contumelies, irremediable poverty, and that future world where equality that banished exile from earth, has fixed its only and last abode. It is to that the German peasant's mind is gently wafted on the wings of melody, by the soft voices of his wife, daughters and sons, together with the strains of his own flute or hautboy. It is music, in fact, which, while Frenchmen, Russians, and Englishmen lord it over earth and seas, has given to Germans the undisputed sway of boundless imaginary space.

From the Baltimore Sun.

TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1843.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented, was one from a certain old woman, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, praying that Congress will cash for her $240 in continental money, paid to her husband for his services.

Mr. Evans was at loss to say to what committee such a commitee ought to be referred. He thought, however, that should a committee on the '200 million land scrip' question be appointed, the petition might there be considered. It was for the present laid on the table.

The joint resolution authorizing the sale of the stock of the government in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the State of Maryland, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Berrien gave notice that on Monday next he will call up the bankrupt repeal bill.

After the disposal of numerous reports, the Senate resumed the consideration of tariff resolutions of Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Evans having the floor, made a long speech in reply to the former.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Barnard gave notice that on Thursday he will move to go into committee on the exchequer bill, and should the motion succeed, he will then offer sundry amendments to the bill.

Mr. Underwood, from the District committee, said he was instructed to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the bill providing for the re charter of the banks in this District. He said he desired the vote on this motion to be considered as a test question, and as deciding whether the banks should have any extension of their charters or not. He concluded by submitting a resolution to discharge the committee.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed—yeas 87, nays 108.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 114 to 98, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the bill. This indicates favorably for the banks.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Arnold reminded the Speaker that this was the day set apart for the consideration of his retrenchment bill, No. 548. He accordingly submitted a motion to go into committee on the bill.

After some rather laughable conversation, Mr. Arnold moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of his bill.

The House then went into committee and resumed the consideration of the bill, Mr. Underwood being in the Chair.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend that portion of the bill reducing the 'mileage' of members to $6 for every 20 miles, so as to compensate members for the actual expense incurred and no more. He argued that the scale set down in the bill would operate unequally. To illustrate this he alluded to the fact that from some sections of the country, members can travel by railroads at the rate of 240 miles per day; while on the other hand, members from the West were compelled to come by a much slower conveyance, and were consequently subject to a much greater expense.

Mr. Cushing followed. As one great objection to this bill, he argued, that now members of the present Congress were just going out of power it was ungenerous to cut down the salaries of their successors. He adduced other reasons why, in his opinion, the bill ought not to pass.

It being now 3 o'clock, all debate ceased. The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Holmes, and it prevailed.

Mr. Wise, amidst the greatest uproar, moved an additional amendment by way of proviso, to the effect that no member shall be allowed more than one ration of beef, and that not roasted. [The remainder of the amendment could not be heard, owing to the deafening shouts of merriment which followed.]

Mr. Arnold shouted for order until he was hoarse, but there was a regular earthquake of laughter. When it subsided, he moved to amend the roast beef amendment of Mr. Wise, so as to except the members of the Guard, who were to have something extraordinary at the end of the session, but what it was impossible to hear.

Here amendments of the most ludicrous character kept pouring in, the effect of which was to keep up a continual uproar and laughter.

Mr. Arnold kept shouting, and protesting that he could not stem the torrent.

Mr. Wise moved to amend so as to reduce the per diem of members to $4 instead of $6 per day. This motion failed, and the sum of '$6' remained in the bill.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

[Not more than half the clauses have yet been reached. The latter portion of the bill provides for the reduction of the salaries of all government officers, except diplomatic agents, the Commissioner of Pensions, and officers whose salaries are fixed by the Constitution.]

The House then immediately adjourned.

Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst., $11,731,327.69.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

See First Page.

