thing about her seems so tiny and so cool, and so white, that she sits, as it were, appalled at her own size, hotter in the sense of her own heat, and redder under the apprehension of her own redness. She weeps perspiration, and pathetically wiping her eyes, she seems to exclaim aghast. "What hands are here!" while she vainly endeavors to hide them under her apron.—We say vainly, for they gleam through its whiteness with a lurid glare like the blood-red moon through a mist! But she is a good soul, and praised be her skill and her endurance. Well does she merit all the importance and homage which belong to her station.—She is (spite of Mrs. House keeper's pretensions and assurance) the *grate* woman of the house. With no one does such heavy responsibility rest. No other has more right to be ill-tempered and well paid. Thoroughly well done, as she must needs be, and therefore righteously given, may he whom she favors with a sop in the pan prove worthy of her substantial virtues. The bailiff is the man for her. Let her well-warmed heart be dished up with his broad shoulder, and a central dish of frizzling young cutlets be supplied between them.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

# JAS. BUCHANAN:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

# FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.


# The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.


CONVICT LABOR.—Among the many important matters which will engage the attention of our next Legislature, there is not one perhaps that calls for its more serious attention, than the system of labor adopted in the Penitentiaries of the State. This is a grievance under which the mechanics have long labored, and one that calls for great modification, if not for absolute repeal. It is unnecessary that we should go into a lengthy argument to show how important the trade of every man is to him, and how unjust that it should be destroyed or crippled by any act of government, one of whose objects is to protect him in the exercise of his legitimate business, and to foster the industry and talent of the people. It is unnecessary we should show that the respectability of any branch of business depends on the character of those engaged in it. These facts are so well known and so universally admitted that they need but to be stated to receive the assent of the whole community.

Now, what is the effect of the system of Convict Labor. A man devotes the best and choicest years of his life to acquire a knowledge of a particular business.—Upon that business he relies not only for a livelihood, but for future respectability and standing in society. He imagines that government will not interpose its authority, to prevent him from prosecuting that business successfully, but that he will be allowed the same chance and favor that is extended to others. He has scarcely embarked in it, before government steps in as his competitor under pretext of reforming the convicts in her Penitentiaries. Paying nothing to her workmen she can of course undersell and break down all competitors, and in a short time he finds his business not only ruined, but himself the associate of abanded felons, and the reputation of his trade completely destroyed. Is not such the palpable effect of the present system? It is a matter for consideration, too, if while it reforms one criminal it does not drive into vicious habits and unlawful practices dozens who might have been reputable citizens.

We have not time now to pursue this subject, but will at a future time. We trust, however, that such a modification will be made in the system, as to exempt it from the many objections that are now made to it, and that all further prosecution of those branches in which a large number of the honest citizens are engaged, will at once cease. For such a course we have the example of Ohio to justify us,—if indeed a policy so obviously correct, needs any justification.

WABASH IMPROVEMENT.—The people of Indiana, and other portions of the western country who are interested, have petitioned Congress for the improvement of the Wabash River from the point where the Wabash and Erie canal terminates, to its junction with the Ohio. They think this, it would not only be of immense local benefit, but of great utility to the Government and to the people of a large portion of the union. They think that the lands remaining unsold in the Vincennes, Shawneetown and Palestine districts, would furnish an ample fund, out of which sufficient might be realized to accomplish this desireable object, without embarrassing the United States Treasury. The lands in those districts having been exposed to sale for so many years, the Government could not reasonably expect to realize a greater advantage in any other way than by donating a portion of them to the States of Indiana and Illinois for the purpose of completing what has been already nearly accomplished under the former enlightened legislation of Congress.

The improvement of the western waters is a matter in which the business community of Pittsburgh is much interested, and every man who can render the slightest aid in bringing the matter before Congress should make himself active. We hope that our national Legislators will not only consider the petition of the people of Indiana, but that they will authorise some effectual means of improving those dangerous portions of the Mississippi that every year take from our enterprising boatmen, so many thousands of their hard earnings.

