trade, they begin to believe, is to remain forever a domestic one. They had prepared themselves full to supply a foreign market. They are now converting their preparations to other purposes—a process unpleasantly significant to the English capitalist."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

IRISH REPEAL.—We were not much surprised to find in the Age of yesterday, a philippic against the movement of the Irish people for a repeal of the legislative union between Ireland and England, and an attack upon the leader of that great and sublime movement. We shall not question the sincerity of the editor of that paper, nor stop to inquire whether a desire to be considered singular and independent, had not a greater influence in dictating that article, than his honest convictions, formed from a knowledge of the subject. We shall content ourselves with the article itself, which we think displays an unpardonable ignorance of the question of Irish Repeal, as advocated by its friends in both this country and Europe.

In the first place, we should be glad to know when the Post took *it* to task for publishing O'Connell's letter. Not a word has been said about the Age in connexion with that letter, and we know not why it should take to itself an article intended for another quarter, unless indeed it feels that it deserved the rebuke.

The Age seems to think that Daniel O'Connell has no "business to interfere with our affairs." He certainly is not justified in the coarse and abusive language he has applied to a portion of our citizens; nor do the friends of Repeal in this country sanct on his violence; but he certainly possesses the right guaranteed to every British as well as American Statesman, of examining the principles and institutions of every government, and denouncing whatever feature of them he may think is wrong. He has precisely the same right "to interfere with our affairs" that we would have to aid with "powder and ball" the oppressed subjects of the British Government, should they attempt to rebel against that government, and "to hoist the banner of Republican Liberty"—a right which the editor of the Age asserts he would be among the first to exercise.

We will not do that editor the injustice to suppose that he really believes Daniel O'Connell "pockets the liberal contributions of American Repealers." He certainly has more sense than that. Those contributions go to a Repeal fund, to push forward the cause, and Daniel O'Connell receives not a farthing of them.—The American Repealers perfectly understand the purposes to which their contributions are applied, altho' the Age may not.

The following paragraph will show how much that editor knows of the real nature and objects of the Repealmovement:

"The Post says there are "no despicable calculations of policy" in Mr. O'Connell's course. Is he then *sincere* in his loud professions of *loyalty*—in the "God-save-the-Queen," with which he opens the repeal suppers in his own country?"

Most undoubtedly he is "sincere in his loud professions of loyalty." Daniel O'Connell and the Repealers of Ireland are struggling—for what? Not for a dismembermeat of the Empire—not for a total separation from the English Government and the English Queen; but simply for a local legislature for Ireland,—to watch over the domestic affairs of that nation.—They would still acknowledge the right of an Imperial Parliament to legislate on questions of foreign policy, or national concern. They would still acknowledge their allegiance to the Queen, and would be as loyal and faithful to her as they are now. The "Age" is therefore guilty of gross ignorance in supposing that it is the intention of the Repealers to throw off all allegiance to the British Government, and Daniel O'Connell may therefore be perfectly sincere in his expressions of loyalty to the Queen, even while advocating a Repeal of the Union.

The Age asks "if he (O'Connell) is *really* a ROYALIST is *he* the man to lead an oppressed people to Liberty? We think not."

The people of Ireland do not at present desire or ask for that degree of Liberty which we enjoy in these United States—though if they did, the American people could more warmly sympathise with them than they even do at present. They ask only for what our fathers enjoyed when these states were British Colonies—the privilege of a domestic legislature to make laws for the local government of the country, and not to be dependent on a legislature many miles distant, that can have but little knowledge of the wants of the people, and perhaps, but little disposition to meet them.

This is the true object the Repealers have in view. Other objects, for the elevation and prosperity of the Irish people, are connected with and spring from it.—They propose to accomplish their purpose, not by drenching the land in blood, and sacrificing thousands of his sons; but by the force and power of public opinion. When we reflect on all that Ireland has suffered under English sway—on the base fraud and corruption by which the act of Union was passed, eleven millions of dollars having been expended in the work—a sum which the people of Ireland themselves have since been compelled to pay—on the intimidation which was resorted to, to silence all complaints—the military being sent to disperse their meetings called to protest against this act—the unequal representation they have in Parliament—the constant drain of her wealth, by the system of absenteeism—the destruction of her commerce—the pauperism of one-third of her people—the adding of an enormous debt on the Irish people that they had no part in contracting, and contrary to the most solemn assurances made when the Union was effected—when we reflect on these, and a thousand other evils, under which they suffer, that are to be traced clearly to the act of Union—and then think of the mild and peaceable and Christian mode in which they propose to redress them, shall our sympathies be withheld, and our lawful aid refused, merely because a portion of her people, do not understand our peculiar position in regard to a local question. We trust not. We believe the American people are too liberal and intelligent to withhold their sympathy from so righteous a cause, simply because some of its advocates have not done us perfect justice.