Statement of the Rates of Toll on the Pennsylvania Improvements, shewing the Reduction per cent. as the rates now stand, compared with those of 1841, on the following articles:

Articles.	Canal Rates per 1000 lbs. per mile. In 1841.	In 1843.	Red'n p.c.	Railroads. Rates per 1000 lbs. per mile In 1841.	In 1843.	Red'n p.c.
	MILLS.			MILLS.		
Anvils,	6	3	50	10	5	50
Ashes, Pot or Pearl,	6	3	50	8	5	37½
Bacon, Tallow & Lard,	5	3	40	7	6	14⅔
Butter,	5	3	40	7	6	14⅔
Barrs, (French)	6	3	50	9	6	33⅓
Cheese,	5	3	40	7	6	14⅔
Clay, (German)	5	3	40	8	6	25
Coffee,	7½	3	60	10	6	40
Copper, sh'ts or man'd,	10	6	40	15	10	33⅓
Drugs and Medicines,	12	8	33⅓	20	12	40
Dry Goods,	12	10	16⅔	20	15	25
Bales of Brown Muslin & sheeting,	12	6	50	20	10	50
Fish,	5	3	40	7	6	14⅔
*Flour,	5	3	40	7	5	28⅔
Furs and Peltry,	10	8	20	20	15	25
Glass ware,	10	3	70	20	8	75
Groceries, (Coffee excepted)	12	8	33⅓	15	12	20
Hardware,	8	5	37½	15	12	20
Hemp and Hempen Yarns,	4	3	25	8	6	25
Hides, (Spanish)	10	8	20	15	12	20
Lead, (White, Red, &c)	10	8	20	15	12	20
Liquors, (Foreign)	10	8	20	14	12	14⅔
Mahogany Wood,	10	5	50	14	10	28⅔
Oils, (except Lard and Castor)	8	5	37½	12	10	16⅔
Paints and Dye Stuffs,	10	8	20	15	12	20
Queensware,	6	5	16⅔	15	10	33⅓
Salt (Westward)	5	3	40	10	5	50
Seed,	9	5	44⅓	15	10	33⅓
Tar,	9	3	66⅔	14	8	42⅞
Tobacco, (manuf.ct'd)	10	8	20	15	12	20
Tin ware,	12	5	58⅓	15	10	33⅓
Dye Block, &c.,	7	5	28⅔	15	10	33⅓
Window Glass,	5	3	40	14	8	42⅞
Lard Oil, and Lard,		3			6	

TOLL ON BOATS REDUCED.

		cts.	cts.
Express Packet, 3 horses, from		7	to 5
Packet,	2 do do	5½	4
Freight and Packet Boat,	do	4	3
Freight Boat,	do	2½	2

*The drawback of 20c per barrel on flour carried on the State Improvements from Pittsburgh to Phila is still allowed.

TOLLS ON EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

The Commutation Resolutions of 1840 have been rescinded, and an equivalent to freight lines carrying emigrants provided, by a reduction of Toll and Motive Power on the Rail Ways in favor of such lines.

CHARGES FOR USE OF TRUCKS.

Section Boats passing on the Rail Roads, on the Trucks furnished by the Commonwealth, are to pay, in addition to the usual tolls, 25 cts per 1000 lbs. on the Portage, and 37½ cts. per 1000 lbs on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, for the use of said Trucks.

In order to abridge our statement, we have omitted sundry articles, such as Leaf Tobacco, Lead, Cotton, &c., upon which are low rates; and also upon several articles upon which such reductions as were necessary, were made last year.

A glance at this statement will satisfy any one that the predictions of a large increase of business on our improvements must shortly be verified. We confess, however, that our faith in their fulfilment would not be quite so strong, were it not for the introduction of the competitive system; that great main spring of all human enterprise.—By this means the people will be directly benefited by the encouragement extended to individual transporters, and the state will reap a rich reward in return. To secure the patronage of the public to our Improvements, it was only necessary to make it their obvious interest to prefer the Pennsylvania Route; and that point, thanks to the patriotism and energy of the present Canal Board, has, in our humble opinion, been gained.

Mr. Buchanan.

