rents who doted on me, and who, their means being limited, found it exceedingly difficult to secure for me such an education as they, in their parental fondness, considered suited to my natural gifts. I had, moreover, an only sister, with whom I divided their love, and for whose accomplishments, in connection with my own studies, they deprived themselves not only of all the luxuries, but many of the necessaries of life. We grew up together in tenderness and affection, until I reached my seventeenth year—when, in the space of a fortnight, both father and mother were summoned to another, and, doubtless, a brighter world. My father was a mechanician, with feeble constitution; and had toiled beyond his physical powers. He was seized by a prevailing malady, and although he lingered but a few weeks, the incessant night watches and other toils, which none but those who have attended long upon a sick room, in which the head of a family lay stretched upon a bed of death, can fully appreciate, reduced my mother to a shadow. In brief, she speedily followed him. The first blow was dreadful and appalling. I felt it more on account of my sister's condition than my own. She was a slight, fair, gentle, and beautiful being, and unfortunately, as the result showed, she had not been fitted by habit or education to wrestle with the heartless world. She knew nothing of life—had mingled little with society, and was wholly inadequate to obtain a livelihood for herself, except in some easy and agreeable situation. This I soon discovered it was next to impossible to obtain for her. Our means were extremely limited. We were compelled, indeed, to dispose of the furniture and few trifles of silver ware that had been hoarded up in our little family, with the object of maintaining even for a short time, an appearance of gentility. For myself, I soon saw the lonely and wretched position I occupied, and also speedily discovered how utterly unfit I was to make my way through the crowd of such a metropolis as London. We had some friends, it is true, but they were for the most part in humble life, or at least unable to render any permanent or satisfactory assistance.

"Week after week, and month after month, we struggled to obtain situations. We travelled from one end of the metropolis to the other at least a thousand times; feeling alone and deserted amidst the vast crowd, and fancying at last that we were pointed and scoffed at, because of our frequent appearance in the streets, and for reasons which at that time I could not comprehend. Probably we were deemed idle and worthless, and the very shyness and timidity which must have marked our conduct and appearance, doubtless formed a cause of scandal and distrust. O God! what a life of misery I lived during those few months! I saw my sister fading before me, hour after hour; I saw her without the means of satisfying her hunger; I saw her patient and resigned as an angel; and endeavoring to jest and make light even of the miserable condition of her apparel. A thousand demons would sometimes seem whispering at my soul. Crime and all its temptations appeared before me, and in various forms; and more than once some momentary companion in misery endeavored to urge me over the precipice on which I felt I was standing. Nothing saved me but the early lessons of my lamented parents. *Their* voices seemed to ring through my ears at every crisis, and when resolution hesitated and faltered before the gnawings of hunger and the pleadings of despair; when my better genius seemed about to fall and desert me, some bright gleam would penetrate the darkness, and the phantom shape of my mother whisper, 'my son, my son, my *only* son.'"

A tear trickled down the cheek of the old man, as the image of his maternal parent rose above the past, and the recollection of his early sufferings, came back upon his memory.

"But," he resumed, "no language can give an adequate idea of the horror of those moments. The turf was scarcely green above the grave of the author of my existence, when my sister perished of poverty and want—mad, perfectly mad: her sufferings of body and mind having thrown her into a brain fever. Nay; she might have lived had she been provided with adequate medical skill, and the comforts essential to the sick chamber But by this time we were compelled to lodge in a damp cellar in Liverpool, having, as a last resort, proceeded thus far on our way to this country. We had heard much of it in the old world, and gathering up the last fragments of our broken fortunes—scarcely enough to pay for two berths in the steerage of an American ship; we seized in our desolation and desperation, upon the hope of brighter prospects in the new world. Poor Annette! She bore up stoutly to the last, and could I have kept her alive until the sea breeze had fanned her fainting spirit, and the salt air nerved her feeble frame, she might at least have reached these shores. But her gentle heart broke beneath the vicissitudes of a cold and bitter world, and the fair young creature who had been brought up with so much tenderness and love, died in a loathsome cellar, with no being to cheer her last hours, save a wretched and miserable brother, who was scarcely able to secure to her lifeless form respectable burial. And yet, in the wisdom of an all-wise Providence, perhaps her early and painful death was a mercy. What could she have done—what might have been her destiny in a land of strangers?

