

concerning the State's foreign office under the Government of the United States. This elevated office to which you were appointed, is filled by one who is capable, energetic, and patriotic, and who will administer to the high duties of the office with the same fidelity and devotion as the whole people of the United States have ever displayed in religious, social, benevolent, or literary associations.

Entertaining these views, I have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest rapidly distant from me, in other parts of the Union, between men and nations. While these views remain unexpressed, I must reserve my determination. If I judge, you gentlemen, will point to the position in the Federal Constitution which can be legitimately made operative upon the subject in question, I will subscribe promptly to comply with your request. In the mean time, in declining it, I hope you will consider me as not wanting in respect to you, and to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of proposing an alien ingredient with a question already sufficiently complex, and also from a sense of personal independence, and with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.  
Messrs. James Watson, Noble Butler, James H. Thompson.

Letter to Mr. Clay.  
LANCASTER, November 14, 1843.

Dear Sir: A large majority of the Antislavery party of Pennsylvania admire your political character, and appreciate your public services. They think you are those great leading measures of national policy which you have long ably and successfully advocated. They have been requested by several respectable gentlemen (members of the Antislavery Society) to ask you in what relation you stand to the institution of Treasonary.

I am, sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. C. RIGBART.

Mr. Clay's Answer.  
CHICAGO, 20th Nov., 1843.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your letter, requesting me, in the instance of several respectable gentlemen of the Antislavery party in Pennsylvania, to state what are my existing relations to Treasonary. I never did, and never do, profess to represent the public at all, on any subject, and especially upon one which, according to my humble apprehension, is not necessarily connected with the administration of the Government, but the respectful terms which you have been pleased to address me, and the considerations which I present you to be satisfied, entitle you to a frank and full answer to the enquiry contained in your letter and I have the pleasure of accordingly remaining as an honest and youthful curiosity, and a social disposition. But I never had any taste, or was much skilled in the mysteries of the office. All the professional objects of the institution, as developed to me, (and I know no other), were charitable and benevolent. I never did, and never do, profess to represent any obligations whatsoever, incompatible with my duty to my country or to society. I have always regarded the constitution and laws of the land as supreme; and my obligations and duties to my country as paramount to all earthly obligations and duties. Officially, as a member of the Antislavery Society, upwards of nineteen years ago, has been published, and I have not since been a member of any lodge, nor held an office, place, or appointment of any kind, or any degree whatsoever, in any of the lodges, or supported any man for any civil, military, or other appointment under Government, because it was a Mason, nor against me because he was not a Mason. In 1825, I voted for Mr. Adams for President of the United States, although, as I have understood, he was not a Mason; and against General Andrew Jackson, notwithstanding he was a distinguished member of the order, but it is proper to state, that I was not at all influenced by that fact in my vote. I have determined political opponents in Kentucky are Masons who were not lately held, according to the newspapers, eminent station in the lodge.

Such is a faithful account of my relations to Masonry—an institution which has comprised some of the most eminent men of the country, and of living. I presume that the experience of many men has been my own—that, as we advance in life, we cease to take any interest in attending any meetings, or in the observance of the laws of obedience to its laws, of acknowledgment of its paramount obligation, and of devotion to its free institutions, which are, in my mind, most dear and cordially concur.

I am your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.  
E. C. RIGBART, Esq.

FROM BERNARD AYES AND MONTEVIDEO.—The Brig Brigadier, and the bark Montevideo, arrived last night, the former from Montevideo, and the latter from Buenos Ayres.

From Montevideo we learn that the war continued without intermission. The British, an English privateer, at that place, says:

"We are credibly informed that communications have been received from the Government of Aberdeen, which intimate clearly that no further measures whatever will be resorted to by England, either to return the liberties of General Lopez, against the Republic of the Uruguay, or to protect the lives and interests of British subjects which are equally exposed to the ravages of the war, and the independence and liberty of this Republic."

The Buenos Ayres blockade went into effect at Montevideo on the 16th October.

A violent S. E. gale took place in the River Plate, between the 8th and 10th of October. At Buenos Ayres many vessels were wrecked, among them the ship *Arcton* of New York, schooner *Jersey*, do., and brig *Arcton* of Boston. All of them will be lost.

