FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY JANUARY 29, 1843.

SPEECH IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—We read in the Washington Examiner, an excellent article on the Gubernatorial nomination. The writer, after speaking in just terms of Mr Muhlenberg's worth, says: "Mr Shunk, too, has been an unflinching democrat, in weal and woe with the party, neither turning to the right hand or the left; and though thus firm, decided and independent at all times as a politician, he has had the singular, the extraordinary good fortune, to be admired by all, and possesses in an eminent degree, perhaps more than any other man in the State, the entire *confidence of all*, whether Democratic, Whig, or whatever other party names they may be called. I am then, Mr. Grayson, decidedly of opinion, that FRANCIS R. SHUNK is, of all the candidates for Governor, the strongest one to combat the coons with, and from the *gleings out* in all parties, I believe he would be elected by a good old fashioned Democratic majority of 20,000, be his opponent whom he may."

We have learned from many other sources that this is the general feeling in Washington, and that he will, if nominated, receive the greatest vote ever given for a democratic candidate.

THOSE MEDALS.—We understand that the Committee have selected the 4th day of April, as the day on which the drill for the gold medal is to take place; and that invitations are to be sent to all the companies that were present at the Fayette encampment.

This contest has set our military companies all agog; they are all making the greatest exertions, and drilling every night for the contest. Each one is certain of carrying off the prize, and we venture to say, that there will be a magnificent display.

H A MUHLENBERG'S RESIGNATION AS A BANK DIRECTOR.—The American Sentinel says: Several contradictory statements having been published in reference to the fact of HENRY A MUHLENBERG being a Bank Director, we learn from Reading, on what we regard as good authority, that Mr MUHLENBERG on Saturday, the sixth of the present month of January, *resigned* his seat as Director of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, of which institution he has been a director almost ever since his return from his mission to Austria.

LEGISLATURE.—We have no news from Harrisburgh of any importance.

In the Senate on the 23d, on motion of Mr Craig, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to supply a defect in magistrates' records, in cases where the judgment exceeds $100. Mr C stated in explanation, that in many cases, owing to the neglect of the magistrates to enter on the docket, that the judgement was entered with the consent of the parties, it became null and void, and the object of the resolution was to correct such omission where the fact was established.

A resolution was offered by Mr Penniman, directing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer, to settle with defaulters of two years standing, by receiving in payment State Bonds at par.

A communication was presented by the Speaker, from the Canal Commissioners, transmitting a copy of the minutes of the Board, on the subject of their installation into office, and determining the terms of service of each member of the Board. Showing that the provisions of the law on this subject had been complied with.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—The democrats of Bedford held a county meeting on the 23d, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 4th of March Convention.—Major J. REAMER and S. H. TATE, Esq. were appointed. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That Major James Reamer and Samuel H. Tate, Esq., be appointed delegates from Bedford county to represent the Democracy in the 4th of March Convention—and that they be instructed to support the nomination of HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, as well in justice to himself as the "tenth legion" of democracy from which he hails.

"Resolved, That we will support the nominee of the 4th of March Convention for Governor, be he Muhlenberg, Shunk, or any other good democrat.

A STRIKE.—We understand that at a meeting on Saturday night, the Tailors of this city determined to *strike* against an attempt now making by the employers to reduce their wages.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—The St. Louis Reporter of the 19th, states that the river is entirely full of ice opposite to that place. It is from the upper Mississippi. The Missouri River is open, and reported free from ice. The Gazpeyy which left on Tuesday for the upper Mississippi, returned on the 18th—the ice was running so thick at Alton.

The Lancet which arrived at St. Louis reports about 6½ feet water in the Mississippi to Cairo, with ice running very strong.

At Cincinnati on the 24th, there was an abundance of water in the channel for all business purposes.

The Cumberland River is rising.

A STRAY VESSEL.—Brig Mary Kimball, Hall, from Boston, of and for Thomaston, arrived within twenty miles of her port, when she was obliged to put away for a harbor, and anchored off Rye, N. H., morning of 16th instant, when the crew left and went ashore. She rode safely by her anchors until the night of the 17th, when the wind changing, she broke adrift and went to sea with no person on board. On the morning of the 18th, she was not to be seen. Captain Jones, of the Acadia, at Boston from Halifax, states that on the 17th inst., Portland Light, N. W. 20 miles, saw a full rigged brig with loss of main yard and topgallant yard sent down, supposed her to be abandoned—(no doubt the Mary Kimball.) The Portsmouth Journal says that one or two vessels sailed from that port on the 19th, in search of her.