"In two months after I stood by the death-bed of my sister, I landed in these United States I was then but twenty years of age, but I must have looked much older. I was haggard and worn, and the rosy hues of youth had utterly vanished from my features.

"On my way over, I had told my sad story to a fellow passenger, and on parting with me in New York, he gave me more than he could afford, a few dollars; to keep, me as he said, from the poor house, or worse, until I could obtain employment. But what employment could I obtain? I knew no trade; possessed little strength of body: and had a vagabond look, more in consequence of the wretched plight of my wardrobe, than because of any revolting aspect of features. For three days I wandered through the streets of the great city of the new world, an object possibly of curiosity to some, probably of contempt to others. The fourth night I sought, as I fancied, the humbler part of the city, with the object of economizing my means as much as possible. And here another misfortune.

"During the fitful slumber incident to my condition, I was robbed of every farthing! Imagine my situation! a stranger in a strange land, with a broken spirit, a despairing mind, and utterly penniless. My brain reeled with its reflections. Reason tottered, and despair gathered over my soul, black and terrible! Life seemed to stop! The blood rushed madly through my veins! Crime, also, appeared, and with a still more dreadful aspect? My own thoughts writhed like scorpions, and I felt as if my hour had come! In vain the images of the past struggled for a place in the frightful picture—in vain the faint voice of conscience whispered within me—in vain the still small voice cried 'forbear, forbear!' The various means of suicide crowded rapidly upon me, the knife, the dagger, poison in its various forms. "A single plunge," the demon whispered, "and the spirit will be at rest."—The struggle was a dreadful one, but the future was as night, not a ray rose above its midnight of horrors.—The felon's fate might be, the prison, the gallows, the gazing crowd, the heartless executioner! "These, all these, may be avoided," urged the demon. "A single plunge!" and with this thought I nerved my trembling agitated spirit, and moved towards the Hudson. Rapidly I hastened on. The world about was disregarded. The dark, deep waters of the river were now in view. A few steps more, and the spring might be made. And yet my resolution wavered not. A single plunge, I thought, and all will be over.

"A sharp shriek rang through the air. Starting, with an involuntary motion, I turned; within a few yards of me was a lovely child, unconscious of danger, and crawling slowly and playfully across the street.—A few yards further, and a carriage with two excited horses came dashing on—the driver in vain endeavored to check the speed of the furious animals, or change their course. The terified mother stood at a window above, and from her the shriek had come. Another instant and it would have been too late! But, thank God! that instant was all sufficient. The danger was imminent, and the chances such as would have made any other than a mad man pause. Such a pause would have been fatal. As quick as thought, I rushed to and rescued the child; and thus was not only an act of self-murder averted, but I became in the hands of Providence an instrument in preserving the life of an only son—a darling, cherished, idol boy.

"From that hour the shadow passed from my spirit. The fiend abandoned me. The bright features of my dead mother were again glassed by memory in my soul. Wretched and lonely as my condition was, I saw that it was my duty to live—I saw that the meanest and most abject might in the hands of Providence be wielded to noble uses.

"A change came over the spirit of my dream." My fortunes speedily improved. The father of the rescued boy became my patron and my friend. More than forty years have gone by, and I now am beyond the reach of worldly want. But can you wonder that with such an incident in my early history, my spirit will sometimes grow sad when visiting a solemn spot like this, and bending o'er the grave of some wretched victim of despair."

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 27.

CLAY AND ANTIMASONRY.—We published on Monday morning the two letters of Mr. CLAY, in reply to some inquiries propounded by the antimasons, and the accompanying remarks of the *Globe*. The editor of the Gazette, and other pseudo antimasons, who wish to sell their party to the *Royal Archer*, are attempting to deceive the public into the belief that Mr. Clay withdrew from the Lodge in 1824, and that since that time he has held no communion with the masonic order. We have the means to show that this is false, and refer the public to the following article from the *Lancaster Examiner*, to show how utterly destitute of truth is the assertion of Mr. Clay and his partisans that he has not had any connection with masonry for the last nineteen years. We suppose the Gazette will not question the respectability, or veracity of the *Examiner*; it has been the text book for its party, and has always supported pure antimasonry, with more ferocity than any other journal in the state. If it is right in its remarks about Mr. Clay, how can the Gazette, claiming to be an organ of the antimasons, urge its party to support such a man? And if the letter of Mr. Clay to the Grand Lodge, dated Sept 15, 1831, is genuine, how will it reconcile Mr. C's. declaration that he has had nothing to do with masonry for the last nineteen years, with the plain, honest truth? As the editor of the Gazette is now a champion of Mr. Clay and has undertaken to prove to his party that they can conscienciously support a *royal arch mason*, we hope he will consider it worthy his attention to notice the sentiments of the editor of the Lancaster Examiner, and also to explain why Mr. Clay should "*regret extremely*" that he could not attend a *masonic festival* long after he had withdrawn from the Lodge.

