Dem[illegible]vention

The Dem[illegible] requested to assemble in their wa[illegible] in primary meeting, on Saturday, the [illegible] of January, 1848, and appoint delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention.

In the country districts, the time of meeting will be between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence

CHARLES SHALER, Chairman.

ANDREW WYLIE, Secretary.

New Dress for the Post.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends and patrons, that in the course of a month, the *Morning Post* will appear in an entirely new and beautiful dress. While in Philadelphia, a few days since, we purchased large founts of nonpareil and agate type, at the celebrated establishment of L. Johnston, & Co; but as most of the type will have to be cast, we shall have to wait a short time, before we can make the desired improvement. The expense incident of the contemplated change to the *Post*, will be very heavy; but our large and daily increasing advertising patronage, rendered this movement on our part absolutely necessary. We flatter ourself that the *Post* will present an appearance unsurpassed by any other paper in the Union, and altogether worthy of the liberal support it enjoys from the pure Democracy of Western Pennsylvania.

It is our intention, as soon as practicable, to add a new Steam Power Press, to our printing Establishment, of the latest and best improvement.

We may also remark, that we have purchased a great vari ty of new type, for our extensive Job office, and are now prepared to fill all orders in this line of our business, to the entire satisfaction of our customers.

We here take occasion to return our heart-felt thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage that has been extended towards this establishment during the last sixteen months. It will be our greatest ambition, for the time to come, to merit a continuation of that patronage

The Meeting on Tuesday.

We publish, to-day, the proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday evening last, entire. We gave a considerable portion of them in our paper of yesterday; but, in the hurry of getting the paper, to press, many errors occurred, which are now rectified.

We call the especial attention of our friends, in other parts of the State, to these proceedings; as they are of much interest. They embody the sentiments (so far as expressed,) of the great body of the Democracy of Allegheny county; and the zeal and unanimity manifested at the meeting, clearly showed that a genuine spirit of patriotism pervades the ranks of our party. It is true, there were many of our friends, whose preferences for others led them to be absent from the meeting; but with these, no heart-burnings or jealousies are felt, towards the active members of this meeting. It is but a choice between tried and trusty Democrats; and we are pleased to see that the friends of each, are as much disposed to promote harmony among the members of their party, as are the distinguished Statesmen, who are the objects of their preference. We rejoice to know, that neither of the distinguished sons of Pennsylvania—(indeed, we can also say it for him who would be the second choice of her citizens,)—would for a moment jeopard the interests of his party, throughout the country, by encouraging any course, calculated to promote his mere personal interests or gratification.

We are fully persuaded, from the demonstrations which have already been made, that Mr. Buchanan is decidedly the choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Pennsylvania; and we have abundant evidence of his great popularity with a large portion of our party in other States. In saying this, far be it from us, in any way to disparage the pretensions urged by the friends of Mr. Dallas, or of any other tried Democrat. We but state a fact; which is evident to our senses; and while we award, and while our country then award, to this gentleman, the most exalted patriotism, and sterling devotion to the cause of his political principles, we cannot refuse to admit a fact which is to us self evident. Still, we are not disposed, in any way, to interfere with our friends, in the course which they may think proper to pursue, in relation to the candidates. There are many primary meetings yet to be held, before the meeting of our State Convention. Let our friends still discuss, if they choose, the merits of their respective favorites—avoiding all personal attacks upon their own political friends—and when the assembled Democracy of the State shall have spoken, we will be ready to throw to the breeze the flag of him who is their choice. Pennsylvania now stands, the admired of all her sisters, in our glorious confederacy. She has gained this meed of admiration, from her devotion to the cause of free principles; and her determination to waive the consideration of all mere abstractions; and devote her energies, to sustaining the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Let every true Democrat, then, remember, that he is one of those who have aided in bringing our State to her present glorious position: and let each so act, as still to merit that consideration which Pennsylvania has secured. Let our motto be—that which can never fail to bring to us good—"Concession, Compromise.—Every thing for the cause; nothing for men."

ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Editor:—Allow us to suggest to the Democracy of Allegheny, the name of Capt. J. J Benning as a suitable person to be placed in nomination for the office of Mayor.

Capt. Benning is a young man of fine talents and great energy of character, and would make just such an officer as our growing and thriving city requires. His sacrifice of time and money in sustaining and completing the organization, and increasing the efficiency of our Fire Companies, and the deep interest he has always manifested in the affairs of the Corporation, entitle him, we think, to the nomination from his party.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

A Great Ball.—We are informed that White's Band are making preparations for a Grand Ball; which will come off in the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, in a few weeks. It is to be the Ball of the season.