COAST SURVEY.—The Pennsylvanian of the 16th says it is rumored that ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE has been selected by the President to succeed the late Mr. Hassler, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and we have reason to believe that the report is well found ed. The cientific attainments of Prof. Bache, and his peculiar qualifications for the post, are so familiar to the public, that this appointment will no doubt be everywhere received with marked approbation, and we are sure that we speak the opinion of the community in which this gentleman is most intimately known, in saying that a better choice could not have been made. The services of Prof. Bache in promoting the cause of education among us have been unwearied and effective, and while on this account we regret his withdrawal from a field of such important usefulness, still there is reason for congratulation in finding that his abilities will now find employment in a sphere which gives ample scope for the exercise. The Coast Survey is a work of such value and magnitude that it is an honor to be connected with it, and it is a source of gratification to the citizens of Philadelphia, that one of their own number has been called upon to direct its operations, especially when they are satisfied that the task will be fulfilled in a way calculated to do honor to the scientific character of the country.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.—We see it stated that the Anti Corn Law League of England send out from their establishment in London *a ton of pamphlets* every month.

ROBBERY OF POMROY'S EXPRESS.—The New York Tribune says that the Robbery of Pomroy's Express Trunk remains in mystery; but Mr Copp, the conductor, in whose charge the trunk was placed, arrived in the City last evening, and it is presumed some clue will soon be given to the affair. The amount of money contained in the trunk was very large. Amount $40,000 in bills from the Albany Banks, $26,000 of which were consigned to Drew, Robinson & Co. of Wall street There were also about $60,000 in bills of the Union Bank of this City, which had been sent to Albany to be countersigned at the Comptroller's Office, and about $160,000 in drafts and checks. Copp says he left the trunk on board the steamboat, on deck, when he left the boat! It was the first time he ever went to the office without his money trunk.

A reward of three thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the trunk.

LOOK OUT FOR TURKIES.—The Boston Transcript says "a family of six persons, in this vicinity, having recently partaken of a delicious and apparently healthy turkey, were all seized during the succeeding night with violent commotions of the bowels and the usual troublesome effects of a dose of cathartic medicine, which continued two days, accompanied with intolerable headach, chills, and weakness of the eyes. It is presumed that the animal had been fattened upon some deleterious food, which had poisened his substance. The family have recovered, yet as the disease may exist to a more alarming extent in other households, it seems worthy of notice." This caution may tend to make turkies cheap for Thanksgiving.

☞ The New York Sun says that the sum of $2000 was collected at the dinner of the Hebrew Benevolent Society on Thanksgiving Day—a very liberal collection independent of the yearly dues. The Jews and Quakers, we believe, take care of their own poor, and do not allow them to depend on public charity. With the Jews it is a link in that chain which has almost miraculously kept them together since their expulsion from the Holy Land.

THE INFLUENZA is very prevalent in Newburyport Mass. A writer in the Newburyport Herald has made a comparison of the aqueous vapor daily evaporated from the lungs of an adult during the months of October and November. From an examination of the mean dew points these months it would appear that for November, the excess of daily evaporation, was about three ounces avoirdupois about the mean daily evaporation for October.—Thus far in December, it has not amounted to so much as in November by about three drachms daily.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DAYTON.—We learn from the Miamian, that the Woolen Manufacturing establishment of Messrs. D. M. & G J. Curtiss, at Dayton, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, A. M. there being so much oil necessary, about the machinery, and the floor saturated with it, that every thing was consumed. So rapidly was the whole mass enveloped in flames, that they did not even succeed in saving the books or notes. The loss of the property is estimated at $3.500.—There was also supposed to be about $1,000 worth of country customers work destroyed.

EXPLOSION OF SAEAM BOILERS.—One of the commissioners appointed by Congress to test the inventions for preventing the explosion of Steam Boilers, denies through the Washington Spectator, that they have given the preference to Mrjor RAUB's invention, and states that they have abstained from every expression of opinion, even to each other, waiting until all the recorded observations shall have been duly compared and weighed, when they will make up a final judgment on the subject.

PORK BUSINESS IN INDIANA.—The Wabash Courier, Terra-haute, remarks that the season for Hog killing had fairly opened at that place—several fine droves had been brought to town, and between 2000 and 3000 slaughtered during the week ending 9th inst. The present price is $2.00 per hundred for hogs weighing two hundred pounds and upwards.

☞ The Worcester Palladium of the 11th says—"A convention for re-organizing the human family, correcting the abuses that have been creeping into it for six thousand years, and preparing it for a new and better start on the march of existence, is in session today at our town hall."