PENNSYLVANIA CREDIT is looking up both in the London and New York markets, and it only requires some decisive action on the part of our present Legislature, to altogether allay the apprehensions which have been excited, and to place our stocks and character once more in repute.

☞Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, bearing a recent date, are in circulation in St Louis.

☞The account of the burning of the Washington Hotel at Harrisburgh which was published in the Gazette of Saturday is a hoax. The report that E. K. Avery had been *lynched* at the same place, is a story of like character. We learn from the Union, that no such occurrences have taken place there.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN S. CASH, Collector at Philadelphia, to take effect on the 5th February.

WM. ENGLISH, to be Weigh Master at Philadelphia.

CONSPIRACY.—Seven journeymen weavers have been held to bail in New York on a charge preferred by Mr John Gibbons, of having entered into a conspiracy with sundry other of their craft to compel him to accede to a certain scale of prices they presented, and with having prevented some of his men from working; also with having injured his property.

THE HORRIBLE CONDITION OF LONDON.—By the public printers it appears that there are 60,000 adults in London who never enter a place of worship, except at a marriage or a funeral; 12,000 adults cannot read; 14,000 families have not a solitary fragment of the word of God; and 25,000 go to no school whatever. As the British are affecting to do so much good abroad, all the time, perhaps it would be as well to turn some of their eyes to the efforts homeward.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—The St. Louis "New Era." learns from a gentleman, who arrived last evening from Jefferson City, (Mo) that twenty of the convicts confined in the Penitentiary at that place, broke out on last Sunday, by knocking the turnkey down, who was stationed at the gate. After a severe chase, in various directions, nineteen of them were retaken, and the other one succeded in making his escape. He was pursued for four miles on horseback by Col Price, one of the lessees of the prison, and would have been taken, had not the horse on which he rode become entangled in a marsh.

☞The outbreak at Santa Fe, to which we alluded a few days ago, was caused by the refusal of the troops to march to Chihuahua, as ordered, until their wages were paid. The matter was adjusted without much difficulty.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Charleston papers announce the almost certain loss, off that port, of the captain and crew of the schooner Alexander Watson, from Savannah.

☞A horrible circumstance is mentioned in the Chambersburgh Whig, as a warning to the intemperate. A man named Adam Poules was found dead, with a jug of whiskey near him, on an unfrequented road in that vicinity, and nearly all of his face eaten off by wild beasts. The deceased was a shoe maker.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION WITH CHARCOAL.—Ow Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-five years, and his wife, retired to bed in New York on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, in a small room, in which a furnace of charcoal had been left burning, the door and window being closed. Between five and six o'clock groans were heard proceeding from the room, and the door being forced, Murphy was found dead and his wife insensible. She was restored, but all attempts to resuscitate him, were fruitless.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—A society has just been formed at Utrecht, composed of several professors of the University and other notable persons, for inquiring into the condition of the slave population in their colonies, with the view of abolishing slavery in the shortest period possible.

A SINGULAR NOTICE.—Rather an amusing notice is posted on the door of the representative hall of the Mississippi Legislature; it reads thus: "Gentlemen are not admitted within the Bar of the House." The subject having been mentioned in presence of a distinguish ed democrat, he remarked that an observance of the notice "would exclude a quorum of the House."

GETTING ALARMED.—It is stated in a late Galway paper that the English Government is about to place war steamers on all the large lakes in Ireland, and that a number are now building at Liverpool for that purpose.

☞The Missouri Reporter estimates that 2,000 persons in that State are preparing to emigrate to Oregon the ensuing spring.

☞We are compelled to defer the publication of the concluding part of 'The Buried Alive' until to-morrow.

TEXAS AND ITS RESOURCES.—By a statement made by the General Land Office of Texas, it appears that the estimated area of Texas in acres, as defined by the acts of Congress of 1830, is 203,520,000—the amount of which that has been appropriated and occupied, is 67,408,673 acres—leaving a balance of unappropriated land of 136,111,327 acres.

THE STATEN ISLAND MURDER.—The examination of witnesses in the above case, commenced at Port Richmond, on Saturday morning last. Polly Bodine was in attendance, and through her counsel plead not guilty. Nothing of moment, had been given in testimony up to the closing of the Court.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—A man named Zimmerman, residing in Huntingdon, in this State, having an arbitration with his neighbor, made an affirmation in relation to his account, and said, "*if what I have stated be not true, I wish the Almighty would send me to hell!*" The words were scarcely uttered, when he fell over and *expired!* The above fact was shown to us in a letter from the above place, directed to a highly respectable gentlemen of this city.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—In Connecticut. 1,537 took the benefit of this law—all voluntary but 20—To 7, discharge has been denied. There are 20 cases yet undecided Whole amount of indebtness, $11,482,012! Only in 161 cases did the debts amount to over ten thousand dollars. One man owed $1,043,484—one $577,606—another $524,930, and another $433,681.