The Gazette has a whole column of rant and fustian about an extract which it gives from the speech of Mr. Buchanan on the late Treaty with Great Britain, in which he defines his position relative to Slavery and the South. We do not think it necessary to go into an elaborate defence of Mr. B. against the puerile attack of the Gazette. If we did, we might at the same time take up the gauntlet to defend Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, and Marshall, and all the sages who framed the constitution; for he and they occupy precisely the same position in regard to slavery. Nor is it necessary to discuss with the Gazette the "constitutional rights" of the Slave States. They have been settled by the practices of the general government for more than *fifty years*, beginning with the administration of Washington, and the first Congress, which was chiefly composed of the framers of the constitution, or was aided by their immediate counsel as to its intent and meaning. Mr. Buchanan asks no more for the Slave States than has always been conceded, and while declaring his willingness to accord this, avows that he and his party "*are opposed to slavery in the abstract.*"

But the attack of the Gazette has a sinister purpose—it is a piece of sheer hypocrisy, and arises from the fear that its arguments against *Henry Clay* because of his being a slave holder, *may* have the effect to induce some of its partisans to support Mr. Buchanan, who is no slave holder, and hence this miserable attempt to make him obnoxious as a champion of slavery.

A writer signing himself "Pacificus," who is understood to be *J. R. Giddings*, of Ohio, has recently published a series of articles which have been warmly endorsed by the Gazette. He thus argues in favor of southern politicians and southern rights:

"The first President, under the Constitution, was a slaveholder, and the slave holders of those states have an equal right to hold office, that gentlemen have who reside in free states. For us, at this day, to establish such a rule, as a test for office, would be a *violation of the rights of the people of the slave states*. This is, in my opinion, highly objectionable. It would show us willing to *invade* their rights, while we profess merely to maintain our own. This would be inconsistent: our inquiry should be, *will he maintain the constitution, and will he support the constitutional rights of all parts* of the Union?"

Now the Gazette endorses this writer's views, and cordially commends them to its readers. "Pacificus" conceds that the south, in common with the other parts of the Union; *has* "constitutional rights," and that these rights *should not be* "INVADED."

What more than this does Mr Buchanan contend for? What more than this can he be made to claim by a fair construction of his language? But it would seem the Gazette can endorse, as most excellent doctrine, coming from Mr. Giddings, sentiments which it holds in profound "detestation," when coming from Mr. Buchanan. Was there ever more disgusting hypocrisy?

After this furious demonstration of Abolitionism, the Gazette cannot surely support John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. *He* falters at the abolition of slavery in the District, and that kind of abolitionism will hardly suit the Gazette after this.

The sneers of the Gazette at "Democracy" and "Democrats" are perfectly in character; and like the miserable and oft-refuted slander about Mr. Buchanan's "letting out his Democratic blood" are unworthy of more than a mere expression of the contempt in which such slang is held by his friends and the Democratic party.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Feb., 14, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—The Bill to change the mode of selecting the Canal Commissioners, passed the House to-day, by a vote of 62 to 32.—There were six members, as you observe, absent, four of whom are favorable, and two opposed to the Bill. The Bill may pass the Senate, but it will be by a close vote.

The Bill provides that on the second Monday of October three commissioners shall be elected by the people. In the mean time the Legislature are to elect commissioners who are to take the place of the present Board.

TOBIAS.

Banking Question settled in Ohio.—The Statesman of the 14th says: The House, this morning, passed Mr. Bartley's bill from the Senate—or as we have termed it 'the' Bank Bill—and it only requires the signatures of the Speakers to become a law. We shall publish it as soon as we can get a copy signed and certified. This is glory enough on the bank question. It re-asserts the principles of last session, and carries out the voice of the people, so far as they have expressed an opinion in favor of banking at all. The individual liability is now fully sustained, and other restrictions highly important in the advancement of correct doctrines, though not fully equal to the desires of all. We shall dwell more at length on this subject hereafter. We have only room to-day to announce the fact. We may all now look upon this long agitated question of banking as settled in Ohio. The whigs look as blank as a bank Cashier announcing to an astonished audience—'*suspended*, sir.'