WHIG SONGS.—The coon poets are at work doing up songs for the next campaign. The following is a verse from one of their latest publications; we heard it sung yesterday to the air of the "*Boyne Water:*"

"Young Henry Clay to the mill has gone,
By the road-side you'll find him;
The corn bag, white, he is perched upon,
*And his shirt tail streams behind him!*"

GEORGIA—THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.—The Federal Union and the Augusta Constitutionalist, the two leading Democratic papers of Georgia friendly to Mr Calhoun, are against the district system.

A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE.—Mr Clay has been invited to visit the State of North Carolina. He has accepted the invitation, and has marked out his route as follows: first he will go South to New Orleans, and passing thence through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, will reach North Carolina. Mr Clay takes a very long route to accomplish a very short journey.

DISCOVERY IN MEXICO.—A discovery has transpired that will gratify the antiquarian and the philosopher. A letter has been received from the sub prefect of Trotilian, in the department of Oajaca, announcing the discovery of the ruins of a former city near Oajaca. These ruins are situated in a valley called las Juntas, in the environs of the village of Quiotefec.

☞ The New Orleans 2d Municipality has appropriated $1000 for a full length portrait of Gen. Jackson, as he appeared while that city was beleaguered by the British army.

MISSOURI.—The whole debt of the State of Missouri is less than six hundred thousand dollars.

A GOLD DOLLAR.—The propostion to issue a Gold Dollar coin from the United States mint meets with universal approbation. Such a piece of money would be of vast utility to the people, and we have no doubt but Congress will cheerfully order its coinage. We quote the following:—

"Some papers make mention of a proposition to to coin Gold Dollars, and state the fact that in Mexico gold coins, of the value of a sixteenth part of a doubloon (a little less than a dollar) are in circulation.—The thought is worthy of mature reflection. Gold coins, worth a dollar, and called pezetti, circulate in Italy, and we here make free use of the gold dollars issued by the private mint of the late Mr. Bechtler, in Rutherford County, North Carolina" —*Columbia (S C) Citron.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 6.

SUGAR—Active from 4½a5¾.

MOLASSES—Demand improved—21 to 22c.

FLOUR—Quite light receipts, Ohio $4,25a$4,37½.

WHISKEY—Had advanced—rectified 21a21½c per gallon.

COFFEE—Heavy stock—demand limited. Rio from 7a7½c. Havana good to prime, 7½a7¾c.

SHUNK IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—The democrats of Philadelphia held a great meeting at Germantown which was attended by the democracy in large numbers from all parts of the county. After the reading of a very able preamble, in which all the questions that will arise in the next Gubernatorial contest were considered, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved,* That we recommend to our democratic fellow citizens, the selection of FRANCIS R SHUNK, as the candidate of the party—

*Because:* In all the relations of life, as a dutiful son, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a kind neighbor, and a sincere christian, he enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him, and the purity of his moral character is far beyond the reach of envy and malevolence.

*Because:* In discharging the duties of every office he has held, he has displayed a degree of industry and ability which ranks him high on the roll of our Statesmen, and which has established a character for incorruptible hogesty, as extensive as the boundaries of the Commonwealth and as permanent and unassailable as the fame of the great and good Soldier, under whose auspices he first imbibed his democratic principles.

*Because:* Having successively served as Clerk of the House of Representatives, Clerk of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Superintendent of the Common Schools, and Secretary of State, none better than himself understands the operation and details of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government: none is more conversant with the resources and the local interests of the various sections of Pennsylvania.

*Because:* He not only professed devotion to our Republican Institutions, but in the last war, when the British invaded our soil, he gave practical evidence of his love of country, by marching to Baltimore as a volunteer, in defence of the liberties we enjoy.

*Because:* He is literally one of the people. Having in his youth maintained and educated himself by the sweat of his brow, and through the energy of a strong mind, untiring industry, a great aptitude for business, and the practice of all the social virtues, he rose from the humble condition of the laborer in the field, to the high station of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

*Because:* He is equally conversant with the English and German languages, and is familiarly acquainted with a vast number of our citizens, whose confidence he enjoys in a pre-eminent degree. And finally,

*Because:* Unconnected with any party divisions—strong in the rectitude of his political principles, and the integrity of his moral character, he will, if nominated by the State Convention, be certainly elected by an immense majority, and thus, not only redeem the honor of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, but secure the Electoral vote of the State to the democratic nominees for President and Vice President.