An ordinance has been passed at Nauvoo, Illinois, declaring that any person or persons from Missouri who may come to that city to arrest Joe Smith or any one of his confederates, for crimes alleged to have been committed in the last named State, shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for life, and can only be pardoned by the Governor, of Illinois, with the consent of the Mayor of the said city;!!

"CAPER SAUCE." Susan Capers has recently recovered five hundred dollars from one Samuel Rogers for a breach of marriage promise, in Pennsylvania. The Barre Gazette thinks that *Sam* had no right to *cut* such *capers*.

POLLY BODINE.—The examination of witnesses in the case of this woman was progressing at Port Richmond. We see nothing in the testimony worth noticing. The correspondent of the New York True Sun, speaking of the matter, says:

"The prisoner, Polly Bodine, exhibits remarkable self-possession; but she looks ill. Her face resembles that of a corpse—so deadly pale. Her mother was examined this afternoon, and gave her evidence with asperity of manner. There is a palpable and very natural determination on the part of all the Housemans not to criminate Polly if they can help it. Their testimony to-day has however tended to show the perfect *sanity* of the prisoner, both before and after the fire. The stereotyped plea of madness cannot be made available in the face of the uniform declaration of her family, that the prisoner was in her ordinary state of mind for some time preceding the fire and has been since."

The President has communicated to Congress the following annual report from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia. From Dr Patterson's letter, it appears that the whole coinage in the United States during the past year amounts to within a small fraction of $12,000,000—and exceeds by more than one half, that of any former year. Of this coinage, more than $8,000,000 is gold—exceeding by nearly $7,000,000 that of the six preceding years:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Philadelphia, January 15, 1844. }

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of the Mint and its branches during the past year.

The coinage at the principal Mint, in 1843, amount to $6,530,043 20: comprising $4,062,010 in gold; $2,443,750 in silver, and $24,283,20 in copper coins; and composed of 10,405,233 pieces. The deposits of gold within the year, amounted to $4,107,807, and those of silver to $2,357,830.

At the New Orleans Branch Mint the coinage amounted to $4,568,000, comprising $3,177,000 in gold, and $1,391,000 in silver coins, and composed of 4,030,239 pieces. The deposites for coinage amounted to $3,138,990 in gold, and $1,384,320 in silver.

The Branch Mint at Dahlonega, received during the year deposites of gold to the value of $570,080; and its coinage amounted to $582,732 50, composed of 98,452 half-eagles and 36,209 quarter eagles.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte received deposits of gold to the value of $272,064; and its coinage amounted to $237,005, composed of 44,352 half eagles, and 26,096 quarter eagles.

The whole coinage in the United States during the past year, amounts to within a small fraction of twelve millions of dollars, and exceeds by more than one half that of any former year.

Of this coinage more than eight millions is in gold; showing a greater proportion to silver than has heretofore been presented.

The Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega have each coined nearly double the amount, which they have reached in any former year, and the New Orleans Mint nearly quadruple.

The production of the gold mines in the United States as indicated by the amounts sent to the mints, exceeds that of any former year.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed.) R M PATTERSON,
Director of the Mint.

To the PRESIDENT
of the United States.

☞The following inscription is literally taken from a show board:—"Wrighten and Readen and trew Spellen and also Marchants Ackounts with dowble Entrey Post-skript, Girls and Boys Bounded, and good Yountich for children."

FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Her Majesty has presented to the British Museum five chests of Chinese books, captured by the troops during the war in China. They are fine editions of works touching upon different matters connected with the administration and statistics of that vast empire. The books are in their Chinese cases or *kas*—viz. small boxes, and these cases are varnished, and resemble mahogany.

☞A desperate affray had occured at Wolwitch between the Artillery and Marines, in which several were severely wounded.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH RIBBONMEN.—On Monday night last an armed party of about forty ruffians, attacked the dwelling of an industrious set of the name of Gibons, at Pairymount, for the purpose of swearing them to reduce the rent of some concerns which they had set up a few days previously. Having heard some shots, and suspecting that a visit would be paid them, the gallant little band (consisting of seven men) armed themselves with pitchforks, and met the marauders, who, it appears, had fire-arms. A desperate conflict ensued, and the Gibbonses were obliged to shelter themselves in one of the houses, which they barricaded and defended till every one of them were desperately wounded.