[illegible] Democratic City Con- [illegible] and the proceedings will [illegible] this morning. It will be [illegible] excellent fellow-citizen, Dr. [illegible] has received the nomination, and [illegible] candidate. Either of the other gentlemen whose names were before the Convention, would have given entire satisfaction to the Democratic party; but Dr. Kerr was chosen, and we place his name at the head of the column.

Our opponents force upon us the necessity of making party nominations—our friends in years gone by resisted this, but all in vain. We have to go into the contest as Democrats, and find our common enemy, the Whigs to contend with.

We are proud in being able to offer such a man as Dr. Kerr. He has had the experience of one term; and, during that term, he gave the fullest satisfaction to the citizens. We never heard one word against him, as an officer. What other ex-Mayor, of this city, can make such a boast? We know against what we have to contend, in a contest of this kind; and we do say, that we are sanguine of success this year. The present incumbent—albeit; he is a clever and much esteemed man—has become unpopular with his own party. The citizens who do not permit party feeling to influence them in their votes for city officers, will, generally, vote for our candidate. We do not calculate on Whig support, although some, who have cause for dissatisfaction with Mayor Adams, will undoubtedly give their votes for Dr. Kerr.

It is only necessary for the friends of Dr. Kerr. to *work* until the election—work faithfully and honestly in an endeavor to get out the entire vote, and we will assuredly succeed. The interests of the city require that we should do all that lies in our power.

Our Whig friends may expect to meet us united. There is not a single Democratic voter in the city, so far as our knowledge extends, who will "bolt." We are firmly knit together; and in union is our strength.

CITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, the City Democratic Convention assembled at the new Court House, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination, a Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

George W. Layng, was chosen as President.

Richard Hughes, Jacob Tomer, and S. M Kelvy, Vice Presidents.

S. Jones, J. A. Irwin, C. Barnett. Secretaries.

The Delegates from the several Wards, having presented their credentials, and taken their seats, it was, on motion, ordered that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for Mayor; whereupon, Robert Morrow, Henry S Magraw, and Dr. Wm. Kerr, were severally nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate *viva voce:*

1st Ballot—	Robert Morrow	10 votes.
	H. S. Magraw	14 "
	Wm. Kerr	21 "
2d Ballot—	Robert Morrow	9 "
	H. S. Magraw	14 "
	Wm. Kerr	22 "
3d Ballot—	Robert Morrow	1 "
	H. S. Magraw	15 "
	Wm. Kerr	28 "

William Kerr, having a majority of all the votes, was declared as having been duly nominated as the candidate for Mayor.

On motion of J. M. Irwin, it was

Resolved. That Dr. Wm. Kerr be declared by acclamation, as the candidate chosen by the Convention, unanimously.

This resolution was agreed to, nem. con.

On motion, it was ordered that Joseph Cupples, James Blakely, Richard Hughes, Jacob Tomer, J. S. Kennedy, Francis Marron, John M. Irwin, Wm. Paull, and Dr. D. Reynolds, be a committee to inform Dr. Kerr of his nomination.

On motion, it was ordered that a Committee of Correspondence for the city, for 1848, be appointed. Whereupon, the President appointed the following committee:

Samuel Jones, Thomas Hamilton, M. Kane, jr., Andrew M'Ilwaine, James A Irwin, Jacob Tomer, Robert Morrow, Richard Hughes, A. Wylie, jr.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the "Morning Post," and other papers friendly to the election of Dr. Kerr.

On motion, adjourned.

G. W. LAYNG, Pres't.

Richard Hughes, Jacob Tomer, S. M'Kelvy, } *Vice Pres'ts.*

James A. Irwin, Samuel Jones, Chas. Barnett, } Secretaries.

The Battles of Mexico.—The proceeds of this evening's exhibition will be for the benefit of the families of our volunteers who are now in Mexico.

We are requested to state that Col. Scott, (a nephew of Gen. Scott,) is now in this city, and will deliver a Lecture this evening, at Philo Hall, on the subject of the Battles, &c.

Steam Boat Accidents.—On the 16th inst., before daylight, the steamboat Niagara, descending the river near Kaskaskia, struck a snag, which tore her starboard guard off back to the wheelhouse. She was run on a bar, but the hull was not injured.

On the 13th inst., the steamer Jewess, on her way to St. Louis, struck a snag a few miles above Cairo, which passed through her guard and boiler deck, broke along into one or two state rooms, and finally through the hurricane roof, breaking down both chimneys. Previous to this accident, she had run into the woods, and had her other guard torn away. At Cairo she discharged her freight and returned to St Louis for repairs.