From the Lancaster Examiner.

HENRY CLAY AND ANTIMASONRY.—Mr Clay, last fall, wrote an insulting letter to the antimasons of Indiana, alleging there was no warrant in the constitution, for asking his sentiments on the subject of masonry, and therefore declined giving a candid answer. Subsequently, with the hope of securing the anti masons, and inducing the abandonment of Mr Wirt, his Lodge going associates published a "*certificate*" of his *demittal* from Lexington Lodge. His massonic friends thereupon *swore* most manfully that the had "*seceded*" from masonry, and urged antimasons to give up Wirt and support him for President.

The antimasons were not to be deceived into a support of the "*political gambler*" of Kentucky, and the labor of the lodge was for nothing. In addition to these facts, we publish the following reply of Mr Clay to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, inviting him to be present at the installation of the Grand Master elect. It is taken from the Kentucky Argus:

"DEAR SIR:

When your note of yesterday was delivered, I was in company and did not attend to the request for an answer by the bearer, or it should have been sent. *I regret extremely, that I cannot attend to the ceremony mentioned by you, in consequence of other engagements.*

With great respect
Yours Truly,
H. CLAY.

Ashland, 1st Sept., 1831.

It will be observed that the above note is dated but a few days previous to the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, at the period when his masonic partizans were most active in attempting to convince the antimasonic party that Mr. Clay was opposed to masonry, and that it was their policy to settle on him for the Presidency. In the "*reply*" we hear nothing of his *secession* from the lodge, nothing of his "demittal" in 1824, which he has paraded to the world, as evidence of his having ceased to sin. How much must this development sink Mr. Clay below even his former character for pofligacy and deception!

Let his *man worshippers* bow the knee and rejoice in the *infamy* of their idol. The anti masonic party envy them not. His attempt at playing a desperate game with our cause and party, for the benefit of the Lodge, is not less marked by its profligacy than its folly.

☞ A good old Antimason, who has adhered to the fortunes of that party for the last fifteen years, was the other day, reading the letter published by our neighbor of the Gazette, eulogising Mrs CLAY for getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and "*sometimes* churning the cream, and *always* salting it." He said that that was nothing to boast of; *his* wife, who is over 50 years of age, gets up at 4 o'clock; has the breakfast for the family prepared before daylight, and always churns the cream, but *never salts it*. Say, however, salts the butter, which in the opinion of her husband, is a much better plan than the one attributed to Mrs. Clay by the editor of the Gazette. This antimason wants to know what reward he should receive for his wife's smartness, if Mrs. Clay's performance with her butter and cream will induce men to support her husband for office, who were heretofore opposed.

THE CREAM.—The editor of the Gazette sticks to his story about Mrs CLAY attending to the labors of her dairy, but varies the duties which he said she performed, and now, instead of insisting that she "*sometimes* churns the CREAM and *always* SALTS it," he brings forward the Rev CHAS. ELLIOTT to prove that Mrs Clay salts her *butter*. We would not wonder if she did, but it was not her management of butter that called forth the admiration of our neighbor of the Gazette; he lauded her custom of *salting her* CREAM. This is the "cream of the joke," and Deacon White can't slip out by substituting *butter* for *cream*. If he has the right thus to change the whole pith of his compliment to Mrs Clay, the public may well doubt the truth of the whole story, and set it down among the wishy-washy, skim-milk affairs that federal editors are continually originating for the purpose of glorifying their great men and women.

ILLINOIS—THE CANAL, &c.—A friend writes the St. Louis Republican from Springfield, Ill., that "the engineer, employed by Gov. Davis, is satisfied with the work thus far on the canal, and that $1,600,000 will complete it. It is so stated here, with great confidence, by those who profess to have *the best* knowledge of the facts, that Gov. Davis regards the work in so favorable a light that he will advise our bond-holders to advance the money to complete it—more especially as he believes the securities for the funds proposed to be advanced are ample, as the bond-holders will be protected in their acquired rights by the courts of the United States."