They then betook theselves to the loft, where they fought gallantly. The Ribbonmen demolished every article in the house after they obtained an entrance. Three or four of the leaders of the Ribbonmen were dangerously wounded with pitchforks whilst forcing the door. Upwards of fourteen of them have been arrested and fully identified. The brave little party were takeninto this town, where the best surgical attendance is given to them. This portion of Pairymount is the locality where the celebrated "Billy Smith" domociled himself for some time previous to his arrest.—*Roscommon Journal.*

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the late eruption of Mount Etna has been most fatal—130 persons have perished, and the hospitals are filled with wounded.

LARGE ESTABLISHMENT.

There is an export house in Manchester, which, from the magnitude of its business, viz: exporters of cotton twist and piece goods. The firm referred to is known to pack no fewer than 25,000 to 36,000 bales per annum, each pack weighing half a ton; this latter quantity gives 82 bales a day, equal to 41 tons, or 287 tons weekly—or nearly 15,000 tons a year. The carriage paid by the House is astounding. The present charge to Hull is £2 per ton, which amounts to £500 per week The annual payment on this head will, therefore, be within a fraction of £30,000.

The great Sugar Refinery belonging to Sir Thomas Brancker, Esq., at Liverpool, one of the most extensive in the Kingdom, and employing many hands, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday. The damage is estimated at $70,000—a little more than half of which is insured. How the fire originated is a mystery.

Lord Morpeth presided at the half yearly distribution of prizes in Huddersfield College, on the 20th ult and at the dinner which followed he made some pleasant speeches, alluding to the College, his Yorkshire reminiscences, and his American travels. In America, he said, go where he would, he met with Yorkshiremen: the first guide of whom he asked the way was a Yorkshireman; and in the Prairies, at Jacksonville, he found a community of Yorkshiremen; and Henry Clay had a faithful and long tried servant—a Yorkshire woman. Lord Morpeth avoided politics; but an allusion to his return to power, made by another speaker, was well received

We learn from Copenhagen, on the 11th and 12th ult., a violent tempest raged in the district of Veile, in North Jutland. A great many carriages traveling along the roads, were blown over. The tide rose in the port of Veile so high that the water not only flooded the houses and stores, doing damage to the amount of 700,000 francs, but floated off the stocks a brig that was being built. Besides those disasters, two mills were set on fire by the lightning. Upwards of 200 persons are said to have perished.

HAYTI.

The United States Gazette of the 24th says:—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the new Constitution of the Republic of Hayti.

The first section provides for the political division of the Republic and declares that Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either, by one or the other parent, may become citizens; but no white person can become a citizen, or hold real estate.

The second section provides for the civil and political rights.

The third section provides for equality in the eyes of the world. All modes of worship shall be equally free. The freedom of the press shall be guaranteed. Schools to be established for both sexes, the teaching free and gratuitous. Trial by jury is granted. The people have a right to assemble peaceably, and without arms. The power of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary, are defined. The Executive is a President. The Legislature is composed of a Senate, and House of Commons. One third of the Senate is renewable every two years. The whole of these, however, much resemble those of the same bodies in the United States. The heads of the four Departments are called Secretaries of State. The qualifications of voters are fixed.

The colors of the Republic are blue and red, placed horizontally.

The arms are the Palm, surmounted by the Liberty Cap, and ornamented with a trophy of arms, with the legend. "In union there is strength."

Port au Prince is the seat of Government, under the name of Port Republican.

The national fetes are, the Independence of Hayti, 1st of January; that of Agriculture, the 1st of May; that of Alexander Petion, 1st of April; that of Regeneration, the 27th of January.

Every stranger in Hayti to enjoy protection to his person and goods.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1844.

SENATE.—Several executive communications in answer to resolutions of inquiry, were presented and ordered to be printed.

Several memorials from various rail-road companies were presented, asking a remittance of duty on rail-road iron.

Mr Wright presented a memorial from our consul at Manchester, England, relative to a valuable library for sale there, and which many Americans desire may be purchased by Congress.

Mr Foster reported a bill granting compensation for the services of a slave in service in the Florida war. A bill was also reported from the military committee to repeal the act of the last Congress, dismounting the 2d regiment of dragoons

The bill to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was again taken up, debated and once more postponed.

The resolution offered on a former day by Mr Semple, calling on the Secretary of State for a list of our consuls, with a view to reform the system, was called up, and adopted with an amendment, requiring information as to what number are American citizens.

The resolution of Mr Semple requesting the President to give notice to the British government that we desire to annul that section of the treaty of 1818 which relates to the joint occupation of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr Archer desired the resolution might be referred for the present to the committee on foreign relations until the negotiations on this question had commenced.