The Buenos Ayres school of war failed, among them her anchors, and her officers and crew, numbering more than 20, were all lost.

QUEEN THEORY OF THE FORMER DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.—The Astronomer, a title which inhabits the part of America called Mexico, supposed that four successive revolutions had at different epochs destroyed mankind. These epochs were called ages of sun. The first was called the Age of the Earth, which took place 2000 years after the creation of the world, in which the giants, who had then dominion over the earth, were destroyed by famine, and those who escaped from this scourge were devoured by tigers.

The second was called the Age of Fire, and happened 4300 years after the preceding one, at which epoch the world was destroyed by fire, and as the birds only could escape the general conflagration, men were changed into birds. A man and a woman were however saved in a cave. The third epoch, called the Age of Wind, took place 4010 years after the Age of Fire. In this revolution the world was destroyed by violent hurricanes, and the few men who escaped were changed into insects. The fourth epoch, the Age of Water, happened 4000 years after the preceding one, a universal deluge occurred, in which all men were changed into fishes, except a man and woman. This privileged pair was saved in the hollow ark, where the children of this couple were all born dead, and were taught to speak by a dove; but every child learned a different language.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.  
Lieut. Bassett, of the Russian Navy, (it is said), has made an important discovery. He finds in the sea a kind of metal at the bottom of the sea or in the water, by means of galvanic piles of the two metals, where they are brought close together, without coming into metallic contact. When the inferior element of these metallic touches, it puts them into communication, and establishes a galvanic current in the conductors, the existence of which is made manifest to the observer by the declination of a compass placed under one of the threads. When this is ascertained it is easy, by means of a needle which can be slid down to the point indicated, to tell whether the metal is iron.

THE SCOTCH CROW.—Letters published in the *Franklin* (Atholpa) Flatters Banner, represent the prospect of the crop to be quite unprosperous. In that part of the State, the corn, a considerable extent has flowered and gone to seed, a very rare occurrence

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, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.

WARD MEETINGS.—Meetings were held in several wards on Saturday evening, at which the following tickets were nominated:

FIRST WARD MEETING.  
Select Council—John B. Wardan.  
Common Council—John Nicholson, R. C. Townsend, M. Stoddard, William Eckhardt.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Dr. H. D. Sellers, Scudder Hart, Judge—Anthony Beelin.  
Inspector—J. W. Durrell.  
Delegates to nominate a candidate for Mayor—J. W. Durrell, John McFarland, James Anderson, F. Nicholson, James Irwin.

SECOND WARD.  
Select Council—William Bryant.  
Common Council—W. S. Magraw, J. W. Burbridge, Jackson Duncan, William Phillips, Samuel Snowden.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Geo. W. Layman and—Constable—John Heering.  
Assessor—James McElroy.  
Inspector—A. Banford.

THIRD WARD.  
Select Council—Thomas Hamilton.  
Common Council—Matthew Patrick, J. Kelly, Thomas O'Neil, John Quinn, Robert Paul.  
School Directors—Andrew Gony, J. McClaren.

FOURTH WARD.  
Select Council—J. M. Benney.  
Common Council—John Anderson, J. W. Davitt, John McGill, John W. Blair, D. S. Smith.  
School Directors—James Cassidy, Chambers McKibben.

FIFTH WARD.  
Common Council—James Blakey, Wm. Baden, Myers, Andrew Scott, S. H. Woodward.  
School Directors—George Hamilton, Wm. Day, Assessor—John A. Parkison.

SIXTH WARD.  
Inspector—William Wilson.  
It was resolved by the meeting that they would not appoint delegates to a Convention to nominate a speaker candidate for Mayor, leaving the citizens to vote for whom they please for that office.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will convene tomorrow week. During the present week many of the members will be sending their way towards the state capital. Major James R. Snowden, of Young Co., Mr. McCaslin, of Greene, and William P. Shattuck, Esq., of Crawford, have reached our city on their way to Harrisburgh.