BOSTON.—The present population of Boston is upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Great city is Boston for a new country!

NEW YORK FINANCES.—The financial resources of the State of New York may be thus stated in round numbers. The nett revenue of all her canals, over the cost of maintenance and superintendance, is $1,500,000; her revenue from auction duties $200,000; and her revenue from the salt duty is $100,000; in all $1,800,000—equal to a capital at 6 per cent. of $30,000,000. The total debt of the State is $23,500,000

☞ A man named Thomas Marsh has been arrested in New York, charged with setting fire to the house of Mr. Chadwick, in Newark, N. J., by which Mrs. Chadwick and her two children lost their lives.

GEN. JAMES K. MOORHEAD.—We publish, to-day, a letter from this gentleman, declining to present his name to the convention as a candidate for Governor. A writer in our paper of Monday commended him as a person well qualified for the distinguished station, and in many other parts of the state, where Mr. Moorhead's worth and abilities are well known, he has been very favorably spoken of as a suitable candidate. His withdrawal will disappoint many of his friends, who are warmly attached to him, and hold his excellent personal and political qualities in the highest esteem.—Had Mr. M. stood for a nomination, he would have received an ardent support from his friends, and if elected, would, we have no doubt, have discharged the duties of the office faithfully and for the benefit of the people of the state. His withdrawal will increase the chances of some of the other aspirants and raise the hopes of those who may be fortunate enough to secure the influence of his friends.

☞ The AGE takes us to task for stating that the Gazette published the most accurate report of the speeches delivered on the occasion of J Q Adams' reception. We were so informed by those who requested us to publish the speeches, and as they were most interested in the matter, we relied on their judgment without putting ourselves to the trouble of comparing the several reports.

SACRILEGE.—The German Lutheran church in Philadelphin has been robbed of the crimson velvet alter cloth, fringed with gold.

VERMONT.—At the second trial in the third congressional district, Jacob C Mansur, whig, is probably elected by a small majority over T B Ransom, dem.

DR. JUNE.—This is the name of a blind man at Cincinnati, who pledges himself that he can tell of events that have transpired in the life of any person who may call upon him, as well as events that are to happen them, and is able to *see* and point out difficulties which lay before them. He pledges himself to do many other wonderful things, by an examination of the heads of those who may call on him. Price only 50 cents. A very wonderful man is Dr. June!

TRUE, BUT UNGALLANT.—The editor of the New Orleans Diamond says he would rather see a galvanized wax doll dance the cracoviene than see Miss Clarendon again appear on the New Orleans board: He says her acting is beneath criticism. "You're right Mr. Brown."

BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The resolution providing for the investigation of the Bank of Tennessee and its branches, has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature. The resolution appoints three commissioners in each bank district to examine and report to the present session of the General Assembly the present condition of the bank.

The Racine (Wis.) Advocate makes the following statement of the wheat crop of Michigan:—

"We have procured from each of our warehouse men, accurate statements of the amount of this year's crop of wheat, purchased at this place up to the 27th inst. The whole amount is 95,869 bushels. Of this amount there has been shipped to the east 25,437 bushels, and the remainder is set in the storehouses. During the week, ending 27th October, there was purchased here only about 2000 bushels. The estimates of the surplus wheat raised in the territory have been various, and some of them, in our opinion, are quite exaggerated. We think that the whole export of the present crop will not exceed 200,000 bushels nor fall short of 150,000 bushels.

IN LIBRO.—The editor of the Vicksburgh Daily Whig, in a late paper, announces that he writes the concluding portion of a long article in jail, enjoying its "quit hospitalities with as much composure as ever we have sat in our sanctum." To prevent a hostile meeting with another editor, the magistrate had required him to give bail in the sum of $2,000 to keep the peace. Declining to do so, he was committed.