Mr Semple denied that the resolution would at all interfere with the negotiations.

After some remarks from Messrs Buchanan and Atchison, the subject was laid over till to-morrow. The Senate then, after a short time spent in executive session, adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The whole day down to four o'clock, has been taken up by a dry debate on a motion to print a report made this morning from the committee on elections relative to the contested election case between Messrs. Goggin and Gilmer. The committee report in favor of the latter.

A DRUNKARD'S REQUEST.—A young man named Robert Mears, applied to a Justice in Baltimore to send him to the Alms-house, to keep him from starving and freezing and to save him from the effects of rum. His request was complied with.

The Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown intends passing a dividend, the next time, on certificates and notes of the Bank alike.

This course appears to us to be unjust towards the note holders They may, from a variety of circumstances, be prevented from drawing their *pro rata* of specie, during the period allowed them by the act of the Legislature, and previous to the time prescribed, when the Bank is expected to make a second dividend of what remaining specie she may have on hand; and in consequence of such failure to present the notes, for the holders thereof to be put on a par with the certificate holder, who has already received his twenty cent in specie on the dollar, is an act of inequality and injustice which, to our mind, was never contemplated by the Legislature.

If, however, the Bank of Illinois is determined to act upon this construction of the law, there is but one course for note holders to pursue that is, to present their paper previous to the expiration of the time limited by the act of the Legislature, and draw their *pro rata* of specie. Had the Bank any real estate, or other property that could be reached by execution, she doubtless would be subjected to many suits, if she acts as we learn she intends to do, and pays out her remaining specie upon certificates and bills of the bank alike. Her tangible property in this State, however, having entirely been exhausted by sales already made, prudence, it appears to us, will dictate to the note holders the only safe course—that of receiving their *pro rata* dividend in specie at once.

HORRIBLE FATE.

By the Belle Air we have received an account relative to the horrible condition of the Texian Prisoners confined at Perote, Mexico. The information is from a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 28, 1843, as follows:

Gentleman:—The Consul of the United States has just handed me a letter addressed to myself, from George VanNess, Esq., one of the unfortunate prisoners at Perote, in which he requests me to say to you that they are not only bound in chains, but suffering sickness and death; that out of the 140 prisoners, 76 are dangerously sick in the hospital, and the following of the number had died within a few days, and got through their sufferings;—John Trapnal, Joseph Simons, James S. White, Norman Woods, Zachias Wilson, S. B. Bennett, Z. Island, [?] A. F. Burras Wm. H. Vanhorn, J. F. Wyatt, Wm. Miller, D. A. Hollowell and John Clemont Grosjean, of Missouri.

FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz papers to the 15th December have been received at New Orleans.

The Diario announces the arrival at Vera Cruz on the 11th, of the Commissioners from Yucatan, with instructions to accept the proposals made by Mexico. On the 13th they were presented to President Santa Anna, who directed the Minister of War to arrange this affair as promptly as possible. The references have already commenced, and it is probable that Yucatan will speedily be re-united to the Republic.

The Chief Minister of Santa Anna, Mr Joseph Maria Tornel, who lost his wife a short time ago, has expressed a desire to retire from public affairs and offered his resignation.

The Mexican journals, particularly the Diario del Gobierno, publish with great care the articles which appear in the newspapers of the United States on the subject of Texas.

The same journals discuss at great length the stipulations of treaties establishing the right of foreigners to carry on commerce by retail.

DOWNFALL OF A LAND COMPANY.

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Democrat.

BUFFALO, Jan'y 19.

The Ogden Land Company is down, *flat*. In consequence of the Tonawanda Indians refusing the survey of their lands by the Agents of the Company, application was made to the U. States Government to enforce the survey and appraisement of these lands. The Secretary of War has informed the applicants that the Government could not interfere, and the company could pursue the usual course of the state courts to enforce the contracts between the Company and the Seneca Indians. What next? The people are on the side of justice, and, I apprehend, the law of the State *will* do justice to the oppressed Senecas. The old saying is again verified—"honesty is the best policy."

STATE OF IOWA.

A memorial has been introduced into the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, asking of Congress an appropriation of $15,000 to defray the charges of organizing a state government, and designating the following for the boundaries of the state, to wit: Commencing in the Mississippi river, opposite the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines; up the Mississippi to St Peters; along the St Peters to the mouth of the Blue-Earth river; up the Blue-Earth to its most westerly source; thence on a direct line to the mouth of the Cactus' river, and east branch of the Calumet or Sioux river; down the Cactus to the Missouri; down the Missouri to the line to be established between Iowa and Missouri; by the said line east to river Des Moines; thence by the channel of the Des Moines to the Mississippi at the place of beginning.