## OSAGE RIVER.

This stream is one of the tributaries of the Missouri River, with which it unites about twelve miles below Jefferson city. The people residing in the valley of the Osage are endeavoring to obtain an appropriation for its improvement. It has been carefully surveyed and examined from Osceola to its mouth, a distance of 230 miles. The cost of making all the necessary improvements for the distance, is estimated by the Chief Engineer at $204,000—and a confident opinion expressed by him, that the improvement can be made for that sum. The river is navigable much further—indeed into the Indian country, beyond the limits of Missouri, but it is not proposed to improve it, for some time to come, beyond Osceola. Fifteen counties lie in whole or in part in the valley of the Osage river.—The tract of country lying within that valley, and drained by the waters of the Osage, is estimated by the Chief Engineer at 18,000 square miles. Allowing 400 square miles to a county, which is the amount of territory required by the constitution, and the valley of the Osage will make 45 counties. It is a tract of country larger than any of 8 states of the Union; is double the size of any one of 5 states—nearly four times as large as any one of three states—eight times the size of either of two, and about fourteen times the size of one state. The improvement of the Osage would occasion an emigration to the Osage valley, a large portion of which, would, in all probability, go to the other new states—to our organized territories—to Oregon, Texas or California. The mildness of the climate and shortness of the winters—the fertility of the soil—the intermixture of prairie and woodland—the springs which abound—the water power—the navigation—the immense deposites of iron ore, near navigation, water power and coal—the extensive deposites of lead ore, bituminous and canal coal—the general health and beauty of the valley of the Osage—would insure, upon improvement of the river, an immediate emigration.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 7th inst., the House of Representatives of South Carolina adopted the following additional clause to the Constitution, which was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

"The General Assembly, except in cases of actual or threatened invasion, shall not have authority at any one session to borrow money, or pledge the faith of the State, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, unless a bill to authorize the same shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives and three times in the Senate, and agreed on on the second and third readings thereof by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation."

On the following day a preamble and resolutions, respecting the anexation of Texas to the United States were introduced, in the House, by Mr. J. W. Walker. They contended that Texas, having been embraced in the Territory of Louisiana, as ceded by France in 1803, is now an integral part of the United States: and that consequently the treaty, ceding said territory to Spain, and signed at Washington on the 22d of February, 1819, was null and void, it being in violation, as well of a previous treaty, as of the Constitution of the United States, from which the Federal Government derives no authority to cede any part of the Union or the people to any foreign government whatsever: they also contend that the recognition of the independence of Texas merely recognizes the fact that Mexico had no longer any power *de facto* to reduce Texas to her sovereignty, without injuring, in any respect, her previous rights; and further, that to render full indemnification to Mexico, in case of the annexation of Texas to the United States, it is the duty of the latter power, for the transfer of Spain under the treaty of 1819, without constitutional authority. The resolutions were referred to the committee on Federal Relations and ordered to be printed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## FROM NAUVOO.

Nauvoo is getting to be a great place, and the doings of these "Saints of the Latter Days," who constitute a little republic among themselves, are becoming quite as interesting as those of foreign governments and principalities. Prophet Joe possesses more power than many of the crowned heads of Europe, for, while their subjects are always kicking authority, his people are ready to obey all his recommendations, and carry out cheerfully his plans.

We see by a late number of the "Times and Seasons," that the question who shall be President is being agitated in that community, as one of no small importance to them. The editor does not commit himself in favor of either of the prominent candidates, Van Buren Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Cass or Scott, but he thinks the subject is one which is well worthy the attention of the brethren at home and abroad.

The State of Missouri has turned a deaf ear to their petition for redress—Congress has done the same thing, referring them to Missouri, and now they think it time to fix upon a man for President who will be most likely to redress their grievances. The editor says—We not only give our own voices, but, but use our influence to obtain others, and if the voice of suffering innocence will not sufficiently arouse the rulers of our nation to investigate our case, perhaps a vote from fifty to one hundred thousand may rouse them from their lethargy." Here is a new element in the political field, which the manœuvering politicians who are looking for success, will have to keep their eyes open. Joe himself may possibly become a candidate, and outstrip them all.

