boat directly on the whale before he spoke to Coffin; and when he did speak, he cried in a loud and harsh voice, 'Come aft here, you Coffin—shiver you! come aft.' But Coffin did not move quick enough for him and, springing into the head, he caught up the boat-steerer, and, after throwing him headlong into the stern, seized the irons, and buried them up to the sockets in the body of the whale. The wounded animal gave one bound, and completely cleared the wave, falling back with a tremendous splash into the boiling sea! he then ran a short distance to windward, and have jerked his jaws and flukes in such a terrific manner, and continued the exertions so long, that the boat could not approach him. At length, he lay still upon the water, as if exhausted and worn out by the violence of his motions.

By this time Swain had come up, and the starboard boat was not far behind.

The two officers commenced the onset; but, before they got within dart of the fish, he began to run again; he drew Hussey's boat about two miles, directly to windward, and then hove to, and commenced thrashing the waves with his flukes, and snapping his jaws with inconceivable fury. The three boats kept a respectable distance until he got quiet again.

No sooner had he relaxed his exertions, than Mr. Hussey carried his boat up to him, and darted his lance. He writed a little, and sunk slowly under water, but emerged directly under Swain's boat with expanded jaws. In a moment, the boat was observed to be in the mouth of the whale, his lower jaw towering over one side, and his junk standing against the other.

'Take care, Mr. Swain!' cried the captain, but in vain. One loud crash, and one scream of agony, announced the catastrope. The whale sunk, and blood, human blood, crimsoned the wave!

First, Starbuck was seen buffetting the red billow, and struggling amid the pieces of the broken boat; then the bowman came up, gasping for breath; and, after the lapse of a few moments, Mr. Swain shot out of the water several feet, and then lay motionless on the water, the blood oozing from his temples. The remainder of the boat's crew were never seen more.

Hussey and the captain hastened to the relief of the three survivors; but suddenly the whale presented himself between the boat and the sufferers. 'Pull round the whale!' cried the captain. But that was not so easily done, for the enraged animal now assailed Mr. Hussey's boat, and, ere the danger could be avoided, he seized the frail craft with his jaws, and ground it to atoms. The principle part of the boat's crew jumped overboard in good time, but Mr. Hussey was observed struggling in the water with blood gushing from his nostrils, eyes, and ears. He turned his face towards the captain—his eyes glared like a meteor—he stretched out his hands, gave one loud yell, and sunk forever! His bowman was never seen after the destruction of the boat, but the remaining four were taken into the captain's boat unhurt, with Mr. Swain, his bowman, and Starbuck. The ship was about two miles to leeward. A little breeze filled her sails, and the captain hoped to reach her in safety with his desponding men.

Swain was badly wounded, and faint from loss of blood.

Just as the swimmers had been taken in, and disposed to advantage, one of the men exclaimed—

'There comes the whale again!'

The captain turned, and beheld the fierce animal driving madly at the boat.

Ere he could give any direction, the whale struck the boat with his jaw, dashed her all to pieces, and killed two men, viz: Inott and Gardner, the captain's boat-steerer.

Now, all the survivors of the boats' crews are lying at the mercy of the waves, on oars, pieces of the stove boats, and whatever floating articles they can procure. Mr. Swain was placed on a slight raft, and assisted by two men. The day was far spent, and all hands anxiously waited the approach of the ship, when, to their surprise and consternation, they saw that the ship was lying with the maintopsail aback, and no attempt made to get her about.

'Oh Biddy! Biddy!' cried the captain, 'but for you, we might be saved; now all hope is madness.'

'Not so!' cried Swain's bowman, who was a Nantucket hd by the name of Joseph Bernard, 'Not so, sir; I will swim to the ship, and show that uncompoop how to bear to windward.'—Bernard left the fragments of boards and oars, and struck off towards the ship.

'Alas!' said the captain, 'he will never reach the ship; night is coming on, and we shall all perish.'

'Despair not,' said the suffering Swain. 'Barnard never yet undertook anything without success; he will reach the ship, but he has a long distance to swim, and night will set in before the ship reaches us.'

The ship continued lying aback. The silly wretch who had been entrusted with the ship did not possess sufficient sagacity to put her about; and eleven men would evidently have perished, but for the intrepidity of Joseph Bernard, who swam two miles, reached the ship in safety, and put her about.

Ere the ship reached the tragical spot, four men had, one by one, become exhausted, and yielded to their fate. The remaining six were taken on board the ship, consisting of Captain Coffin, Mr. Starbuck, a Cape Cod man, and two Nantucket boys.