MILES.—An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish, 1826. An acre, is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8½ inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

ADAM HORN.—The trial of this person for the murder of his wife some time since, commenced at Baltimore on Monday last. It was supposed there would be great difficulty in procuring a jury competent to try the prisoner, as most of the citizens had made up their minds as to his guilt or innocence.

☞ The live hog trade between the interior of Maryland and the seaboard is immense. On Monday of last week 22 car loads, containing 1125 head, were brought to Baltimore from Cumberland on the rail road.

COLONIZATION.—We learn from the New York Courier, that the Colonization Society of that city have just sent to Liberia two thousand dollars worth of goods, by the Latrobe, from Baltimore, and they appeal to their friends for assistance in the effort to send four thousand dollars worth more within 15 days.—In a published address, the President shows the importance of occupying the African coast with colonies under our jurisdicti m.

A SCIENCED NIGGER.—Mr Fisher presented a petition to the Tennessee Legislature, from citizens of Fayette county, praying that a certain negro slave named Doctor Jack be exempted from the operation of the law prohibiting slaves from practising medicine. This petition was supported by another from a number of ladies from the same county. Dr Jack is represented as a skilful physician of long practice, who had rendered essential service to suffering humanity. The petition was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst., that the schooner Emblem, from that port, with a cargo of flour and dry goods, bound to Matamoras, went ashore on the North Breakers off the Brassos Santiago, with her mainmast gone.—She is supposed to be a total loss.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA has commenced discounting again, and we understand is doing an excellent business. The stock jobbers and Rag Barons made a fine speculation by the infamous conduct of this bank. Its apparent failure has no doubt enriched hundreds of them, and now they can laugh at the groans of the poor dupes who have been plundered of the last farthing by the dishonest proceedings of the Pennsylvania Bank.

A FEARFUL LIST.

The New Orleans Republican publishes a table containing the names and places of residence of all the victims to the yellow fever in that city during the present summer. It may be examined at our office.—The following recapitulation shows the aggregate.

Germany,	227	Spain,	3
Ireland,	205	Denmark,	3
United States,	128	Nova Scotia,	3
France,	67	Poland,	2
England,	22	Prussia,	2
Scotland,	12	Sicily,	1
Italy,	7	Canada,	1
Switzerland,	5	Unknown,	132
Sweden,	4		
Total,			821

Amer. Sentinel.

We find the following judicious article in the last number of the 'Mountaineer,' published at Ebensburg, Cambria County. We learn from other sources that the democrats of that county are almost unanimously in favor of SHUNK.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—The excitement of the late election having at length subsided into a calm, the subject of the coming election for Governor is beginning to agitate the public mind, and a good deal of discussion on this subject may be expected until the time arrives for the nomination. We have already expressed our conviction that FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Esq. and the Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG are the most prominent Democrats, yet spoken of for that office, and we observe that several papers are already out for our Dauphin other. Now, as only one of the aspirants can receive the nomination, we consider it our duty as an humble laborer in the Democratic cause to state our preference. After due consideration upon the subject we are decidedly of opinion that Mr. SHUNK would make the strongest candidate of any yet spoken of. He is a self made man, of much talent and great industry and has discharged the duties of several important offices, with honor to himself and advantage to the public. His extensive acquaintance with the citizens of the Commonwealth secures him many warm personal friends in every part of the state, and take him all in all he is the very man to secure a unity of action among the Democratic party, which will carry the election next fall by a very large majority. Of Hr MUHLENBURG'S capacity, integrity and sound Democracy we can only speak in terms of the highest commendation; but we must not be blind to the fact that the difficulties of 1835, in which Mr. Muhlenburg bore a prominent part, and which resulted in the election of Joseph Ritner, are still fresh in the minds of the people, and many would support him very coolly if at all, should he receive the nomination. These are not only our individual sentiments, but also that of probably nine tenths of the Democratic party within the bounds of our acquaintance.

For ourself we could cheerfully support Mr. Muhlenburg should he receive the nomination, but we know that others among us could not do so, and therefore desire to see Mr. Shunk receive the nomination."

WATER VERY GOOD FUEL.—A gentleman by the name of Stone, of Louisville, has been making some experiments to prove that water will even make better fuel than wood or coal.

The articles of liquid fuel, he contends, are the best for use; because they are composed almost entirely of carbonated matter, unadulterated with extraneous substances; they imbibe no moisture, whose expansion in the combustion of fuel would carry off the heat without imparting it to the purpose intended. Two or more articles of liquid fuels may be made to combine together, and to produce cheaper and more elegant combustion than either article alone by their say. liquids not naturally combustible, may be united to them by chemical affinity, and be thereby rendered combustible, thus affording economical modes of producing heat.