SHIP BUILDING ON THE LAKES.—Twenty five new vessels with an aggregate of 4,000 tons, have been built on Lake Erie and the other upper lakes during the present season. Cost, $240,000.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The bill passed by the Senate of the Legislature of Tennessee, at its present session, securing to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property, has been negatived in the lower House. This is whig justice and whig gallantry.—Such a law might cut off one of their sources of speculation.

☞ The gross revenues of the State of New York this year will be nearly three millions of dollars which, after paying all expenses of Government, interest on debt, and repairs on public works, will leave a large surplus.

BISHOP HUGHES recently delivered a Lecture in New York on the subject of Civil and Ecclesiastical Power in the Governments of the Middle Ages. The Lecture is greatly eulogised in the papers. Speaking of the Union of the Civil with the Ecclesiastical Power, the Bishop remarks:

"If the Catholics have sinned on this subject, as I am ready to concede, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that, in their regard, the iniquities of their fathers have been visited on their children to the third and fourth generation. There is certainly no denomination of Christians that has so little reason to be in love with Church-and-State-unions, as the Catholics. In most Catholic countries themselves, that union holds their religion in a species of degrading bondage."

☞ An Alton, Illinois, paper says: The locomotive on the Springfield and Meredosia railroad has been entirely abandoned, and in its stead horse power alone is used. We are satisfied, from what we have heard, that the road cannot be kept up, that in all probability it will not bring in April next any more than what the iron is worth.

☞ The friends of HORACE BINNEY are making strong efforts to have him appointed to the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Philadelphia Forum, in speaking of him, says: "For high legal attainments, and a life of integrity as spotless as should be the ermine of Justice, Mr. Binney may challenge comparison with any jurist in our country."

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE FOR 1843.—The Buffalo Commercial gives a list of the disasters on the Lake during the season of Navigation, which includes fourteen ships, brigs and schooners, one propeller, and one ordinary steamer; all lost, in whole or in part, or much damaged in hull and cargo. The loss of life was from the schooner Erie, at Michigan city, in April, of the captain, Gardner, and five men; and from the schr South America, on the 15th of October, captain Bradley and five others.

☞ A London paper says "it will give some idea of the loss sustained by holders of the shares of the United States Bank when we state that 1000 shares, which sold on Saturday in London for £900, originally cost the holder £22,000."

RAINS IN MISSISSIPPI.—There have been very heavy rains in various parts of the state of Mississippi of late, which have done immense damage to the cotton, roads, bridges, &c. The bridge across the Bayou Pierre, on the road leading from Port Gibson to Grand Gulf was swept away, which for a while entirely suspended the communication between the two places.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Bicknell's Reporter states that "in Philadelphia Money is as abundant as ever. No change, indeed, since our last. Fair paper is readily negociated at from 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum. All our rivers are yet open, and the weather throughout last week was unusually mild for the season."

The N. Y. Express says:

"In referring to last year's account, we find that plenty as money was then, and we thought it could never be more so, it has been growing more abundant ever since, and that low as the rate of interest was then, it is much lower now. The banks, however, will be enabled to make pretty fair dividends, from the fact that their deposits have increased to an enormous extent; some were larger than they have ever been known.—The common rate of interest continues to be from 4 to 5 per cent. at the banks, but occasional loans are made even by them at three per cent., and in the street temporary loans have been made on U. S. stock as security at 2 and 2½ per cent. Nor is there any thing to indicate that there can be any great demand for money for six months to come; on the contrary, the appearances are that it will be just as great a drug as ever. The produce of the country continues to be low; the present tariff together with the cash duties, will prevent any very large import of goods, and Foreign Exchanges are, and have been, decidedly in our favor."

THREE LIVES LOST.—On the 6th instant three negroes, belonging to W. Rollin Winbush, Esq., Bayou Tunica, La., were killed by the falling of a cotton bank, and a fourth was so severely injured as not to be expected to recover.

TALL OXEN.—They have been exhibiting four oxen in Cincinnati, which were bought in Kentucky for $402, and weigh as follows:

1st ox,	3330
2d "	2680
3d "	2474
4th "	2445
Total,	10930

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—In Senate, Monday, December 18th, a bill was introduced securing to married women their right to the management of all real estate possessed by them at the time of their marriage; or which may have subsequently come into their possession.