The Cape Cod man died in one hour after his return to the ship. Mr. Swain was taken below in a very exhausted state; and the other survivors were scarcely able to work the ship.

THE CASE OF MURDER AND ARSON.

Our readers are already in possession of the principle details of this case. A young gentlemen by the name of Mesch called on the Coroner yesterday, and informed him that, on Sunday morning, at half-past one o'clock, he, in company with two other young men, came through Broome street, from the Bowery to Broadway, and when on the corner of Broadway and Broome street, they heard the cry of murder. They immediately ran down, and found that the cry proceeded from the house of Leitzer, 466 Broadway. They went in, and found the woman and two men in the room quarreling. The woman was endeavoring to keep one of the men from going out. She appeared to be intoxicated. The young man went out and found a watchman, who refused to interfere, saying that he had no right to enter the house. He then returned to the house, but he was ejected by the two men, and the door was fastened so that they could not get in.

Upon ascertaining these facts, the Coroner applied to Justice Matsell, and officers Kellinger and Barber were despatched for a man named Karl H. Kohlrausch, whom they brought in during the afternoon. It appears that Leitzer transacted business at 466 Broadway, in the name Kohlrausch, and that an insurance for $600 had recently been obtained on the contents of the shop. Kohlrausch was, after midnight on Saturday night, at a porter house, No. 534 Pearl street, playing dominoes with Leitzer, and accompanied him home to 466 Broadway. These circumstances induced the arrest and imprisonment of Kohlrausch, as a party to the horrible outrage.—*New York Sun.*

A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS SON.—On Friday week, a fearful tragedy occurred at Westbrook, on the Connecticut river. A letter to the New Haven Courier states that Mr. John Stannard, jr., a wealthy and highly respectable farmer in that town, about fifty years of age, who has a wife, and two children, was deliberately shot while at the supper table, *by his son!*

The family were thus occupied, when Alpheus Stannard, about 24 years of age, went into his chamber somewhat abruptly, and, as he subsequently appeared, loaded his gun. John, the younger son, expressed some apprehensions to the father, and said he was fearful Alpheus was about to do something wrong, perhaps shoot some one. When he came down stairs with the gun in his hand, John left the room. The father rose from the table and approached him with some exclamation of surprise, apparently for the purpose of seizing the weapon. Alpheus immediately levelled the musket and shot his father directly in the breast, the ball passing through and coming out at his back. He lived until midnight, when he expired in excruciating agony. The son seemed quite unconscious of the tragedy in which he had been engaged, and although he has never been suspected of insanity, yet in this murderous act he has exhibited such evidences of it, that he is to be sent immediately to the Retreat at Hartford.

The unfortunate father was an estimable man, and the motives which prompted this murderous deed remain as inscrutable mystery to all except Omnipotence.

TO WASH WOOLEN GOODS.

The art of washing woolen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worth recording; we therefore with satisfaction that we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woolen goods should be washed in very hot water, with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water, let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

POLITICAL TUMORS.—Every party is cursed with a class of beings who profess to be attached to its principles, but whose sole object appears to be to create discord in the party, and to destroy the reputation of all who loathe and despise the conduct of such sneaking libellers. Many of these pests of parties fancy that they are capable of writing for the public press, and they consequently annoy the printers with the offspring of their stupid brains, which they wish to inflict upon the community.

The subjects on which these political loafers employ their talents are, of course, not such as will either improve or be approved by a correct public taste, nor can they be of any service to their party. Their subjects are generally slander and misrepresentation of all who have had the independence to denounce the pimps and panders of malignant factions, and if they succeed in putting together half a column of the vilest personal abuse, embodying the calumnies of unprincipled demagogues, and ribald abuse of the ruffians with whom they associate, they have written, what they consider, a "*strong article*," but what the decent portion of the community will regard as the vulgar malice of a sneaking slanderer, too cowardly to avow the authorship of his low abuse, and too low in public estimation to receive any credence with honorable men if known.

These creatures are incapable of having any difference of opinion with their neighbors without making it a personal quarrel, and to gratify their malignant feelings they will not hesitate to violate the most sacred principles of social intercourse with their fellows.—They consider a difference in party policy a sufficient ground for personal abuse, and those who differ with them in these matters may be sure to find such of their private affairs as may be known to these "strong writers" laid before the public, embellished with all the vile misrepresentations and comments that such creatures can invent. No recollection of former personal or political friendship, into which they wormed themselves when their true characters were unknown, can withhold them from their natural inclination to defame, and, if in their power, to destroy those who dare to rebuke their baseness. Previous kindness and favors but make them the more ferocious, and nothing appears to give them greater satisfaction than to calumniate those who have treated their faults and failings with forbearance. It is to be regretted that editors ever permit such men to make their columns the medium for pouring forth their low abuse, but when permission is granted, the names of the slanderers should always be given, so that the community can judge of the propriety of the persons who undertake to condemn the conduct of their fellows.