The theory of the various operations of chemical affinity and its combinations, in this rendering water combustible, without decomposition, he says, has been pronounced to be correct.

By these experiments, the difficult problem of the union of oil and water has been solved in a very simple manner; a cheap fuel has been obtained, and several new compounds secured in the liquid form, as oil and water, resinous matter and water, bitumen and matter and water, and many others.

The chemical apparatus in which these experiments have been tried, has been converted into a furnace for burning water, which it accomplishes in an efficient and profitable manner.

The principles set forth by Mr. Stone are well understood by competent chemists, and were very clearly explained by Doctor LARDNER in some of his lectures in this city. The only objection that we think could be urged to this Louisville gentleman carrying his system of water fuel to greater perfection, is that he might, when in one of his reckless Kentucky moods set the *river on fire*, and thus do a serious injury to the steamboat business.

CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES CANDY.—A Providence Rhode Island paper says: "We will put Providence against any other city of twice its size for the consumption of molasses candy. The streets are full of candy boys, and they enter stores, and counting-rooms and offices a privileged class. We cannot say that we have seen the dignity of the bench yield to the seductive sweetness, but we are sure that we saw ten of the jury each with a stick in his hand during an important trial last week. A friend, who sometimes makes very good puns, if any puns are good, perpetrated a very miserable one when he saw it, and said it was a *candid* jury."

MURDER BY THE INDIANS.—The Miners' Express gives an account of a murder recently committed by the Indians about forty-five miles above Prairie du Chien. The Indians had been trading with the murdered man for whiskey, and, it is supposed that having exhausted their means of procuring it, they despatched the trader in their desire for the intoxicating draught. They afterwards carried off all his property. Nor attempts were made to arrest them. When will the white man cease to deal out destructive *fire-water* to the red man? Poor untutored son of the forest!—what idea has he of the responsibility attached to crime, when maddened and crazed under the influence of a poisonous drug.

GIVE HIM "THREE CHEERS"—That very interesting and valuable paper, "an exchange," says there is now living in a country village in Pennsylvania, a man who has been *three* times married; each of his wives' names were the same; he had *three* children by each wife and each lived with him *three* years. He was a widower between each marriage *three* years, has *three* children, the *third* by each wife, and whose birth days are within *three* days of each other. His last wife has been dead *three* years and he expects to be married again in *three* months.

FOURIERISM.—The following article, in relation to the Fourier "PHALANX," about to be organized on a domain below Wheeling, was written by the President, E. P. GRANT, Esq., of CANTON. It will be observed that the friends of the cause on the Western Reserve have been at work since the purchase was made by the Wheeling association:—

"The friends of Association may be gratified to learn that a Phalanx is about to be formed on the Ohio river, under auspices more favorable, it is believed, than any other which has been commenced or definitely projected in the United States. A tract of two thousand acres is secured in Belmont county, in this state, lying two and a half miles by a straight line on the river, of signal fertility and beauty, and abounding in almost everything which an Association requires—coal, quarrying stone, limestone, and clay for brick in abundance; with a stream sufficient to carry a saw mill from one third to one half of the year, on which a saw-mill is erected and in operation. Nearly one half the tract is under cultivation, so that it may be immediately rendered productive.

"Means are already pledged which are barely adequate to secure the formation of an Association, and a sufficient number of members are ready to unite in the enterprise. It is regarded as no longer doubtful that the Phalanx will go into operation, but the magnitude and brilliancy of the experiment will depend upon the accessions which may be made hereafter to the capital already secured.

"Articles of Association have been agreed upon, and a temporary organization and government established, which will be laid before public in a few days.

THE NAUVOO LEGION.—The St. Louis Reporter states that the Nauvoo Legion numbers some four or five thousand men. They are thoroughly disciplined, and well acquainted with the use of artillery, &c.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & SMITH.—I observe in your paper of Monday morning, a communication connecting my name with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. As my friends in various parts of the state, by letter and public communications have done me a similar honor, I hope it will not be considered inappropriate for me to state, my views and wishes on the subject through your columns.