A NOBLE DEED!—The Democratic meeting, on Friday night, resolved to assist the whig sufferers by the fall of the Club House. Mr. Samuel D. Denoon, who brought forward the resolution, led the way by laying down $20. We want words to express our sense of this noble and generous deed. May he be rewarded by prosperity in this world, and happiness in that to come. But while we thus express our sense of the munificence of *one man*, we do not mean to be unjust to the rest. Our brethren have acted like men. They have shown that we all belong to the same family; and, that, though political views may seperate us in one sense, yet, when suffering is presented to our eyes, we are all united. They merit our warm acknowledgements, and we make them in the name of the Whig party We hope they may never stand in need of our assistance; but if they ever should, they shall find that the Whigs have not forgotten the proceedings of Friday night.—*Richmond Whig.*

CASS MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the friends of Gen. LEWIS CASS for the Presidency, was held at the Washington Hotel, on Friday evening, the 26th inst. On motion, GEO. R. WHITE presided, assisted by Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD, with Messrs SAMUEL SNOWDEN, THOS. FARLEY and CHARLES WALLACE, as Vice Presidents. *James Callan* was chosen Secretary.

The chair read the call of the meeting, and stated that a numerous and respectable portion of the democracy in various sections of the Union, had expressed favorable sentiments towards Gen. LEWIS CASS, as their Presidential candidate, and to second the efforts of his friends this meeting was convened. It was therefore proposed that a committee consisting of Messrs W. B. Foster, Samuel Snowden, Wm Coleman, J. O'Brien, Jacob McAllister, John C. Davitt, and R. C. Townsend be instructed to prepare an expression of the views and wishes of this meeting. Gen. Moorhead was called on for an address.

He observed, he said, with deep regret, an attempt on the part of some of the indiscreet friends of Mr. Van Buren, to denounce all who did not acquiesce in the proposition to elevate that gentleman to the office of President. *Thrice* he had cordially supported him and again he would not prove recreant if Mr Van Buren were put in nomination. But his anxiety was not so much for the *man* as for the *party*. He entertained fears about the result, and those fears were the evidences of public opinion, which must be apparent to every observer. Gen. Cass had the peculiar claim of a *new man*; he was eminent as a statesman, illustrious as a soldier, and devoted as a patriot. In public and private life he was unexceptionable.

General Moorhead's address was not reported, but those present highly approved of his sentiments.

The Secretary, in obedience to the wishes of the meeting, said in substance: That the claims of General Lewis Cass were written upon the pages of his country's history, and it only required to present him to the *People* for the rewards due to intelligence, valor and patriotism. If the democracy of any portion of this Union be denounced for an expression of opinion unfriendly to Mr Van Buren, it was then apparent the supporters of that gentleman had regarded *freedom of opinion* as no part of the democratic creed.—The freemen of the West would never respond to the decreess of the Washington, Regency.—Albany Regency,—or Whig Regency headed by Thurlow Weed.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. James Buchanan has with drawn his name from the list of Presidential Candidates, it becomes necessary for his friends and supporters to determine upon whom their next choice shall fall. The name of Buchanan would have rallied the democracy of Pennsylvania with unexampled unanimity, and the announcement of his withdrawal is heard with unfeigned regret, nevertheless we honor his disinterested motives, and submit to his decision, in the confident hope that at no distant day he will receive a ten fold reward for the noble sacrifice which he has made to what he considers the best interests of his party and his country.

Being thus denied our first choice, upon whom shall we rally? Far be it from us to disparage any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are before the public as candidates for the nomination. We believe them all to be enlightened statesmen, pure patriots and sound democrats. But there is another consideration, which it would be folly and madness to overlook.—*Who is the strongest man with the people!*

Let us not deceive ourselves, we have a formidable, well organized, united and enthusiastic party to contend against, the contest is one which will most probably determine the ascendancy of Democracy or Federalism for many years to come. Our opponents are united to a man on Henry Clay—every nerve will be strained to the utmost, all that intrigue, eloquence, money, enthusiasm, and public assemblies can do, will most assuredly be done, to accomplish their ends.

With such an enemy to contend against, with such interests at stake—does not common prudence dictate the sacrifice of all considerations of personal partiality, and of every other consideration, except that of *choosing the strongest man!* How then shall the relative strength of the different aspirants be determined?

A glance at our past history will best answer this question: the most popular candidate that any party ever brought into the field was Gen. Jackson, his name was associated with the honor and glory of his country; wherever proclaimed it awakened stirring recollections and made us all feel proud of the name of Americans, his hold was on the hearts of the people, and his march was therefore irresistible.