We have had many applications from these political tumors to admit their anonymous abuse into our columns, but where we knew the attacks to be unmerited, we have rejected them or required the proper names of the writers to be attached to the articles. By pursuing such a course we have incurred the displeasure of many of them. A refusal to be responsible for their personal abuse they considered a want of independence, and we have, from this cause, (to our great satisfaction) lost the *friendship* and *support* (!) of many of them.

These "strong writers" are not peculiar to any one party; they are the pests of all, and most of the political rancor and personal quarrels that occur in political contests originates with them. The evils which follow the meddling of these persons can only be checked by the press taking a firm stand, and either to reject their calumnies or when they are permitted to assail their fellow citizens to do so under their proper names.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It will be seen by the following "interesting correspondence," that one of our cotemporaries has come to the determination to beat all his neighbors with the next Message, provided the foreman of the Madisonian will steal a copy of the document for him before it is delivered in Congress. To get an advantage over all the other offices by giving a person $20, for committing a larceny, may be a very honorable way of showing his smartness; but if he will keep his promise not to issue the stolen Message, until two or three hours after the regular copies have been received, we do not think that many will object to his enterprize, as every other office in the city can have it set up and printed in that time. We would like to know who Mr. —— is, that is to be engaged to frank the purloined Message, as we would represent to him that such a course would be unfair to the other offices, and that the connexion of an *Honorable* name in such a transaction, might not be considered very creditable by his fellow citizens.

From the Madisonian.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

J. B. JONES, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I had the *honor* of receiving the accompanying letter, and know of no better mode of disposing of it, than transmitting it to you, with the request that you publish it in the columns of the Madisonian. Its publication can do no harm and may do some good. It will, at least, deter others from making a like proposal.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOSIAH MELVIN.
Foreman Madisonian Office.

PITTSBURG, October 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR: In these times of competition and rivalry in the family of the penny press, the duty imperatively devolves upon us to raise ourselves above our neighbors. The Message of President Tyler will be looked for with much anxiety by "the People." I wish to publish it in this city before all the other papers; or a few hours after the other papers, in this city, receive it. I will give you $20 if you will forward me a copy of the Message after it is set up and corrected. You can accomplish it without subjecting yourself to any censure. My friend, Mr. ———, will *frank* the document to the address "William Flinn, Editor Daily Aurora, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania." I will speak to Mr. ——— about the matter before he leaves this city for Washington. Understand me—I wish you to forward the Message before it is sent to the House—when I receive it. I will not publish the Message until it is read in Congress, and received in this place by the other papers. I merely wish to enjoy the pleasure of beating them *all*—and be ready—have it set up and corrected, and issue it a few hours after it is received by the other papers.

You will please let me know immediately—your brother craftsman,

WM. FLINN,
Editor Daily Aurora.

To the FOREMAN
Of the Madisonian Office. Washington, D. C.

I address "Foreman" not knowing your name—not knowing you to be the same Foreman when I left Washington. W. F.

The West-Chester Republican very justly remarks: 'The Pennsylvanian says that there can be no doubt that JAMES BUCHANAN is the Presidential choice of the Union? Upon Pennsylvania. Why, then, we would ask, should he not become the Presidential choice of the Union? Upon what other candidate can the Democracy unite with an equally encouraging prospect of success?'

The American thinks that the following extract from the Gazette of the 17th May, is conclusive evidence that it cannot support Mr. Clay.

"Antimasons have now to choose between attachment to their principles and adhesion to HENRY CLAY. The Whigs offer us no chance of co-operation, except on condition that we support the Ex-Grand Master. That Antimasons cannot do so with the least *political consistency* we think must be clearly evident to every well balanced mind, even taking the extract of a letter we give to day as a criterion by which to judge of his Antimasonry.

"It is, then, clear after giving him all the advantage of this extract, which is only given on the authority of the Advocate, that antimasons cannot support HENRY CLAY for the Presidency."