That any portion of my fellow citizens should consider me qualified for that high office, and worthy to be placed before the public in competition with the many prominent and distinguished gentlemen who have been named as candidates, and who are so well entitled to the respect and confidence of the Democratic party, I feel to be a signal honor, as gratifying as it is complimentary.—But while I am truly grateful to my friends for their partiality, various considerations induce me respectfully, but explicitly to state that it is my wish that my name may not be further used in the connexion referred to.

An unaffected diffidence of my own qualifications, would under any circumstances cause serious hesitation; but at present the ground is preoccupied by older and abler men, who have been much longer before the people, and are more likely to unite their confidence and support; and as business engagements being at this time extensive and important, are sufficient (whatever ambition I might otherwise have) entirely to reconcile me to the pursuits of private life.

For the partiality and confidence of those friends who have wished to honor me so highly, I know of no better return, which I can make than to pledge myself to do every thing in my power to promote union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, and the success of the nominee of the Democratic convention.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

UNION COTTON FACTORY,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Nov. 21, 1843.

"The Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, has an article in reference to "Englishmen Abroad," from which the following rather pungent and peppery passage is extracted, having the more force as it comes from the pen of an Englishman, and perhaps, as our supposed defects in deportment have of late been somewhat freely canvassed, some degree of consolation may be derived from a criticism of this sort, which is no doubt true enough.

"THE ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.—The fundamental error of the travelling English consists in their bringing their English feelings and modes with them, instead of leaving them behind to be taken care of with their pictures and furniture. You can detect an Englishman abroad by that repulsion of manner which covers him over like frost work, and within the range of which nobody can enter without being bitten with cold. His sense of superiority freezes the very air about him; you would think he was a statue of ice, or a block dropped from a glacier of the loftiest Alps. It would be as easy for the sun to thaw the eternal peak of the snowy Jungfrau, as for any ordinary warmth of society to melt that wintry man into one of the cordial courtesies of intercourse. Why is this? Why is it that the English alone of all foreign countries through which they pass with such topping honors and contempt—looking down upon them as if they belonged to an inferior clay, as if they alone were the genuine porcelain, as if arts and civilization, knowledge and power, grace and beauty, intelligence, strength and the godhaldry of goodness and wisdom, were one vast monopoly within the girth of Great Britain? Why is this? Why, simply, because the corruption of gold has eaten into their hearts; because they are the purse holders of the world; because money is power, and they have gold to put their hand into their pockets if they would make the earth part on its axis. The English are not exempt from the frailties of universal nature; and pride and vain glory and lustrous pomp, with its ever-attendant train, follow in the train of gold as surely as the lengthening shadows track the decline of light."

BANK CASE DECIDED.

The case of the Bank of Baltimore *vs.* the Bank of Virginia, was decided, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, by the jury giving a verdict for the defendants. The suit, says the Patriot, was instituted to recover $10,000 said by the plaintiffs to have been advanced by their assistant cashier, Mr. William McConkey, to J. B. Steinberger, on his check, dated 27th June, drawn on the defendants and endorsed "good" by their cashier, Mr. Orrick. The advance is alleged to have been made from the 14th to the 19th of December, 1839, five months and a half after the check was dated, and the defence is that when the check was drawn and endorsed, Steinberger had no funds in the hands of the defendants, but that the endorsement was given by a fraudulent collusion between him and Orrick; and that when the advance was made upon the check by McConkey, it was under such circumstances of suspicion as would have caused a man of reasonable prudence and caution to have suspected that all was not right.

It was also argued that the plaintiffs were bound to return the check to the Bank of Virginia, soon after they received it, which they did not; but instead of this, although they sent other checks and notes, to the Bank for payment, they kept this back, by understanding or agreement with Steinberger, because they knew there were no funds in the Bank of Virginia to meet it. There were other important considerations urged for the defence, and the whole case was most ably and elaborately argued by the counsel on both sides. The effect of the verdict is to declare such transactions as this case developes illegal and of no force.

HOW SLAVES ARE LIBERATED.

The following is an extract from an article in the Sierra Leone Watchman, giving an account of matters and things in that African colony:

"The manner of recruiting for this regiment, the third West Indian, as it is called, is sometimes very summary. In July, 1842, there arrived in the harbor of Sierra Leone a vessel with one hundred and eighty-four recaptives. They had been obtained, not from slave ships, but from slave factories on the land. They were much pleased, and exhibited enthusiastic joy when the ship came to anchor. They deemed their deliverance at hand. I visited them immediately as they anchored; this was at eleven o'clock A. M. At two P. M. of the same day the governor sent an officer on board, who selected seventy-five or eighty of the most portly and well conditioned, and had them landed and marched directly to the barracks, where they were enlisted in the regiment about to be raised, and in due time will be sent to take in their turn in the West Indians."