Trouble in Church.—Dr. S. Brown, of Amesbury, Mass., was arrested a few days since for disturbing a religious meeting. It appears that he entered the Congregational church and took a seat in the pulpit. The minister ordered him out; he would not go; consequently some of the members took hold of him and pulled him out. When in the aisle, he stretched himself at full length, and was left in that position, his wife kindly placing her muff under his head.

☞Among the applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in New York, last week, we find the name of Jas. B. Glentworth, of pipe-laying notoriety.

Good again.—A few more weeks have slipped around and we have not been called on to record a single robbery that has occurred within the vicinity of this city.—Times are changed.

Mesmerism.—'Am you willin if I mesmerise you, Sambo?'

'Sartin I is, Cuffy.'

Here follows the passes, quite a-la-Mesmer and the 'community of sensation' is soon established.

'Is you gone to sleep, Sambo?'

'Yes, Cuffy, fass asleep.'

'Well, den, what have I got in my mouth?' tasting a bit of sugar.

'How dibil I know Cuffy? I am fass asleep.'

There are 151 newspapers published in Ohio.

Washington Fashionable Life.—The Madisonian, says, that the most splendid party at Washington this season, was recently given by Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General. It was brilliant in the extreme. About two hundred lovely women from all parts of the country, were there, and about one hundred and fifty members of the House, and thirty Senators. Mr. Webster and lady, Count Bodisco and his beautiful lady, and all the Foreign Ministers, and the fashion, beauty and talent of the city were there.

Death from Opium.—The Rochester Democrat states that a young man about 17 years of age, named Franklin Parsons, son of Mrs. Parsons, a widow who resides on Exchange street, came to his death by the use of opium, whether designedly or not is unknown. At the inquest held by Coroner Thompson, it was ascertained that he told his mother on Saturday, that she would not be troubled with him much longer; and twice during the Sabbath he inquired how much opium would kill a man. He was asked if he had taken any, and he answered in the affirmative. He went to bed on Monday evening, and the next morning he was beyond the reach of medical aid. Verdict of the jury—'The deceased came to his death by ignorantly using opium.'

Inured to Crime.—At the Montpelier Court of Assizes, a man named Pomerede was sentenced to death, having been convicted of arson, nineteen highway robberies, thirty one attempts to commit other robberies, two actual murders, and five attempts to commit murder.

Rents have fallen about one third in Cincinnati.

SPECIE.—The Yazoo Whig says thirty thousand dollars in specie came to that place a few days since from New Orleans by steamer Yazoo; $18 000 of which was consigned to one house.

Horrible!

A Vicksburg paper gives the following particulars of a fatal affray at Tchula in that State. A difficulty had for some time existed between two persons named Newman and Sandford, both citizens of Holmes co. A few days since Mr. Newman called at the residence of Mr. Sandford with a view of effecting a reconcilation of their difficulties. The parties shook hands and were about to separate; when Sanford's side was turned towards him, Newman raised a large double barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and forced the whole load into the abdomen of his adversary. Sandford staggered back against the wall where his gun was hanging on a rack, and though almost in his last gasp, he succeeded in levelling his gun and lodging the load in the abdomen of Newman, literally tearing out the entrails. In a few seconds after the second shot, both parties fell dead, side by side.

The Alabama Legislature has rejected a bill to grant a stay of execution in cases where specie is demanded.

Look out!—The Legislature of Indiana have passed an Act 'to compel speculators to pay road tax.'

The late snow storm appears to have extended all over the country.

The Organ grinds out the following:—I have stood upon the mountain top and talked familiarly with the thunder that bellowed at my feet—I have played with the fiery lightning, and twisted its burning prongs around my fingers—I have battled with the earth destroying thunder cloud undismayed—I have conquered the black lion of the desert—I have grappled with the fierce revengeful tiger—stalked amid the burning volcano—and stood where the engulfing earthquake was uprooting all creation—but to fight against a darn'd infernal *Woman's tongue* is the toughest job I ever had yet.

Industrial Association.