These reasons may be sufficient to deter genuine *Antimasons* from supporting the "Ex-Grand Master," but it is quite a different thing with the editor of the Gazette. *He*, it is known, is a mason. He attempted to become an antimasonic oracle without even renouncing his allegiance to the Lodge, and now that he has destroyed the antimasonic organization in this county, why can he not go back to his old associates with much more consistency than he could assume the editorial control of a paper that advocated the destruction of a society of which he was a member? Since his antimasonic speculation has failed, we think it very natural that the editor of the Gazette should go back to the Lodge, and we would not be surprised to hear him commending himself to a renewal of its favors, by setting forth the effectual manner in which he broke up the antimasonic party in Allegheny county.

BURNT TO DEATH.—We learn from the Greensburgh Argus of yesterday that on last Monday night, Mr. MATTHEW JACK, residing in that place, was so shockingly burnt as to cause his death on the subsequent day. It seems that he had retired to bed at an early hour, and about ten o'clock, got up and went down stairs for the purpose, as is supposed, of warming his feet, and while seated at the kitchen fire he was seized with some kind of a fit or spasm and fell into it. His situation was not known to the inmates of the house, until too late to save his life. Mr. Jack was among the oldest inhabitants of that vicinity.

ANOTHER.—The same paper says on Wednesday evening last, a child about four years of age, son of William and Sarah Herwich, of that borough, was working about the fire, in the absence of its mother and the rest of the family, when its clothes took fire, and the surface of its body was literally burnt to a crisp before the flames could be distinguished. The little sufferer lingered until about five o'clock on the following (Thursday) morning, when its eyes were closed in death. This is another awful warning to parents not to leave their little ones alone, under such circumstances.

TROTTING ON THE KENDALL COURSE.

The trotting matches over the Kendall Course on last Wednesday, afforded very interesting sport to the gentlemen of the turf. The Baltimore Republican says the first race was between Fourth of July, ridden by G. Young; Rifle, rode by J. Wheatley; and Ajax, rode by H. Woodruff. At the start, Rifle took the lead, followed by Fourth of July, and Ajax some distance in the rear, in this way they proceeded until both Rifle and Fourth of July broke, when Ajax came up, took the lead and kept it till within about 100 yards of the stand, when he broke, and Rifle barely took the heat. Time 5,32.

At the start Rifle was the favorite two to one, but after this heat Ajax became the favorite.

Second heat.—Rifle took the lead at the start and kept it until the race was won. Soon after starting, the other horses broke, Rifle made a wide gap, which was never lessened until the last quarter, when Fourth of July came up and followed close beside Rifle.—Time 5,25. Purse $100—2 mile heats, under the saddle.

Second Race.—This race excited more interest than the first, the horses being well known to fame.—The purse was $100—1 mile heats under the saddle. The contending parties were Lady Suffolk, trotted by C. Bryant; Oneida Chief, pacer, rode by A. Conklin. The Chief was the favorite at starting by great odds, and so continued. At the start, Suffolk leads and keeps at a respectable distance, until the coming in at the second mile, when the Chief comes up beside her ladyship and gallants her to the stand side, and she then passes her, she endeavoring to pass; but he keeps his position just in advance, until the 3d quarter, when the Lady breaks, a wide gap is now made—another effort is made to overtake the Chief, which is partially successful; but when within a short distance of the distance stand, Lady Suffolk once more breaks up, and the Chief comes in about three or four lengths ahead. Time 7,43. Lady Suffolk was then withdrawn.

MR. FORREST.—A story was started in New York by Mike Walsh, accusing Mr. Forrest of refusing aid to the widow and family of his early friend, Leggett. The slander was republished in many of the eastern papers, and yesterday it appeared in some of the morning papers of this city. By the following note from Mrs. Leggett it will be seen that the story is a base falsehood, as would be readily supposed by any person who knows any thing of the generous nature of the great Tragedian:—

"*New York, Oct. 30th*, 1843.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—I have seen with surprise and astonishment, in the N. Y. Herald of to-day, an article which purports to be an extract from a certain print published in this city, and said to be edited by a Mr. Walsh: and I have no hesitation in declaring every charge contained therein, so far as regards yourself, to be entirely false.

Yours, &c.
ELMIRA LEGGETT."

ILLINOIS CANAL.—The Journal of Commerce says that Ex-Governor Davis, of Mass., has accepted the office of Agent in this country, to verify the estimates and statements on which was based the proposition ubmitted to the Bond-holders, by Messrs. Oakly and Ryan, for the purpose of obtaining an advance of $1,60,000, sufficient to complete and put in operation, the Illinois and Michigan canal.