TYRANTS THE SAME EVERYWHERE!

In the Old World, British despots have laid violent hands on the Liberator, O'Connell, for vindicating the rights of the oppressed people of Ireland. In Rhode Island, the arbitrary successors of the charter Government of Charles II have thrust Thomas Wilson Dorr into a dungeon, for vindicating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and doing just what King George III prosecribed Hancock and Adams for doing.—*Boston Post.*

ANTIQUITY OF SHAVING THE BEARD.—Mr. Gliddon, the Egyptian traveler, in his lecture on Egypt, before an association in Boston, a few evenings since, stated that Egyptians were the only people of Oriental nations who shaved. With them as with Arabs, the barber was a dentist and jobbing surgeon. There are several paintings in Egypt representing shaving as well as other parts of the barber's functions. The Jews wore their beards, but it is recorded in Genesis, 11, that Joseph when summoned from his dungeon by Pharo, "*shaved himself.*" So that the Bible enables us to carry shaving back to 1300 years B. C., whilst the sculptures in the tombs round the pyramids, prove its universal use in Egypt several centuries before that date.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In a very interesting paper on the Social and Intellectual state of the Colony of Pennsylvania, prior to the year 1843, by Job R Tyson, contained in part of the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, we find the following information:—"In the year 1719, the first newspaper was published in the colony of Pennsylvania, under the title, 'The American Mercury.' The Boston News Letter, undertaken and published in the year 1703, at Boston, by John Campbell, a Scotchman, claims the undeniable distinction of being the first newspaper which appeared in either of the North American Colonies. Though Pennsylvania, which is half a century younger than Massachusetts, must yield this honor to her elder sister, yet the priority is a period of only fifteen years, and at Philadelphia was published the first *daily* newspaper which appeared on the continent. Four years after the commencement of 'The American Mercury,' FRANKLIN appeared, a poor and friendless boy of seventeen, in possession of a trade about half taught, in the streets of Philadelphia."

DORR MEETING IN BOSTON.

An immense meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday evening, to express an opinion as to the unjust imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr. Colonel Joseph Holbrook was called to the chair, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. The resolutions, introduced by Lewis F. Josslyn, were to the effect of the following:

Resolved, That in Thomas W. Dorr we recognize the man who has proved true to the principles he advocated; true to the people who confided in him; true to the constitution he had sworn to support; true to humanity and justice; and, therefore, we feel a spirit of indignation, which we want words to express, towards the tyrants of Rhode Island, who have confined him (before trial) in a cell of the State prison, and on a par with felons.

Resolved, That we hereby offer our sympathies to Thomas W. Dorr, and pledge our support, in all peaceable and lawful ways, to procure his release from the unjust bondage in which the petty tyrants of Rhode Island now hold him.

Spirited addresses were made in the course of the evening by Mr. Wright, Mr. Walter J. Walsh, of the Boston Pilot, and Mr. N. P. Banks, of Waltham.

COLOGNE, Sept. 22.—Lieut. Pelzer, who lately, in consequence of a dispute at a ball, fought a duel with Mr. Haim, a bookseller, and shot him, was sentenced by a Court-martial to be beheaded. The King has commuted this sentence to 15 years' imprisonment in a fortress, and Lieut. Pelzer has accordingly been conveyed to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, as well as the two seconds, who are condemned to ten years' imprisonment. The other two persons implicated in the duel, are said to be sentenced to five and two years' imprisonment. Nodoubt is entertained that the imprisonment of the two seconds, at least, will be considerably abridged.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Amid all the wonderful and unprecedented progress of our Republic, since its origin, hardly anything is comparable to the rapidity with which the *West* has grown in importance, and become filled with population. Not many days since the Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin issued documents calling upon the electors, at the next election, to deposite by ballot their wishes as to resolving themselves into a sovereign state. In the natural progress of events, but a season or two can elapse before this large and beautiful tract of land takes her rank among the stately circle of the twenty-six sisters, adding another to the group. Then as the days speed, again and again will further and more distant commonwealths come out, like stars from amid the darkness, and calmly take their place with their kindred of the South and the East. It is a proud thought this of the progressive grandeur of those wild untravelled and uncultivated regions! Who can tell the potent influence they are to exercise upon the destiny of this land? What groups of empires, retaining the emphatic "*Epluribus Unum*," are they to found! The traveler, as sixty years hence he passes with amazed eye and thought amid the teeming millions of the West, will be baffled to realize, as he looks back to the present time, how scattered and uncouth were the inhabitants! The West! It is indeed a capacious topic for thought: and large must be the mind that can take in even the probability of its greatness to come!

