altogether. In his farewell address to the public, he says: 'It is now my painful duty to announce that I shall retire from the drama altogether—it is no longer a profession for a sensitive mind to follow—and as to pecuniary profit the following facts, I hope, will illustrate to the world that I have done for it, what few men with capital would have thought of. From the day of the completion of the St. Charles Theatre, on the 30th of November, 1835, to its conflagration on the 13th March, 1842; I have expended in the support of losses $100,000.

Melancholy Suicide.—Mr. Archibald B. McGrew, Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, committed suicide on Thursday morning by hanging himself to one of the rafters of his barn. The "Argus" says it is difficult to assign any other cause for the suicide except hypocondriacism, arising from disease. Mr. McGrew was in easy circumstances, he was honest, industrious and moral, was surrounded by affectionate relations, and was generally beloved by his neighbors.

The Rochester Democrat says there are lots of spurious half eagles in circulation in that city and vicinity.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1843.

Gentlemen:—In the House, on yesterday, most of the time was taken up in the discussion of the Bill to repeal the law authorizing the establishment of the Nicholson Court. The Bill passed final reading and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It provides for the abolishment of the lien which the Commonwealth holds against the estate of John Nicholson, and applies the statute of limitation to the claims of the heirs of Nicholson.

Gen. Cass arrived here yesterday. He was escorted to the town by the military, and a large concourse of citizens. The arrangements for his reception did not appear to partake of a party character. I judge so from the fact that a prominent whig (Mr. Ayres, Esq.) addressed him on the part of the citizens. Indeed, there were to be found in the throng which turned out on the occasion, men of every party complexion. The reception of the General was such as might be anticipated from a population, who are ready on all proper occasions, to do honor to a man who has filled many distinguished stations with ability. Those however, who expected to make political capital out of this visit, or to manufacture "enthusiasm" in favor of the General so as to render him a prominent candidate for the Presidency, have been mistaken in their calculations, and they now know it. The General will remain here for a few days, and then go West. He will probably be in Pittsburgh on Sunday next.

The House to-day proceeded to elect Directors to serve on the part of the Commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Bank, and Columbia Bridge Company. The following gentlemen were chosen:

For the Pennsylvania Bank—C. W. Brooke and William Geisse.

Philadelphia Bank—Henry M. Philips, Alexander Cummins.

Columbia Bridge Company—John F. Huston, Robert Boyd.

A Bill was introduced into the House today, to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to reduce the pay of the officers upon the public works. The bill provides for the appointment of *one* Canal Commissioner, and the time of the present Board to expire in July next. The Bill, after considerable discussion was referred to the Board on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement.

The Bill to abolish the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia passed the third reading and was sent to the Senate. To Be.

During the year 1842. 75,543 barrels of mackarel were inspected in the state of Massachusetts. Of these 19,363 barrels were branded No. 2, and 23,684 No. 3.

Dissolving.—The Texan Congress is flooded with petitions for divorces. To facilitate the business, a law has been passed providing that when any married persons became dissatisfied with their choice, on publication of their intention to dissolve the matrimonial tie for thirty days, the same shall be considered as done.

In New York last week there were 161 deaths; of these 57 were under two years of age and 30 died of consumption.

Mail Robbery.—On the 5th inst., four trunks and a paper mail bag were stolen from the mail stage between Montgomery and Columbus, Geo.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

By the packet ship Garrack, *near* New York, we have intelligence to the 14th ult. The Garrack went ashore on the West Bank, and is now high and dry. Part of her cargo will be discharged, when she will be gotten off.

There is no news of special importance.

No change in the markets.

Cotton had diminished in demand at Liverpool, and had declined 1 8d.

The Queen, Prince Albert and the little ones, are well. No. 3 is expected in March.

Great logs experienced in France and Belgium.

Lord Hill has 'shuffled off this mortal coil,' like a commou man.

Celeste is playing at the Haymarket, to big houses.

Van Amburg, (in imitation of Mr. Welch) has taken the English Opera House, for his beasts and beasttesses.

Parliament is to meet on the 2d of February.

The Chinese Treaty had arrived in London. The Ambassador haulnt.

The prize-fight between the American giant Freeman, and Perry, alias Tipton Slasher, only partially came off on the 6th, 17 rounds were fought in 1½ hours—all in favor of Freeman—when night interrupted the brutal sport, and it was postponed.

Barcelona was bombarded on the 11th ultimo, and taken by General Van Hallen. 817 projectiles were thrown into the city with terrible effect.

American Securities are laughed at—English bills at 1 3-4 are preferred to American Stocks at 7 per cent.

The return of so many emigrants from America was much talked about.

We see nothing interesting in the French, Spanish and other papers.—*Sp of Times.*

Congress.—After a great deal of hesitation, the body of Federalism in the House (which achieved such a triumph in the passage of the bankrupt bill, for the relief of the country,) came forward to-day, and by a vote acknowledged that they had made a sacrifice of the public interests, of honest principle, and the spirit of the Constitution, in that act, which expunged the obligation of contracts. Having given the alert speculating gentry, for whom the law was enacted, an opportunity to absolve themselves from their engagements, the Federal party are now willing to pay so much homage to honor and principle, and the sentiment of revolt among their countrymen against this act, as not to wait for a new Congress to condemn it. They have repealed the act, and thus shown how ready they are to destroy their own offspring, to save themselves. They are not willing to risk another election before the people, with the burden of the bankrupt act upon them. They have done enough already by it, to secure the allegiance of those active partisans who fought through the hard-cider campaign to discharge their debts by political service. This class of the Federal trained bands being satisfied, the repeal is intended, we suppose, as an oblation to the sounder portion of the party, to induce them to renew their fealty to the old political leaders who thus play *fast and loose* with the most sacred principles of morals and politics. This extraordinary law of the extraordinary session, was repealed to-day by a vote of nearly two to one.—*Globe.*