If Gov. Davis reports in favor of the accuracy of he estimates, &c., the foreign bond-holders are to advance 12½ per cent. on the amount of their stock, forthwith, to secure the progress of operations on the canal, till the meeting of the legislature. If, when this body convenes, a disposition is manifested to make some provision, within the ability of the state, to pay any part of the accruing interest on the debt, by the imposition of a tax therefor, then the advance will be continued till the foreign holders have paid up their quota, amounting to about $1,200,000 of the $1,600,000.

☞ MONROE EDWARDS made another attempt to escape from the N. Y. State Prison, but was detected and severely punished.

☞ The shoemaker who ran away with a young girl from Wilmington, Del., a few days since, has been arrested and brought back with his companion in the flight. It is said he has a wife and several children.

☞ Two expensive rail road bridges, between Springfield and Jacksonville, Ill., were destroyed by fire a few days since—conjecturally by design.

☞ The editor of the Chestertown (Md.) News has been raising corn this year at the rate of 81 bushels per acre.

REPEAL MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of the friends of Ireland, assembled at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening last. A few minutes after 7 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by ANDREW BURKE, Esq., President of the association,—assisted by Capt. JAMES MAY and Dr. D. McMEAL, Vice Presidents, and *James P. Barr*, acting as Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Secretary, Mr. BURKE rose and said, That having, most unexpectedly to himself, and altogether unsolicited by him, been called to preside over the association of the friends of Ireland in this city, it was, perhaps, expected of him, that he should on the present occasion, express what he understood to be the objects of the association, and the means by which it was proposed to advance those objects. He stated that on the occasion of their recent election of officers he was absent from the city; and it was not until his return, some days after, that he first heard of the compliment that had been paid him. Immediately on its being communicated to him, however, he had drawn up a note respectfully asking to be excused from the performance of duties to which he was, perhaps, inadequate; and declining an honor which he felt might far more worthily have been conferred on many other gentlemen friendly to the cause, and possessed of much more experience and influence than he could boast of. He yielded, however, his own feelings and his own convenience to the solicitation of gentlemen, whom he knew to feel a deep interest in, and a devoted attachment to, the interesting cause, in behalf of which the sympathy and aid of this community are now invoked.

Mr. Burke then briefly alluded to the history of Ireland, from the period of the second Henry to the present time; which he described as an uninterrupted history of continued wrong; of gross injustice, of black barbaity, of monstrous outrage,—alike disgraceful to civilization, degrading to humanity, and insulting to religion. He particularised and dwelt with much effect on several of the more prominent instances of insult, outrage and barbarity, perpetrated against Ireland, under the sanctity of the English government. He spoke of the destruction, by the English, of her ancient and venerable constitution,—of the suppression, by penal statutes, of her national language, of the desecration of her temples of religion, of the effacement of her monuments of learning, of the foul treachery by which her most distinguished native chiefs were invited to the festive board and there brutally butchered, of the unjust confiscation of nearly the entire real estate of the country, from the native and lawful owners; and the gross violation of universally recognized rights of conscience in matters of religion. He alluded to the notorious fact, that the last "rebellion" in Ireland, with all its consequent horrors, was instigated by the English government, thro' the instrumentality of hired spies and emissaries, for the purpose of affording a pretext for the entire extinguishment of her national parliament, and the utter prostration of the last vestige of her legislative rights.

Independent of Ireland's ancient renown, of her early advancement in literature and the civilized arts, and the fact that she was the first of all the western nations of Europe to adopt the tenets of Christianity;—she possesses peculiar claims of a modern date, on the sympathies of a civilized world. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of her situation, the long centuries which her liberties have been prostrated, and her rights trampled on, she has yet pre-eminently distinguished herself in many a varied field. She has given to morals a Matthew,—to patriotism an Emmet, and to philosophy a Boyle. To the pulpit she has given a Kirwan; and to the bar a Curran. She has given a Goldsmith to poetry, a Sheridan to eloquence, and a Grattan to statesmanship. And on every modern battle field, when the banner of liberty has been unfurled, *there* lie bleaching the bones of her sons, no matter how far removed from their island home.

The object of this association, as Mr. B understood it, was to give utterance to a public expression of American sympathy in behalf of a nation so wronged, yet so deserving—so oppressed, yet so worthy to be free; to afford her encouragement in her righteous cause; and to furnish her some pecuniary aid in the peaceful and constitutional struggle she is making for the restoration of those rights, which have been so long, but so unjustly, alienated from her.