The Cincinnati Sun, after copying our notice of the contemplated Industrial Association of this city, has the following:—"Will the Post please send us the Constitution of the Society or Association. We are requested by many mechanics, laborers, and others of this city to inquire into the best scheme of Association for the support of the body and enlargement of the mind, or, the best and happiest *mode of existence in this latitude.* It is believed by many, very many very intelligent men, that our whole mode of existence can be a little changed, and by doing so add to the temporal and spiritual welfare of man. In any such scheme *we* shall be happy to agree."

They have not yet agreed upon the details of a Constitution, and hence we are unable to comply with the request of our friend of the Sun.

The lady in Maine, who petitioned for a divorce from her husband because he fried sausages in the warming pan, has withdrawn her petition!

State of the Nation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, has the following:

"It is hard to say which branch of Congress is at present engaged in the more wanton abuse of time.

"The Senate should have taken the question on the Oregon bill, at least two weeks ago. What is to become of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, if we are to go on in this way, week after week! What of the warehousing bill; and in what state will the finances be left, if a single bill, upon which the minds of every body has been long settled, is to be debated for thirty or forty consecutive days, out of a session of ninety?

It cannot be blinked that some sort of a treasury note bill must be passed, or there exists an intention, and perhaps an inevitable necessity, of calling another special session. For the taking of the remainder of the loan does not relieve the government in the slightest degree. It only puts them in present possession of funds which they might have created by the issue of treasury notes, the right to do which is now, by the last treasury note act, cut off. Mr. Evans is, of course, willing to grant as many treasury notes as may be asked for, but the democrats may have very serious objections to voting for a bill authorizing a re-issue of the old ones, though they will, I think, readily enough submit to the necessity of extending the time for their redemption.—At any rate something will have to be done, and it will be more than a *day's* work."

This is a pretty state of affairs indeed, particularly when it is well understood that the deficiency in the course of this year, will amount to eight millions of dollars or thereabouts. Beyond doubt, in matters of legislation and statesmanship, we stand before the world as a collection of extraordinary Solons, who, in time of peace and with a country rich in every product, thus stand trembling on the verge of national bankruptcy. We, who once played pitch and toss with millions of surplus revenue; who distribute the proceeds of the public lands and who talk of assumption to the amount of 200,000,000. What a wretched burlesque upon common sense is thus presented! Profligate extravagance and penury—lavish expenditures and bankruptcy—assumption and empty pockets! It is all stumble, bungle, tumble! and the follies of the individual are even exaggerated in the policy of the nation. Who is to effect the reform?—*Penn'an.*

Vice Consul of Spain.—The President of the United States has officially recognized Jose Antonio Pezzabro as Vice Consul of Spain for the Port of Baltimore.

Accidents.—A slip from the Savannah Georgian states that on Saturday afternoon week, a fire occurred in that city which destroyed the following property:—A boarding house in Montgomery street, occupied by Mrs. M'Fearly; the adjoining wooden house occupied by Hanford Knapp; two houses on Bay street, occupied by George Hoas and Andrew Dixon. Loss estimated at $9000 or 10,000. The two houses on Montgomery street were insured in London for $2000. Those on Bay street not insured. A free colored man named M'Intosh, who was attached to one of the engines, died from over exertion. A white man by the name of Jewett had one of his legs fractured.

The N. Y. Eve. Post says:—A female was taken out of the Harlem Railroad cars, on Saturday, in such a state of raving madness, that it required four persons to hold her. Her insanity was occasioned by the influence of the doctrines of Millerism.

The N. Y. Union says.—We learn, from good authority, that Miss Augusta Maywood, the celebrated danseuse, whose *debut* in this country was so signally successful, and who has also won for herself so high a reputation in Paris, is expected to arrive in Philadelphia in a few weeks.

Attempt to Kill.—The Phila. Evening Jour. says:—John Lewis Grille, second mate of the brig Poultney, Captain Mowatt, of Baltimore, was this morning brought before the United States Court, and committed in default of bail in $800, on the charge of having, on the 28th of November, in the port of Pernambuco, committed an assault, with intent to kill, on Captain Mowatt. He arrived yesterday in the barque Navarre, sent on here by the U. S. Consul at Pernambuco.