Such has been and such ever will be the case; if we want a strong man, therefore, we must choose one who is identified with the great interests, the progress and the fame of his country. But it is apparent from the signs of the times, that a portion of the democratic party are in favor of the nomination of Martin Van Buren; the rumor has been spread far and wide, that his nomination is certain. For Martin Van Buren, as a statesman and a patriot, we have the most profound respect; we have twice cordially supported him for the Presidency, and if he should again be nominated, we will cheerfully and with unabated zeal support him a third time. But while we freely give this pledge, we are bound in candour, and in justice to the great interests at stake, to say that we shall regard his nomination as placing the interests and prospects of his party in jeopardy.

Why then endanger the result by urging his nomination? We entreat the friends of Mr Van Buren to pause and consider! Sacrifice your own predilections on the altar of public good! Conform yourselves to the will of the people, and give them a man whom they can bear aloft, with pride and enthusiasm, and whose nomination would at once insure success.

Our anxious inquiries after such a man has resulted in the confident choice of Gen. LEWIS CASS. At an early age he left his books and his fireside to fight the battles of his country; he was in the army of Hull, when the imbecility, cowardice and treachery of that General induced him to surrender his army without a blow. When the intention to surrender became known, young Cass was fired with indignation, the honor of his profession, the glory of his country, were about to be sacrificed, and he made to his brother officers, at the peril of his head, the bold proposition to depose their commander and instantly appoint some braver and truer man in his stead. Unfortunately those to whom he applied were less daring than himself; his proposition was rejected and the army was lost. Such was the commencement of the brilliant career of Lewis Cass. His name is identified with the history of your second war of independence, and still more identified with the rise and progress of the great north-western territories. He was honored and appointed to responsible posts by Jefferson. He was taken into the Cabinet by Jackson, and afterwards sent abroad by him to represent his country at the Court of France.

In every station he has been the same honest patriot, the same inflexible defender of his country's rights; but no where has he displayed the high qualities of the statesman and the patriot more nobly than in his defence of our Commerce and our Navy against the encroachment of British arrogance, single handed and alone. In the name of justice and of equal rights, he combatted the powers of Europe, with England at their head, and defeated them all.

Should Gen Cass be nominated for the Presidency, as we ardently hope he may be, his patriotic and soul-stirring defence of American interests and the freedom of the seas, against an alliance of powerful nations, to enforce England's violent and arrogant doctrines of the "*right of search*" will serve as a trumpet to rally his countrymen around his standard.

Resolved, That the approaching election for President, will be an earnest and ardent struggle between Democracy and Federalism—between the principles of government, which Jefferson and Madison promulged and Jackson triumphantly defended, and the high toned doctrines advocated by Hamilton and Adams the elder, and revived by Clay and Adams the younger. At such a crisis prudence and sound policy require, that the Democratic party should select as their Presidential candidate a man whose distinguished services in War and in peace will add dignity and lustre to the Democratic cause, and whose personal influence with the people will rally to the standard of the party *all* who are not avowedly hostile to its principles.

Resolved, That GEN. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, the trusted friend of Jefferson, the cabinet adviser of Jackson, the adventurous pioneer and heroic defender of the *Great West*, the modest and retiring citizen, but able and fearless diplomatist, is the man, whose character and services will rally to our cause the greatest number of supporters; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting of Democratic citizens, looking for no future political favors for ourselves or our friends, but having at heart only the success of the principles and measures of our party, do earnestly recommend and will cordially support LEWIS CASS for the Democratic nomination; and for the following, among other reasons, ask, and until the meeting of the National Convention shall continue to ask; the co-operation of all prudent and disinterested democrats—

1st. *Because*, The past services of General Cass, in the cabinet and the field, have rendered his name illustrious in American history.

2d. *Because*; As a finished scholar and profound statesman, he is eminently qualified for the chief magistry of this great and enlightened country.

3d. *Because*, His well earned popularity will add strength to the Democratic cause, and

Because, The nomination of this true patriot and distinguished Democrat, will best promote the harmony and excite the enthusiasm of the party, and give no cause, and leave no excuse to the seceders from the Democratic ranks in 1840, for voting again against their party and their principles.

The President was instructed to appoint a Committee of Twenty-six citizens, to address the friends of Gen. Cass, throughout the Union.

A Resolution was adopted requesting the *democratic* papers in the City to publish the foregoing proceedings.

The annexed circular was read, and ordered to be attached to the proceedings for the information of the friends of GEN. CASS.