Mr. B. then attempted to refute the objection urged by the enemies of the cause, that such expression of public sympathy, and contribution of private aid, were an improper and unbecoming interference with the internal affairs of another nation, and a violation of the spirit of international law. In justification he quoted from Rollin several instances in ancient history, and referred to the universal custom of modern nations. In England and in France, public meetings were held, public sympathy loudly expressed, and pecuniary aid liberally contributed, in aid of Poland and Greece, in their respective struggles against their oppressors. Indeed from the very shores of England, rushed armed volunteers, when Lord Cochran raised the standard of Grecian independence. Witness also the interference of France and England in the internal affairs of Spain and Portugal, and that of nearly the all nations of Europe, in the controversy that existed between the Pacha of Egypt and his master the Sultan.

But in whatever aspect it may be viewed by the nations of Europe, there can be no doubt as to the sentiments of America. The great doctrine of human liberty—the rights of man—is expressed so clearly, and enforced so strongly in the "Declaration of Independence," that he can be no true American whose heart does not prompt a warm and cordial response. The very Congress that proclaimed that immortal instrument, adopted addresses to the people of France and Ireland, invoking their sympathy and aid in behalf of American freedom; and we all know how readily and enthusiastically that call was answered. On this subject—the right of the American people to sympathise with the oppressed and to denounce the oppressor—the greatest and wisest of our Statesmen have clearly and emphatically expressed their opinions. You have the authority of Jackson and Clay, of Buchanan and Tyler, of Johnson and Van Buren, of Gov. Seward, of New York, Gov. Hayne, of South Carolina, Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and of many other scarce less illustrious names. Contrast such men with the contemptible demagogues, who, unable properly to appreciate the liberty they possess themselves, are unwilling to aid in the extension of its blessings to others.

Mr. B. said it would be unnecessary for him to urge upon Irishmen the peculiar claims their native country had upon their exertions. The history of the long past is blended with their own personal experience, and the acones of atrocities, too black for the page of history—which tradition alone preserves—have doubtless been gazed on by themselves with eyes too hot for tears. Could they, on this occasion, be insensible to her wrongs or indifferent to her sufferings, they would deserve a doom worse than the Helot's degradation.—No! he knew they would respond with prompt alacrity, and overflowing enthusiasm.

It had been remarked by some superficial observer, that the Irish were not deserving of freedom, because they appeared on all occasions gay and cheerful, and consequently inferring that they were insensible to their own and their country's wrongs. But those who tho't so, little understood neither their history or their character;—the battle field, the scaffold and the dungeon attest both the depth and sincerity of their devotion to their country. A poet, who well understood the human heart, has conveyed some idea of their character in that respect, in the following beautiful lines.

"They are not dried, those tears unshed,
But flow back to their fountain head,
And resting in their spring more pure,
Forever in its depths endure,
Unseen, unwept, but uncongealed,
But cherished most, when least revealed."

Great enthusiasm prevailed during the delivery of Mr. Burke's remarks, and he was repeatedly interrupted by loud and continued cheers.

G. W. LAYNG, Esq. was then called for, who responded in a very eloquent address, which, we regret we have not space for at present. Mr. L. said that persons had sought to disaude him from exerting himself in the cause, alleging that it was a *mere Catholic question*. He said he was brought up in the principles of the Protestant faith, which he had always entained and professed, and as a Protestant he scorned, from the heights of liberty, to look with a sectarian eye on the rights of his fellow-men. It was no Catholic, no sectarian question;—it was a question of human freedom, of human rights. Mr. L. continued to address the meeting for nearly half an hour, and concluded amid the loud applause of the meeting.

It having been announced that Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON was expected in this city in the course of a few weeks, on motion of Luke Taaffe, Esq., the officers of the meeting were appointed a Committee to wait on the Col. on his arrival here, and request him to address the Association. The mention of Col. Johnson's name was received by the meeting with loud cheers.

On motion of Capt. James May, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to correspond with the friends of the cause in the adjoining counties and towns, and request their aid, either by the formation of separate associations, or the contribution of funds to this Association, viz: Messrs. A. Burke, James May, Alex'r Brackenridge, Luke Taaffe and John S. Cosgrave.