New York Sun.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, there lived at East Windsor, in this State, a farmer of the name of Jacob Munsell, aged 45 years. After the communication by water between this part of the country and Boston was interrupted by the possession of Boston Harbor, by the British fleet, Munsell was offered to employ his teams to transport provisions by land, to aid in the early part of its siege. The English are not exempt from the frailties of universal nature; and pride and vain glory and lustrous pomp, with its ever-attendant train, follow in the train of gold as surely as the lengthening shadows track the decline of light."

Munsell, at 1775, while thus employed, he arrived within a few miles of the camp, at Cambridge, with a large load, drawn by a stout ox team. In a part of the road, which was somewhat rough, and where the travelled path-way was narrow, he met two carriages, in each of which was an American General Officer.—The officer in the forward carriage, when near to Munsell, put his head out of the window, and called to him in an authoritive tone—"*Damn you, get out of the path.*" Munsell immediately retorted—"*Damn you, I won't get out of the path—get out yourself.*" After some other vain attempts to prevail on Munsell to turn out, the officer's carriage turned out, and Munsell kept the path. The other carriage immediately came up, having been within hearing distance of what had passed; and the officer within it put his head out of the window, and said to Munsell—"My friend, the road is bad, and it is very difficult for me to turn out; will you be so good as to turn out and let me pass?" "With my heart sir," said Munsell; "but I won't be dumped out of the path by any man." This last officer was General Washington.

The writer of the foregoing article, having heard the story at the time of the transaction, inquired of Munsell soon after the close of the war, as to the truth of it. He said it was true exactly. His word was entirely to be relied upon.—*Hartford Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3, 1843.

The business of the season opens slowly, and altho' the weather is favorable for all sorts of transactions, and perfect health is established in our community, yet stocks of articles for export are accumulating rapidly, without any considerable movement in the market.—Large quantities of produce are expected from above, should the navigation not close prematurely; and this with the abundant stocks here, accompanied with the low rates of freight, will probably induce early shipments, and give more life to our general business.

Flour—Ohio $4a$4.12½. St. Louis $4,12½a$4,50.
Pork—Mess. $8a$9.50; little demand.
Lard—In bbls 4½a5½c.; kegs 4a6¾. Sales very light, there being but little demand for export.
Whiskey—But few sales making, at 18a19c.
Bacon—Sides 3¼a4: hams 4½a6c.: shoulders 3⅝a3¾. But little doing.
Sugar—About three hundred hhds of the new crop have arrived since Saturday last, most of which has been sold at prices ranging from 4¾ to 5¾c: a very prime article would command more.
Molasses.—New molasses has been sold at 20a22c. There is none in first hands now.
Exchange.—The demand for exchange since our last has been quite brisk, but little comparatively was offering, in consequence of which the rates more especially for northern bills, have again improved. We quote sterling, 5¾a6 per cent premium: New York 60 days 1¾a2¼ per cent dis.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

10½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets,
Allegheny, Dean, Cin.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
*Bridgewater, Clarke, Wheeling,

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

For Arkansas River.

THE fast running steamer EVELINE, Brown Irwin, Master, will depart for Little Rock, Van Buren, Fort Gibson and Port Smith, Arkansas, and all intermediate Landings. For freight or passage apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & CO., No 60, Water street.

N. B. Capt Irwin having commanded steamers on the above River and is well known to the business men on the Arkansas, and can be strongly recommended to the traveling community and shippers as a good, safe, business man. n23

THE AMERICAN PIONEER.—Just received from Cincinnati, 60 vols. of No. 182 of the *American Pioneer*, a monthly periodical, devoted to the truth and and justice of American History, embracing the Indian and general History of our country from the earliest times, for sale at the annual publication price, free of postage. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent nov23. and Com. Merch't. No. 9. Fifth st.

Green Apples.