FOREIGN POTATOES.—We see it stated that the ship Stephen Whitney, brought over 1000 hampers of Potatoes. Can it be that the United States are unable to raise a sufficient quantity of Potatoes to feed their own population—and with a Protective Tariff, too?

☞ The debt of the State of Alabama, on account of bonds issued for Banking capital is $9,034,005; the annual interest of which is $502,865.

GREAT RISE OF COTTON. New Orleans papers of the 9th, bring news of a great excitement in the cotton market, and of a remarkable rise in rates. The sales for the two or three days previous had been very heavy, at an advance of about one cent per lb. The total business of the last three days had been 16,000 bales, and total for the week 33,000. Expectations of a short crop are the chief cause.

LATEST FROM OREGON. The St Louis Republican of the 13th says, a postscript to a letter from a gentleman in the Indian country, dated the 19th of October, received by a gentleman of that city, says:

"Fort Hall, on the Oregon, has been delivered up to Lieut. Fremont, and it is believed that Fort Vancouver soon will be."

How far the report is reliable, we have no means of knowing, neither do we know the powers of Lieut. Fremont, except that he and his party are in the Oregon country by the authority and direction of the United States Government.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Times are becoming quiet in the Indian country, west of Arkansas. The Council has passed a law that hereafter license for marriage into the nation shall be issued by the clerk of the national Council. A law has been passed expelling the missionaries from the nation.

FROM MEXICO.—The ship Tippecanoe, Captain Grey, arrived at New Orleans, 12th instant, in seven days from Vera Cruz. The news she brings is unimportant. The U. S. ship Constellation. Commodore Kearney, had arrived on the coast of Upper California, and anchored at Monteroy, about the middle of November. Commodore Kearney and his officers were treated with marked attention and kindness during their stay at that place. The Constellation had been at China and the Sandwich Islands, from which latter place accounts were recently received of her. She sailed from Monterey for the South. The only news from Mexico is merely confirmatory of that previously received. Santa Anna is elected President by fourteen votes of the electoral college. The British frigate Curysfort, Lord Paulet, arrived at Monterey about the same time the Constellation did. Governor Micheltorena's letter to the Mexican Government, giving an account of the visit of Com. Kearney:—

MONTEREY, California, October 24.

Excellent Sir—The United States ship of war *Constellation*, Commodore Kearney, mounting 46 guns, and a crew of three hundred and forty men, from China, via the Sandwich Islands, arrived at this port. After anchoring and firing the customary salute, which was promptly answered by me, the Commodore, in full uniform, accompanied by his officers, landed to pay his respects, and was received by me and my officers with all the respect due to his rank.

His invitation to visit the Constellation was accepted by me, and followed by a request that he would favor us with his company at the ball by which we were to celebrate the new Constitution of the Republic.

The Commodore brings intelligence that the Sandwich Islands were restored to their legitimate sovereign.

The Commodore presented me with a variety of Chinese curiosities, and I returned the compliment by offering him several articles from this department, together with a large Mexican flag.

The Constellation sailed for the southern part of the Republic.

MANUEL MICHELTORENA.

Minister of War and Marine, Mexico.

A similar letter was despatched with the particulars of the reception of Lord Geo. Paulet, between whom and the Mexican authorities similar courtesies passed. Some excitement was created by a rumored attempt of some Texicans to assassinate Santa Anna. Captain Place, an American, was arrested, but released after eight or ten days' imprisonment. The reported attempt on the President's life was considered a hoax.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ANOTHER MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Our usually peaceful borough was on yesterday morning thrown into quite a stir, by the report that a murder had been committed, immediately across the Lehigh, on the person of John Seidler or Seidlin, by Frederick Hess, a shoemaker, residing there. A Coroner's inquest was called, and after an examination of the dead body by Doctors Field and Simon, and the hearing of several witnesses, they reported that he came to his death by blows inflicted on the head by the accused. Hess was arrested; and after an examination before Justice Weygandt was committed, to stand his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.—*Easton Sentinel.*

From the New Orleans Courier.