Who are the friends of the Tariff?—The supporters of Clay in this and other manufacturing cities, have ever and over again asserted, that Mr. Clay was peculiarly the Tariff candidate, and that his democratic opponents and their friends were hostile to that measure. We have, on several occasions, exposed this falsehood; and while we deprecated the attempt to make the Tariff a party question, we have shown that of the gentlemen who sit before the democratic party for the Presidential nomination, are as sincerely attached to that measure as Mr. Clay. In corroboration of our assertion, we take pleasure in giving the testimony of *Horace Greeley*, who, beyond all question, is the most able and influential wing editor in the Union—he is the Agamemnon of that party. In one of his letters from Washington, to the *New York Tribune*, he says:—"Mr. HURT, of S. C., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the present Tariff, and enacting instead one based strictly on Revenue principles, the average being 20 per cent. Objection being made to the introduction of this resolution at present, (petitions being in order) Mr. HURT moved the suspension of the Rule, and on this question the Yeas and Nays were demanded and ordered: Yeas, seventy-seven; Nays, one hundred and ten; nearly all the Van Buren Members from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, as well as those from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, voting against suspending the Rule, and thus indirectly in favor of sustaining the present Tariff. Messrs. Beardsley, C. J. Ingersoll, Wilkins, and R. D. Davis—all the Northern Van Buren leaders—voted against Mr. HURT and in favor of the Tariff."

"DARE" ESCAPE.—At New Orleans, on the 7th inst., a bear broke loose from his confinement, and being followed in his attempt to get into a large dwelling, rushed along the street, frightening every body. At length he caught a little girl in his mouth, and was carrying her when he was attacked by some men with bludgeons and axes. Finally, he got into a yard where his career was ended by a discharge of guns and rifles. That was truly a bare escape for the child.

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ARRIVAL OF THE  
STEAM SHIP.  
**HIBERNIA.**  
SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Hibernia*, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at her wharf, at East Boston, Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, bringing a large number of passengers from Europe. She experienced very rough weather, and storms off the coast. She made her passage, however, in safety, and arrived at her destination on Saturday morning.

It will be seen that Gen. Duff Green has arrived in the *Hibernia*. The distinguished British Gen. Hewitt, who sailed from Boston on the 16th ult., and from Halifax on the 19th, arrived out on an early hour on Thursday, having sailed from Halifax on the 15th. He is accompanied by his wife and children, and is in high spirits, and in high character for speed and regularity.

Trade has been dull, but business had revived a little just on the departure of the steamer. The stock of cotton in Liverpool at present is heavy, 450,000 bales against 230,000 in the corresponding period of last year, which leaves an excess of 220,000. It is said his manner of effecting this trade in business was by buying bills of lading, representing that he had shipped such an amount of produce to the lower or eastern markets, which he would exhibit to moneyed men, and on which he would obtain cash advances. What disclosures had been made rendered it certain that he is gone, and with him the capital of our best houses. More will be known in a short time.

Fires in Baltimore in 1818.—The Republican says:—"The number of fires which have occurred in our city during the year ending on the 6th inst., have been as follows: The number of alarms 302; of these there has been 154 fires, 82 false alarms. The number were produced by the following causes: The former 175, negligence 50, accident 50, and unknown 50."

AS ARMY OF 1819.—The *New Castle, Indiana*, Courier says that the British Brigadier General Sir James Arden, had been satisfactorily arranged between the American and the representative of Mexico at the Court of St. James.

IRELAND.—The state trials have been adjourned until the 15th January, and O'Connell has retired for a few days to his residence at the *Wentworth*. He is to take Liverpool on his way to the "far west," where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr. W. S. O'Connell, one of the most prominent of the country's agitators, and who is to be the guest of the agitator.

REPORTS are in circulation that the trial will be abandoned, not once but frequently, in this—no legal authority, or as an opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel is said to be saving the prosecution time over which the trials will extend, several months, probably, and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, in respect to a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation.

INCREASE of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission which will convene its sittings in Dublin immediately, to inquire into, and sift the workings of the land and tenancy question, is in its appointment a proof that the government means to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances. It is clear, too, from the fact that they have been put off by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, that the government would not have graduated the trial, if it had not been so determined to do so.

But they have refused, and great glory is to them and O'Connell therefore. Every thing shows that the trial will be abandoned, not once but frequently, in this—no legal authority, or as an opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel is said to be saving the prosecution time over which the trials will extend, several months, probably, and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, in respect to a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation.

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