Taking the law into their own hands.—The citizens of Marion county, Missouri, have held a meeting, and resolved that no property belonging to a citizen of that county shall be exposed to public sale.

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

Henry Clay declines visiting Georgia, and Dan Marble is in New Orleans.

Two portraits, painted by Rembrandt, were recently sold in Amsterdam, in the house where they had been preserved since first they left the painter's hands.—They brought fifteen thousand dollars.

Horrible Accident.—A citizen of Farquier county, Virginia, named Anderson, was accidently killed on Sunday last. He was driving his wagon into town, and, in mounting one of the horses of the team, fell, and the wagon passed over his body. He was brought into town, and expired in about three hours from the time the accident occurred.

"How do you do?"—A fact.—A young Frenchman, only a few days arrived in England, was asking an English acquaintance how he could conduct himself at table at the first dinner party he was just going to. Among other queries he asked, 'If I should want some *biere?*' 'Oh, ah,' replied the Londoner, who had some motive for quizzing the Parisian, 'I am very glad you asked me that question, as it is a peculiarity in English manners. If you want beer you must turn round to the servant behind, and say 'How do you do?' 'Ah; *bon*, I shall well remember. I love much the *biere Anglaise.*'—And now, after the introduction, the profound bows, the shrugs and the speeches, some in English, some in French, some 'half and half,' but all in the unmatchably ludicrous French accent, Monsieur was comfortably seated at table, and, having waited about quarter of an hour as a decent time, during which time he had seen several helped to 'beer' but without noticing the form by which they obtained it, he thought he might gratify his *penchant*, and turning round to the servant, said, in the most insinuating manner, 'How do you do?' The surprised, but gratified and honored servant, answered with a low bow, 'Quite well, sir, I'm exceedingly obliged to you.' 'Ah!' said the Frenchman to himself, 'he understands well; I shall get the beer presently.' Beb Seged, King of Ethiopia did not more deceive himself.

Another quarter of an hour elapsed, but brought no beer. Again he turned round, but by this time surprise, remonstrance and sorrow were blended in the tone with which he pronounced the spell, 'How do you do?' The perplexed servant could only make a bow, much lower than on the preceding occasion. It was at last with eyes fiery, and a voice tremulous with indignation, that on the 'third time of asking,' he vociferated, 'Sar, how do you do?'—The servant man must be pardoned if on this occasion he burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Terribly sublime, and almost homicidal, was the air with which Monsieur started up and clenching his fist exclaimed, in a voice sputtering with passion, 'You *coquin* rascal—if you do not *do you do* immediately I will knock you on the head!'

A jet black fox was caught in China (Me.) last week, and is the first ever caught in that region. $30 is the price for the skin. The man who could catch a pair of these foxes alive would make his fortune. He could afford to feed them on chickens and geese.

Weber's terrific play of Der Freischutz is being performed in Philadelphia.

What has become of the notorious 'John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas?' He seems all at once to have withdrawn his powerful aid in behalf of the 'Arabs.' Perhaps he has been knocked out of their councils, perhaps not, who knows? 'Bah!'—*Algerine paper.*

Come, hold up your head, John, and answer to your name! Don't be afraid of the Algerines.

Coal mines have been discovered in Chili. Enoch says coal mines are wanted of course in a *chilly* country, and that therefore this discovery of them in Chili is just the thing.—*Prov. Chron.*

From the tenth, and even down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, an instrument of execution very closely resembling the French guillotine, but called a 'maiden,' was in use in several parts of Europe.—*Prov. Chron.*

"Maidens" are still used as an instrument of torment.

Public lands of the U. S.—The sales for the first three quarters of 1842 amounted to $1,079,366.

DEATH OF COMMODORE HULL.

The Hero of the Constitution Frigate is no more! Commodore HULL died at his residence in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th inst., at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, aged 68 years.