Col. Lewis P. Cook, who is under arrest and close confinement at Bastrop, was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Lamar's administration. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and great courage. He was educated at West Point to which institution he obtained admission by personally applying to Gen. Jackson when President of the United States, having walked on foot from some portion of Kentucky all the way to Washington, stating the fact that he had neither friends nor money, which as he says himself, was evident from his tattered appearance. The old hero of the hermitage, seeing in the forlorn boy of his own indomitable spirit reflected, immediately procured him the advantage he so much desired, and after leaving that institution with considerable distinction for abilities and the reputation of great self will, he figured in many startling adventures and hair breadth 'scapes, and finally became a citizen of Texas. The cause of his present arrest is not stated

POLITICS IN OREGON

Field, in one of his Sketches of Rocky Mountain travel, relates the following incident of a political character at Rock Independence:—"On this remarkable rock, in the course of the afternoon, we printed the name of HENRY CLAY, in large letters. Our paint was a boiled mixture of powder, buffalo grease and glue, which resists the action of the rain and wind with great tenacity. This was on the 22d of July, and when we returned to the same place in September, we found the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN, in letters three times as large as ours, placed over our inscription 'by *Wm. Gilpin!*" Gilpin was some two or three years since editor of the St Louis Argus, a factious partisan print, and followed us out in company with young Lieut. Fremont, the topographical engineer. Finding the name of Clay on the rock, he determined not to be outdone in advancing the interests of his party, and up went Martin Van Buren, in mammoth capitals, over the head of Henry Clay. History shows how war was once carried into Africa, and this chapter may record how politics have been promulgated in the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The three Starrs, (Tom, Bean and Ellis,) who murdered Mr. Vore and family, have left the country. They went off up the Arkansas River, about the Red Fork, when two of them returned; (Tom and Bean,) and avowed their determination to kill Messrs. Vann and Cooley. They came within three miles of the Council, stole several mules from Mr. Gutter, cut the throats of the horses they rode there, and decamped again in the direction they came.

There is an independent negro town, it seems, in the Creek nation, containing two hundred persons, most of whom are negroes sent off with the Seminoles from Florida. The Missourians complain that it is impossible to get a runaway slave when he once reaches the nest.

AN OLD MAIL ROBBER.—The Alton Telegraph of the 6th inst., says:

"At the present term of the U. States district court, Judge Wingate, late postmaster at Rocking Cave, in Hardin county, Ill., was indicted for an alleged robbery of the mail. The accused is 73 years of age."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THOMAS MCGUIRE, of Ohio, Consul for the United States for Glasgow, in Scotland.

MATHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, of Pennsylvania, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post office Department, in the place of Elisha Whittlesey, resigned

ALEXANDER G. PENN, to be Postmaster at New Orleans, in place of Hon. J. B. Dawson, (M. C.) resigned.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.

The steamboat Kershaw, Capt. Chase, from Columbia, for this port, with 966 bales Cotton, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. whilst lying at the plantation of J C Singleton, about 20 miles below Columbia, with the entire cargo, at which place she had completed loading. The Kershaw was owned by Hilliard and Brooks, and we understand was not insured. [Charleston Courier 18th.

FACTORY BURNT.

The Cotton Mill belonging to the Eagleville Manufacturing Co. situated about one mile west of the village of Holden, was burnt with nearly all its contents, about one o'clock of the morning of the 16th inst. It contained about 3000 spindles. The amount of the loss is not ascertained. There was insurance on the mill and stock for $12,000. [Worcester Spy.

MESSAGE OF GOV. FITZPATRICK, OF ALABAMA.—This document is mostly devoted to an exposition of the condition of the Banks of the State. The Governor is out strongly against all banks, and expresses a hope that those of Alabama will be permitted to go into final liquidation under the several acts for that purpose He reprehends in manly terms the doctrine of Repudiation, and proposes to raise by tax the necessary funds to meet the interest on the State Bonds falling due after 1844, up to which time provision has been made for its payment. To avoid special legislation and consequent expense to the people, the Message recommends the passage of a law giving power to the superior Courts to incorporate towns and villages, commercial, manufacturing and mining companies, and to confer the privilege of free dealers on married women, and secure seperate rights. [N Y Tribune.