☞ Tobacco in considerable quantity is grown on Connecticut river. The product per acre is very large, and the price is high. A ton and a half per acre is no uncommon yield.

DR. LARDNER is delivering Sunday Lectures in Philadelphia, designed to shew that modern discoveries in Astronomy, &c., demonstrate the existence of the Deity.

## INDIA.

It would seem that the family quarrels of some of the native princes in India are likely to enrich England with another province in that hapless country. Intrigue and money do more for Great Britain in that region than her arms.

At Lahore, on the 15th September, the Maharajah Shere Singh was slain, with his son Purtab Singh, and all the members of his immediate family, at the instigation of Dhyan Singh, his minister; and a child had been placed on the throne. It may be remembered that our old ally, Runjeet Singh, died in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son Kurruck. On the death of Kurruck, his son, Nao Nehal Singh, succeeded; but he was killed at his father's funeral. The throne was usurped by Shere Singh, who claimed to be a son of Runjeet; but he was generally considered illegitimate, as his mother gave birth to him during so protracted an absence of Runjeet, that his paternity was more than doubtful. Shere Singh was addicted to intemperance; and, recently, after a quarrel with his minister, Dhyan Singh, he somewhat humbled himself in seeking a reconciliation, and endured the further humiliation of a lecture on his habitual vice, which he promised to reform. Latterly Dhyan had been observed to be very downcast; and it is supposed that he was jealous of the favor shown to General Ventura, an European officer in the Maharajah's service. With this preliminary explanation, we borrow from the Delhi Gazette the more cicumstantial account of the murder of Shere Singh, and the subsequent occurrences:

"This event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about a mile and a half from the palace, at half-past nine o'clock, on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Fakeer Azeez-ood-deen and Dhyan Singh; and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Singh to execute it. Sirdars Golab Singh, Lena Singh, (Majeeteea,) and Sochet Singh, were also concerned. Dhyan Singh made the arrangement, by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet Singh's troops, which the Maharajah said he would do the following morning; and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground, he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen, purposely placed to attract attention; when Ajeet Singh became saucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, he (Ajeet Singh) shot Shere Singh through the head—the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer but, being opposed by a powerful body of troops, were defeated. Ajeet Singh cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and, on entering the town, met Prince Purtaub Singh's suwaris, which was immediately attacked, and the Prince killed. The palace was taken, and Dhulleep Singh (the only remaining son of Runjeet Singh, a lad ten years old) proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open, and the troops received their arrears of pay. Every child, and all of Shere Singh's and Prince Purtaub's wives were then brought out and murdered; among the rest, one of Shere Singh's sons, only born the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghauts, and all the opposite party) except Ventura, who escaped) were made prisoners.

'Ajeet Singh, after having killed Shere Singh, was returning to the fort, and met Dhyan Singh. He told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return, he got into Dhyan Singh's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort Ajeet Singh stabbed Dhyan Singh, and sent his body to his brother, Soobet Singh, and his son, Heera Singh. These two individuals surrounded the city with their troops. The people inside continued plundering all night.

"In the morning, (16th) Heera Singh, having entered the fort, seized Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh, and others; and having put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain and threw their bodies into the bazaar. Dhulleep Singh has been put on the guddee, and Heera Singh made Vuzeer. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides."

The population of the territory subject to the Maharajah is estimated at 4,000,000, its revenue at £2,000,000 or £2,500,000 sterling with £40,000,000 accumulated in the treasury! The new outbreak, of course, excites the greatest interest in India, and the "annexation" of the territory is already discussed. Lord Ellenborough had ordered an "army of exercise" to assemble on the banks of the Jumna, for what object was not very apparent, but certainly say his enemies, it could not have been in anticipation of these events, though the preparation is opportune. It was supposed that Lord Ellenborough, who was still at Barrackpore, would repair to the northwest, to be near the scene of disorder.

## THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The following excellent remarks on this subject, published in a small pamphlet some time since, we believe are from the pen of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen. We have seldom seen so much sound argument in so few lines, and every reader must perceive and acknowledge their force.—*Herald.*

"If there were no such thing as a debtor in society what a load of anxiety would be taken from men' shoulders and what thousands of dollars saved, in lawyers fees! Who can estimate the days of feverish anxiety, the nights of sleeplessness, which occur between the making and the meeting of pecuniary engagements? or who can calculate the millions that have slipped into lawyer's purses, to pay for arranging (after years of "glorious uncertainty") what would have required no arrangement at all, but for our system of credit. What enables the speculator to spend what he never possessed, and to acquire habits which he cannot gratify? A rotten system of credit. What renders necessary more that half the laws in our statutet books, and more than half the pleadings in our Cours Houses? A legalized system of credit.

You have seen the counting house filled with ponderous folios. You have seen the clerk grow pale behind the huge leger. You have seen the Sheriff hieing on his way, his pocket-book stuffed with writs, and his countenance clothed with brief authority. You have seen executions levied, and the cabin, never well furnished, stripped of its last bedstead. You have visited the debtor's cell, and heard the sigh of its inmate.—But you may not have reflected, that each and all of these exhibitions originate in a demoralizing system of credit.

Commercial speculation would, to be sure be sadly cramped, if there was no such such thing as credit.—True and it wants cramping.

Men who now live and grow rich by a sort of *hocus pocus* transfer of the fruits of others industry, would have to make a living by honest labor. No great harm in that.

Young men starting in business might have to creep before they walk or run.—"Slow and sure is a good proverb.

Farmers could eat and drink a large farm in a couple of years, without knowing what they were about.—And when men do such things, better they should do them with their eyes open.

When a youth sees a spirited horse, or a young lady a handsome shawl, the first question would be, "Can I pay for it?" and not "isn't it pretty!"

WESTERN MAILS.—The following letter will explain the difficulty which exists in mail transportation in the west:

POST OFFICE, TUSCALOSA, ALA., December 3, 1843.

SIR: I have thought it advisable not to forward the mail for Columbus, Miss., having seen several persons who have returned from that direction, and it is *wholly impracticable for the coach to get along*—nor can the mail be packed on horse without getting the entire mail matter thoroughly wet. I am also satisfied no portion would reach even the first office dry; and there is some danger of losing the entire mail matter in crossing the two Lubbubs, as both will be to swim a considerable distance.

It has been raining for a week, and the Warrior river has risen some fifty or seventy feet, causing great destruction among our cotton plantations. The failures will continue for a week at least. By reference to my report of arrivals and departures of the mails, you will come to the same conclusion at which I have.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. MARRAST, P. M.

DEATH OF MR. GOLDSBOROUGH.—Mr. Oldschool in a private letter mentions to us that Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq, head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, died on Thursday.

Mr Goldsborough was one of the oldest officers of the Government, having held office in the Navy Department before Washington city was made the seat of Government. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and he will be missed by those who were wont to depend on his long experience for information in the Department. *United States Gazette.*

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 18th, 1843.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade, held this evening, the following Report, prepared by a committee of the Board was approved, the same with the memorial, which accompanied, were ordered to be published in the city papers.

J. HARPER,
Clerk of the Directors.

## REPORT.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Aqueduct across the Allegheny river connecting the Pennsylvania Canal with this city, respectfully Report.

That they have had the matter under consideration, and given to it the attention it deserves, and have arrived at the following conclusion: That the structure of the Aqueduct without rebuilding or very considerable repairs will not be fit, or safe, for the passage of the freight and packet boats next season—that the Canal Commissioners from their own shewing, have not at their disposal the necessary funds to put it in order for business; and that in the absence of this channel of communication, the trade of our public works will have to seek a depot and outlet in some other, and less convenient place, than our city. In view of these facts, and in order to show the importance of this matter, it is only necessary to suggest that in the event of the business depot of the canal being forced to the other side of the river next season, it will subject every ton of freight from the East for this city and the west, to a tax of at least 25cts. for bridge toll and drayage, and that it will impose the same burthen on every ton of produce going East as well as on all articles of merchandise and Pittsburgh manufacture, sold to the interior of our State and passing Eastward by our canal. Every barrel of salt, coming into our city, will be subjected to this tax to the rate of at least 5 cents per barrel, and the same will be the fact with regard to BLOOMS, marketing &c. Thus it will be seen that in addition to imposing burthens on our own citizens, it will be adding another clog to our State improvements, and throwing an influence in favor of the rival routes on either side of us. In view of these and other circumstances your Committee would respectfully recommend, that application be made to the Legislature by petition and otherwise for an immediate appropriation, sufficient to enable the Canal Commissioners to put the Aqueduct in readiness for the spring trade; and we herewith submit a petition to be circulated and signed for that purpose. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. CARUTHERS,
FA. LORENZ,
JAMES MAY,
R. W. POINDEXTER.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