40 BBLS. good Winter apples, of choice kinds, consisting of Pippins, Penicks, Romanites, Robinsons, R. J. Greens, &c., on hand and for sale by Nov 23. LLOYD & Co. 140 Liberty st.

FOR SALE low for cash or approved exchange, 1 great gross of matches, 20 dozen Allegheny chairs, 100 gross suspender and shirt buttons, 300 dozen all sizes window glass, 12 pounds cotton bags, 100 quarter augers, tin ware, coffee mills, looking glasses, razors and pocket knives, scissors, 3000 English quills, 20 dozen red, black and blue ink, pencils, pens, school books, writing and letter paper, books and stationery.
ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't and Com. Merch't,
n22 No 9, 5th street.

PLACES WANTED SOON.—For several journeymen printers and mechanics, young men and boys in stores, clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers and collectors; for coachmen and hostlers, white and colored waiters and cooks, for several boys and men for town and country, and about 100 laboring men. Also, wanted, places for a number of white and colored chambermaids, wet and dry nurses, and small girls.

Please apply at Harris' Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th street. 621

FREIGHT FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

I WILL receive and ship 30 tons Freight this day
H. DEVINE,
nov 20 U. States Line.

St. Peter's Church at Rome.

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at IRWIN'S LOGE 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.

New Fruits.

RECEIVED this day New Bunch Raisins, of superior quality, in boxes, half boxes and quarter boxes. Also, fresh Figs. LLOYD & CO.
Nov 16. No. 140 Liberty st.

M. EGOLF.....J. HERON FOSTER.
EGOLF & FOSTER,
Western Real Estate Agency,
Third st., next door to the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, renting Houses, collections, &c, &c. Terms moderate. References given on application at the office. n15-tf

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
43, WOOD STREET,

HAVE in store and are receiving—
425 bags Rio Coffee, part strong and green,
50 pkgs Y H and G P Teas,
25 boxes Russel & Robinson's 5's Tobacco,
10 " Burton's 5's "
10 " Thompson's 8's "
5 " Robinson's 16's "
10 " 12's "
5 " superior pound lump "
100 " fresh Malaga Bunch Raisins,
2000 lbs Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes No 1 and 2 mustard,
50 " No 4 chocolate,
25 " ground pepper,
10 kegs " ginger,
5 " " allspice,
5 boxes cocoa,
5 " Rice flour,
2000 lbs *Oak Tanned* Sole Leather,
1000 yards tow linen,
5 bales hops,
All of which they offer, with a general assortment of groceries, dye stuffs and Pittsburgh manufactured goods, on liberal terms. n17

NUMBER FIFTY-NINE,
North West Corner Market and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
PHILIP ROSS

HAS returned from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a very large and beautiful assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Comprising everything that is new and desirable in his line of business.

His goods have been purchased on the most advantageous terms, from the Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers of the East, FOR CASH, and they can and will be sold, as low, if not lower, than goods of the same quality can be afforded by any other establishment in the city.

The early attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. n17-1w

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, seaskit 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.

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—d&w1m.

Lippincott Mills.

THE subscriber having purchased and thoroughly repaired these MILLS, is now manufacturing, and kill keep constantly on hand, a full supply of all the different kinds of Nails, Spikes and Brades, etc.—made from the best quality of Juniata Blooms, and as soon as the necessary additions can be made to the machinery, he will manufacture every description of Bar and Sheet Iron, usually made in this market.
Orders left with S. Cutlibert, at No. 94 First street, near Wood, or at the Mills in the Fifth Ward, will be promptly attended to, JAMES ANDERSON.
sep 29—3m

FOR SALE CHEAP,
Two New and First Rate Steam Engines.

ONE is 20 horse power, 10 inch cylinder, and 4 foot stroke, will be sold with or without boilers. The other engine is 12 horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, one boiler about 22 feet long, 30 inches in diameter. These engines are made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the warehouse of the subscriber at any time.
n8-tf H. DEVINE, U. States Line.

JOHN LE FEVER'S
New & Cheap Stock Establishment,
NO 61, DIAMOND ALLEY
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS

I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country generally, that I have commenced the manufacture of STOCKS, of every variety, form and description, and would solicit merchants and others to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. aug. 19—6m.

AMERICAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
FIFTH ST., NEAR MARKET.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. Frethey and G. G. Frethey having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant, the business will be conducted