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

A young friend in London, writing to the New York Sun, under date of the 3d instant, says:—

"O'Connell will triumph The Government has already made itself very ridiculous in its prosecutions of him. * * * The English curses are loud and deep against the Americans for the non-payment of the interest on some of the State debts. I wish to God the delinquent States would settle the 'small balance,' *as individually I am much injured by this hostility to Americans.* But on higher grounds, I also wish a settlement. * * * The distress in London is awful, no man can compute it—you would meet a beggar every ten steps. Glorious America! would that my countrymen could fully appreciate the blessings which your sons enjoy! Would to God that once every year the American sky could be converted into a mirror for the reflection of English misery, all caused by Aristocracy! I have no hopes of a revolution here, even if a revolution would benefit the people. You see soldiers, soldiers, soldiers every where * * The folks cannot believe what a circulation the N. Y. Sun has, but as to that, they are as ignorant as jackasses about every thing appertaining to America.

Postponement of the Buchanan

MASS MEETING!!

At a meeting of the Buchanan Committee of correspondence held on the 22th instant, it was

Resolved, That the Mass Meeting of the friends of Buchanan, fixed for the 30th of November, instant, be postponed until the 8th of January next, and that we devote the same day to the commemoration of the victory of New Orleans, and forwarding the nomination to the Presidency of the *distinguished friend of the illustrious* VICTOR.

CHARLES SHALER,
Chairman.

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THE SHUNK COMMITTEE of Correspondence will meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the office of H. S. MAGRAW, 4th street, above Smithfield. Punctual attendance is requested.

S. JONES, Chairman.

Wednesday, 27.

IN the matter of the application of the "Grant st. regular Baptist Church and Congregation," of the city of Pittsburgh, for a Charter of Incorporation.

L. S. And now to wit, December 23d, 1843, by their Attorney, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., Charter presented to the Court, and the Court direct that notice be inserted in the Morning Post, printed in said county, for three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to said Court to grant such Charter of Incorporation, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Court, at the next term thereafter, will decree that the said Church and Congregation, so associated, become a body politic according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

From the Record.

GEORGE R RIDDLE, Proth'y.

dec 27-3td&w*

FRESH CHEMICALS, &c.—Red Precip. Pil, Hydrag, Strychnia, Veratra, Oxide Bismuth, at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD.

n17

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in this city, under the firm of Lloyd & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent: A G Reinhart having purchased the entire interest of S. Lloyd, jr. in the concern.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to A G Reinhart, who will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, and who alone is authorized to collect the debts due the concern and receipt for same. Those also having claims against the late firm will please present them to A G Reinhart for settlement.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1843. (signed)
S. LLOYD, jr.,
A G REINHART.

In retiring from the above firm of Lloyd & Co., I would cheerfully recommend to my former friends and customers, my late partner and successor, Mr A G Reinhart, who continues the Grocery Business at the old stand, 140, Liberty street. (signed)

n29 S. LLOYD, jr.

HEAR AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

THIS is to certify, that having been associated with Dr McLane in the practice of medicine for nearly 2½ years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN.

For sale at the drug store of JON. KIDD, No 60, corner 4th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

d16

PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN election for nine Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No 35, Market street, Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1844, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A M, and 2 o'clock, P M.

d13-td JAMES S. CRAFT, Secretary.

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

n6-tf H. DEVINE, U. States Line.

WINTER DRY GOODS.

TIERNAN & JONES, 99, WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving an unusually large stock of Winter Goods, purchased within the last month, for cash, embracing nearly every article desirable for the season which they will sell at a very slight advance, for *cash, par money only.* Call and see.

d15-d&w1m

Hops.

5 BALES new Hops, in store and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.

dec 4. 43 Wood st.

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN.

o5-tf

Feathers.

25 SACKS Feathers just rec'd and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.

dec 4. 43 Wood st.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Received by Cicero, a fresh and full supply of all sizes of Robes. Apply to

n8-tf A. BEELEN.

WM. PEACOCK. M. BLISS.

PEACOCK & BLISS,

GREAT WESTERN, PLAIN AND FANCY

Glass Cutting Establishment,

SMITHFIELD STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

WHERE all kinds of cut, plain and pressed glass of all descriptions, can be purchased at very reasonable prices, together with a great variety of splendid cut glass, window lights for steamboats, private houses and churches. Also, window glass, a superior article, wholesale and retail.

Persons wanting any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ N. B. Watch and Time piece Glasses always on hand. o25—3m.

295 LBS. WHITE GUM ARABIC,
150 Lbs. Gum Guiaic,
1300 " Sal Soda,
In store and for sale at the Drug Store of
JON. KIDD.

dec 11. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

PICKLED LOBSTERS.—A few jars just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,

d20 140 Liberty st.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF WINTER GOODS!