The following named persons came forward, joined the Association, and contributed the respective sums set opposite their names:

Daniel McGlone,		Ireland,	$1,00
John Farrell,	Carlow,	"	1,00
Thomas McGiven,	Kilkenny	"	1,00
Hugh McGiven,	"	"	1,00
James McKelvy,	Donegal,	"	1,00
John McKelvy,	"	"	1,00
Dennis McKelvy,	"	"	1,00
Dennis Carlin,	"	"	1,00
Wm. B. McConlogue,	"	"	1,00
John Coulehan,	Kings Co.,	"	1,00
Ewd. Dunn,	East Meath,	"	1,00
Francis Dunn,	"	"	1,00
M. Rattigan,	Longford,	"	1,00
Thos. Ward,	"	"	1,00
Arthur Tiernan,	Latrim,	"	1,00
James Swords,	Kings Co.,	"	1,00
Edward Keenah,	Kildare,	"	1,00
Jas. McLaren,	Derry,	"	1,00
Hugh McManus,	Cavan,	"	1,00
P. Devlin,	Down,	"	1,00
James Brady,	Cavan,	"	1,00
Ewd. Lawlor,	Kilkenny,	"	1,00
P. Delany,	Tyrone,	"	1,00
James Brannen,	Monaghan,	"	1,00
P. Cahill,	Kilkenny,	"	1,00
Francis Marron,	Monaghan,	"	1,00
Jas. Trainor,	Cavan,	"	1,00
John McGuirk,	Tyrone,	"	1,00
M. Lawlor,	Kildare,	"	1,00
James Donaghu,	Kilrush,	"	1,00
James Polan,	Down,	"	1,00
Jas. Dignam,	West Meath.	"	1,00
M. Kane, Jr.	Derry,	"	1,00
James McFerran,	Antrim,	"	1,00
E. Fitzsimmons,	Carlow,	"	1,00
B. Campbell,	Tyrone,	"	1,00
Thos. Dunn,	Meath,	"	1,00
M. Geary,	"	"	1,00
P. Keenah,	"	"	1,00
B. Rafferty,	Longford,	"	1,00
F. Lyons,	"	"	1,00
B. O'Callahan,	Donegal,	Maryland,	1,00
Daniel McMeal,		Ireland,	1,00
P. Donnelly,	Tyrone,	"	1,00
H. McElroy,	Fermanaugh,	"	1,00
W. Dougherty,	"	"	1,00
H. Stafford,	Antrim,	"	1,00
P. Campbell,	Galway,	"	1,00
R. E. Phillips,	Pittsburgh,	Penna,	1,00
P. Sheehy,	Cork,	Ireland,	1,00
A Repealer,		"	1,00
James May,		Missouri,	1,00
A. Burke,	Cork,	Ireland,	1,00
John Anderson,		"	1,00
James Timmons,	Fermanaugh,	"	1,00
Charles O'Neil,	Tyrone,	"	1,00
Wm. Fitzgerald,	East Meath.	"	1,00
Jno. Rowe,	Queens,	"	1,00
James McLaughlin,		"	1,00
Hugh Toner,		"	1,00
Thos. Swords,	Kings	"	1,00
David McGee,	Derry.	"	1,00
M. McCarthy,	Cork,	"	1,00
T. Dickson;	Meath,	"	1,00
James Boyle,	Donegal,	"	1,00
P. Gray,	Meath.	"	1,00
A. Burke,	Pittsburgh,	Pa.	1,00
James Martin,	Dublin.	Ireland,	1,00
M. O'Byrne,	Rosscommon,	"	5,00
Luke Taaffe,	"	"	1,00
T. Kaaffe,	Meath,	"	1,00
M McAvoy,	"	"	1,00
B. Mooney,	Donegal,	"	1,00
J. Lawton,	Cork,	"	1,00
Denis Toner.	Tyrone,	"	50

☞ There is no widow so utterly widowed in her circumstances as she who has a drunken husband—an orphan so perfectly destitute as he who has a drunken father.

ANOTHER RAILROAD OF IMPORTANCE.—The New Yorkers now propose a railroad from Newburgh, on the North River, crossing the Delaware at the Water Gap, to Pittston, on the Susquehanna. The states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have given charters for the road It would be 137 miles in length.—It is calculated that it would cost $1,500,000, and yield a nett profit of $200,000.

LORD HELP THE PEOPLE.—Fifteen counsellors and fifty-four attorneys were admitted to the Supreme Court at its recent term, in Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Two new banks, on the free banking principle, are to be established in Buffalo, N. Y., next spring.—One of them will be owned by H. B. Gibson, at present Cashier of the Ontario Bank, and the other by A. D. Patihu, Cashier of the State Bank at Albany.

PLOUGHING UP A RAILROAD.

We learn from the Adrian, (Mich.) Watchtower, that the citizens along the line of the road below Blissfield, assembled by general invitation, one day this week, tore up about fifteen yards of the track, built fences and piled up the rubbish, ploughed up the soil, and as we are informed sowed the same in wheat. The mails, in consequence, have been very irregular lately, being brought through from this place to Toledo on a wagon.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

"I do not think," says a late English writer on law, "that there is in nature a more glorious, heavenly sight than an upright, patient, knowing judge sitting in judgment. If God ever made man after his own image, I think he must have made him in that character."