The Petition of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, in said Commonwealth, respectfully represents that the Aqueduct across the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, by which the Pennsylvania Canal is connected with the city, has become so much impaired as to be no longer safe for the passage of freight or packet boats, without very considerable repairs, or entire re-building. That it is a matter of much importance to the trade on the Pennsylvania Improvements that this structure should not be suffered to go down, or be out of service on the opening of the spring business; as in such an event the whole tonnage of the Canal, both East and West, would be taxed at least 25 cents per ton for drayage and bridge tolls alone; an amount which on the business of the first two months of the season would reach some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and would be throwing just that much influence in favor of the rival routes on either side of us. Your petitioners would therefore respectfully pray your honorable bodies, to make an immediate appropriation of such an amount as will enable the Canal Commissioners to have this important link in the chain of our improvements in readiness for the spring business. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

L. S. Witness the Seal of the Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, this 18th day of December, 1843.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
President.

Attest: JOHN SHIPTON, Secretary.

## STUMPING IT.

A letter from Washington gives the outline of a speech delivered by Mr McConnell, Member of Congress from Alabama. His competitor was a whig and an unmarried man. McConnell in reply to him said: "I grant," "that my friend is a fine looking man, just forty, and not yet married—look at him, ladies, and I assure you I do him no discredit.—But I do say, men must be judged according to their acts—a fine looking man just forty, and not yet married? Look at that picture," pointing down upon his competitor, "and now look at this!"—(Here the speaker drew himself to his full length, and running both hands through his fine bushy head, gazed around and around on the audience, and continued) 'I am. I think, a pretty considerable good looking man for my age and inches, and I have got one of the prettiest little wives, a strait and strict member of the Methodist persuasion, that this or any other country ever produced. And why did I get her? Because I possessed that passion which my more polished friend rubbed out years ago—yes, years ago—nine hundred and sixty moons have shone upon him, and yet unmarried? When I discovered that the the-bye, was a good old fellow, although a whig—like a man I entered beneath the roof of her parents, and like a man I bore her upon my shoulder from the house to the bridal altar, chased by dogs, howling and barking, and biting to the very portals of the Church. A happy wife, three little McCornells, and an easy conscience, are the fruits of the tender passion as I possessed it.—If he can say as much, Felix Grundy McConnell backs out from the canvass—if not, let him forever hold his peace." My informant says, that nothing could have been more effective—the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs in ecstacy of delight—the men shouted and stamped as men never stamped before—and the country gave the eccentric McConnell an overwhelming majority.

## THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

The London Mechanics' Magazine for October, 1843 says:

"Another trial of the atmospheric railway, which is now nearly completed between Dublin and Dalkey, on the plan of Messrs Clegg and Samuda, took place last week, when the results obtained were even more surprising than before.

We have seen a letter from a gentlemen who was present, who states that the speed attained was full sixty miles an hour, and that all the parts of the machinery worked with great exactness. It would seem as if we might now almost venture to pronounce the days of steam railway is numbered. A speed of a mile a minute, as great a stride beyond the present railway speed, as that was beyond the stage coach rate of twenty years ago.

CONNECTICUT CLOCKS.—The value of the clocks made in Connecticut amounts to one million of dollars annually. The are sent to England, the north of Europe, India and China. One firm, since 1841, has sold in England 40,000 clocks. Last year there were about 500,000 manufactured. The Germans and Dutch have been celebrated for their skill in making wooden clocks, but the Yankees bid fair to drive them out of the British market. However, their manufacture was set down only at about 70,000 annually, a year or two ago.

☞ The St. Augustine News of the 2nd inst., announces the arrival at that place of fifty-two settlers, most of them from the neighborhood of Augusta, in Georgia, and destined for Indian River and St. Lucie, for which places they had departed from St. Augustine all in good health and spirits.