(Signed on behalf of the officers of the meeting.)

NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1844.

SIR:

FACTS which cannot be overlooked, appearances which cannot be misunderstood, indicate that the Democratic party is in imminent danger of defeat at the ensuing Presidential election. To avert such a disaster, requires everything that zeal, energy, and union among all its members can accomplish: and unless its nominee for the Presidency be one who can command, more thoroughly than any other the judgments and the feelings, the heads and the hearts of the Democratic population throughout the United States, such union is hopeless. He must be approved by all, rejected by none; and if he be not the first choice of *every* Democratic voter, he should be one for whom *each*, seeking the prosperity of the country, and the stability of the Democratic party as essential to that prosperity, can vote both conscientiously and cordially.

It is needless for the undersigned to speculate upon the causes of present dissension in the Democratic party, which, among other causes, in their opinion, induced the defeat of Mr Van Buren in 1840 It is sufficient to declare that the evil of such dissention exists. Neither are the undersigned blind to the zeal and union which pervade the Whig party in favor of Mr Clay, and which, we fear, will insure his election against any candidate who will not unite the whole Democracy.

With these views of the election now pending, an election not exceeded in importance by any which has occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the undersigned, the representatives of a numerous and increasing body of voters in the City of New York, turn their eyes to GENERAL LEWIS CASS, as the only citizen of the United States, who can now inspire the whole Democracy with the zeal and union essential to victory. In him, the warrior statesman, the patriot long tried in the most arduous public services, civil and military, the undersigned find all the qualities, intellectual and moral, required to execute and adorn the highest of earthly trusts; and to him, according to accounts which daily reach them from every State, are the Democratic voters of the whole Union rapidly turning their attention, as the best representative of their cause, and their best hope for victory.

It having been determined to hold a meeting on the 6th day of February next, in this City, to present GENERAL LEWIS CASS to the Democratic Republican electors of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidency, and to adopt such measures as will conciliate all sections of the Democratic party, with a view to insure a triumph at the approaching Presidential election, we most respectfully request your attendance at the meeting, or such expressions of your opinions on the subject as you may deem expedient.

JOHN McKEON,
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
RUSSEL JARVIS,
D. E. WHEELER,
HENRY R. COLCRAFT,
W. G. WOOD,
Executive Committee.

COMMITTEE OF 26 ON ADDRESS.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead	Rees C. Townsend,
Abraham Hays,	James Callan,
David M. Grant,	Wm. B. Foster,
John Taylor,	Jas. Richey,
John M. Snowden, Jr.	John Lapsley,
Samuel Jones,	John F. Jennings,
Coles Townsend,	F. L. Snowden,
George A. Kurtz,	J. C. Davitt,
John Sibbett,	Thos. Farley,
H. H. Peterson,	John Riddle,
James S. Hoon,	Lewis Wyman,
Wm Coleman,	J. Flemming,
J. W. Burbridge,	Wm. Kerns.

HENRY CLAY.

Harry says he was a mason,
Long time ago,
But now the sign to get his face in
A lodge he does not know.

He liked a fifty million bank—
Long time ago;
But now the thing has got so rank,
He hardly think 'twill go.

He went the Tariff every inch—
Long time ago;
But now, alas! it seems to pinch
His tender conscience—Oh!

FUNNY.—They have recently had a striking proof of Mesmerism in Jackson, Miss., we learn from a southern letter-writer. A young gentleman put a lady of color into the magnetic state. "The passes were made, the equilibrium of the magnetic fluid established between the operator and his subject, and the latter quietly lulled to the mesmeric sleep. At this particular crisis, the operator was *suddenly* seized with violent *chills*, which obliged him to withdraw to his chamber immediately, and get under blankets, when lo! and behold, the subject under the influence of identity of will forcibly took possession of the unoccupied portion of the mesmerizer's bed!"

AN EXCELLENT SENTIMENT.—The following sentiment, from the Hon James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was received, drank, and rapturously cheered, at a Democratic Celebration in Philadelphia, on the 8th instant:—

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Let every democrat serve his arm for the decisive battle. This is no time for civil war among ourselves, when the enemy, with untiring zeal and vast means, is preparing to storm the very citadel of democracy.

Port of Pittsburgh.

5½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Cutter, Collins, Cincinnati,
Arcade, Bernap, do

DEPARTED.

*Narragansett, Caldwell, N O
Arcade, Bernap, Cincinnati
*Cutter, Collins, do
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling

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

Goshen Cheese.

A FURTHER supply of that prime Goshen Cheese just received and for sale, by
REINHART & STONE,
j24 140 Liberty st.