ACCIDENT.—James Seals, while on a gunning excursion in Delaware county on Saturday, received the contents of his abdomen. At the time of its discharge he was attempting to knock an off with its butt end.—He was taken to the Hospital, dangerously wounded. *U. S. Gazette.*

We put the foregoing to the "Learned Blacksmith" or any Philadelphia lawyer in christendom, if he can tell what has happened in Delaware county lately, the Delphic Oracle was a fool to him. The types sometimes in the Gazette office, like the boy at school, must "whistle themselves." *Balt. Sun.*

DUELLING IN THE SOUTH.—Two persons fought a duel near the swamp on Monday last. They will not be immortalized by having their names published as heroes and men of honor. The day is gone by when a man could strut by with a certain notoriety, and be gazed on as the lion of the day, because he had been engaged in "an affair of honor," (as it is called in conventional parlance,) or had, perhaps, *murdered* (for that is the proper term) his fellow man. These matters are becoming supremely ridiculous, and so they are considered by all right thinking men.

New Orleans Tropic.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DELICACIES,
AT 140, LIBERTY STREET.

CHOICE PICKLES.	Walnut Ketchup,
Gerkins,	Tomato do,
Mangoes,	Sarsaparilla Syrup,
Piccolilly,	Lemon do,
Cauliflower,	Olive Oil,
French Beans,	India Currie Powder,
Walnuts,	Italian Maccaroni,
Onions,	Italian Vermicelli,
Mixed Pickles.	Capers, (French,)
RICH SAUCES.	Prunes,
John Bull's Sauce,	Bitter Almonds,
Harvey's do,	French Currants,
Reading do,	Prepared Cocoa,
Cavice do,	Jamaica Ginger,
India Soy,	Dried Cherries,
Essence of Anchovies.	Oranges, &c, &c.

Just received and for sale by LLOYD & CO., No. 140, Liberty street.
n4

GOSHEN CHEESE, a fine article, just received and for sale by LLOYD & CO., 140, Liberty street.
n3

ZANTE CURRANTS, new and fresh, just received and for sale by LLOYD & CO., 140, Liberty street.
n4

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents. Water street.

4 FEET TEN INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Little Ben, Mason, St. Louis,
*Bridgewater, Clark, Wheeling,
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville,
Lancaster, Kinnefelter, Cincinnati,
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.
Mingo Chief, Devenney, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
*Cutter, Gray, Cin.
Fulton, Forsyth, St. Louis.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.
*Neptune, De Camp, St. Louis.
Zanesville, Duval, Cin.

☞ All boats marked thus[*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

For New Orleans and Apalachicola.

THE new and substantial Steamer BOSTON, ROLAND, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on SATURDAY, 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES MAY.
n2.

☞ The Boston is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of Boilers.

St. Peter's Church at Home.

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at IRWIN'S LONG ROOM, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Of this Picture, Bishop England gave the highest eulogium in the Catholic Miscellany, 30th January, 1836. It is on its way to New Orleans, together with 50 other paintings, which are now open to the public.

Admittance 25 cents; tickets for the season 50 cents; children half price. G. COOKE.

☞ Open daily from 9 A. M till 4 P. M. and also from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. The Rev. Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited, free of charge. o23.

Groceries.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS,

At No. 20, Wood street, two doors from the corner of Front street, under the firm of W. J. HOWARD & Co., where they will be prepared to supply all those who may favor them with their orders, with groceries and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, on terms which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WM. J. HOWARD,
ROBERT RODGERS.
n1-dawlm

JOHN W BLAIR,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
oct 26

FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,
No. 13, Fifth street, between Market and Wood, and corner of Sixth and Grant sts.

I. & H. WALKER feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and beg leave to state that they are now manufacturing and have constantly on hand a very superior article in Beaver, Russia, Neutria, and every other description of Hats. Also, a variety of cloth, scoleet and fur caps; all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. As no part of their manufacture is done by machinery, but by the best workmen by hand, they can recommend with confidence their Hats, as being superior and more durable than those generally offered to the public. Merchants and storekeepers can be supplied upon equally as low terms as in the Eastern Markets I. & H. WALKER.
o23—3m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday the 18th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, lately laid off in lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of ground.

This well known to be the most advantageous location for manufacturing purposes in the vicinity of our great manufacturing city, having an extensive front on the river, and extending back to Coal Hill, celebrated for the quality of its coal over any other, and in which immediate vicinity and extending back are inexhaustible mines; railways from which can be