SUPERFINE DOUBLE MILLED

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

P. DELANY, Tailor,

No 49, Liberty street, 2d door above Virgin alley,

HAS this day received a fresh assortment of Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, superior Pilot Cloths, fancy heavy Tweed Cloth and Cassimere and other goods suitable to the season. It is with pleasure he informs his friends and the public, that from the very liberal patronage he has received during the fall, he has been induced in addition to his large stock of fall goods to order.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

And is at present prepared to offer the best assortment of clothing in the city, which consists in part of

SUPER DOUBLE WAVE BEAVER CLOTH FROCK AND OVERCOATS,

PLAIN DO.,

Super Blue Black, Invisible Green, and fancy colored FROCK AND DRESS COATS;

Every description of SACK COATS, from 4 to 6, 8, and 10 dollars;

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

On hand and made to order at from 15 to 18 and $22,

Super do. at 25 to 30 dollars;

Every description of PANTALOON CASSIMERE, CLOTH, SATTINETT, &c;

Plain and Figured

SILK VELVET AND SATIN VESTS,

And a superior assortment of goods on hand to make to order. Fair prices are paid for making work, and the best of workmen employed. No other establishment in the city can offer so good an assortment of clothing as can be found at

No. 49;

No extravagant price is asked but everything put at the smallest advance on the original cost. All clothing sold at this establishment is made by Pittsburgh mechanics, and warranted superior to the stock of any eastern adventurer, who say they sell below cost.

d25-1m

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 Russell & 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,		
20 " No 1 and 2 Mustard,		
50 " No 1 chocolate,		
25 " ground pepper,		
5 " cocoa,		
5 " rice flour,		
2000 lbs loaf sugar.		
10 kegs ground ginger,		
5 " " allspice,		
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. d25

TREASURY OFFICE,
Harrisburgh, Dec'r 18. 1843.

IT has been ascertained that the Berks County Bank has put into circulation a larger amount of notes issued by that Bank under the act of 4th May, 1841, than authorized by law.

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all officers and persons receiving money for the State, not to receive the notes above mentioned, for dues to the State, that they are not received at the State Treasury.

d23-3t JOB MANN, State Treasurer.

LADIES SALE.

THERE will be a sale of useful and fancy articles, oysters, and other refreshments, held in the School room of Dr. Herron's church, on 6th street, commencing on Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock. The proceeds of sale to go for use of 4th Presby. Church.

dec 21.

50 BOXES FIRE CRACKERS, just received and for sale by C. YEAGER,

d25—3t 103 Market st. near Liberty.

PENN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN Election for nine Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, south east corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh, on the first Monday (1st day) of January, 1844, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m and 1 o'clock, p. m. J. FINNEY, Jr.

dec. 21, 1843. Secretary.

TO OWNERS OF TOWN LOTS

In East Liverpool, Ohio.

THE undersigned will attend to the payment of Taxes, and to the redemption of Lots sold for taxes in the above place. Persons desirous that I should attend to the above for them, will forward to me the numbers of their Lots, and sufficient funds to pay the state, county and corporation tax, annually in advance. JOHN S. BLAKELY,

d21. East Liverpool.

SMYRNA FIGS AND ZANTE CURRANTS.

40 DRUMS Smyrna Figs, new;
1 Cask Zante Currants, new;
Just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,

d20 140 Liberty street.

CHOICE PRESERVES, Pickles and Sauces, on hand and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,

d20 140 Liberty street

BEAR SKINS, well dressed and full haired, a suitable article for travellers' trunks, &c., for sale by A. BEELEN.

n8-tf

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been purchasing a stock of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, which he is now receiving, and for variety and quantity exceeds any stock in the city. Call and examine for yourselves at

Z. KINSEY'S FANCY STORE.

d19—d2w. No 96. Market street.

CHEAP PLACE FOR CASH.

SIGN OF THE GILT COMB.

No. 108, Market Street, near Liberty.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will receive in a few days, a large and splendid assortment of toys and fancy articles, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Persons who wish to buy cheap will please call at the sign of the gilt comb, No. 108, Market street, and they will not be disappointed.

dec 16 C. YEAGER.

Notice to Stockholders.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st of January, 1844, at two o'clock P M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM BAKEWELL.

d18 td Secretary.