☞ What are the Committees appointed to collect aid for the families of our volunteers doing just now? We understand that they do not act.—Is this so?

☞ The Whig Almanac for 1848, is well filled with useful statistical information, and Clay's speech. Even Democrats might do well to take it. We have not yet heard of the production of a "Democratic" Almanac yet.

Pius IX.—His personal appearance is extremely benignant, and he is said to unite with a perfect self command an indomitable resolution and perseverance. He is entirely absolute in his authority; but he recently summoned his cardinals for advice. On taking a ballot by balls, placed in a box, it was found that the black balls, which negatived his proposition very much exceeded the white. He wears a small white cap, and it is said, that, having put all the black balls together, he took his cap and placed it over them, saying at the same time to his surprised cardinals, that now the Balls were all white, and thanking them for their advice, dismissed them.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county, who are favorable to the nomination of the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, for the Presidency, will be held at Duffy's Long Room, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Quarter Sessions---Present a full Bench.

Trial of Gabriel Kelly. Proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. M'Clure, for the defendant, gave notice of an intention to go into an examination of the desperate character of the deceased.

Mr. Darragh would object; it was not evidence. They were not trying the actions of the dead, but the living. Mr. D. went on at length to advance his objections and produce his arguments.

The Court stated that it was unnecessary to consume time in arguing the point. The defence could give evidence of the lawless character of the deceased.

Robt. Mackey, sworn: Was present at the time of the difficulty; stopped before the Lemon Tree House; there were watchmen there; the young men were using abusive language to them; the crowd moved up 7th st., as far as Smithfield; they were making noise; when they reached the corner, a fresh posse of watchmen came up; one of them said, "Let us go and take them." They immediately crossed the street and followed the crowd; I followed; did not get to the corner in time to hear any conversation; when I got there the scuffle had commenced between Wilson and one of the watch; the fight became general; Wilson broke loose from the watch; and ran down as far as the wagon yard. Two watchmen caught him; he broke loose; after getting his coat off he turned and ran up Liberty. I turned to go up 7th st., and met Wilson as he came round; two watchmen had hold of him at the corner; they had been up against Scott's Drug Store; the three watchmen came up and struck Wilson, who fell; two of the watch caught hold of him and commenced dragging him off to the watch house; I followed to the watch house; they shut the door and I returned home. Did not know the name of the watchman that struck Wilson. I know him by sight, it was Kelly. Wilson struggled but little, when he was struck, I heard the blow distinctly I thought it had struck the building. Wilson seemed helpless.

Cross ex.—Kelly came running up, and struck as he was running up. Wilson was an athletic fellow, and could handle a couple of watchmen in a fair fight; saw Wilson fighting in the crowd; did not see him have any weapon.

Wm. Detheredge, sworn.—I was one of the party on the evening in question; there were seven or eight of us in the house; we had not been there long until others came in, who were noisy; some of them had a tin cup which they were kicking over the floor. Dillon called "watch;" Wilson was of our crowd; there were not more than three or four watchmen at the door. I told Jewell that we did not call "watch," and that he might take Dillon. Jewell ordered us home; we said we had not done any thing; we concluded to go home; and went up to 7th street: a crowd of watchmen came up, and said, "You must go home;" one of the crowd said, "Let us see you put us home;" with that the fight began; I think John Wilson said, "Let us see you put us home"—there were two Wilsons in the crowd. Did not see Kelly till I came to the watch house; did not see Wilson struck. The Mayor fined Wilson $4 12 for disorderly conduct.

Cross ex.—I was with Ben Wilson all the evening; we had been indulging.

David Kay, sworn.—Was there on the night of the fracas; was with Wilson that evening; Dillon cried "watch;" the watchman came; Ditherage was the only person drunk; John Wilson and watchman Quinn commenced fighting.

Cross Ex.—When Wilson came round the corner no body had hold of him.

Robt. Vandevert, sworn.—Live in Smithfield street, 3 or 4 doors from Liberty; heard the noise on the night in question; looked out; saw a man with hat and coat off; he ran to the corner of 7th and down to Liberty; directly I saw him come round the corner; two watchmen were after him; a few moments after, I heard a tremendous blow; and soon I saw two men help the same man across the street.

Patrick Pinder, sworn.—Saw Wilson running round the corner, when one of the watchmen caught him by the breast; another watchman came up; can't say whether Kelly struck before he caught hold or not; uncertain that one watchmen had hold of him when Kelly struck.

The Flood.—Pittsburgh has thus far, done honor to herself, in the prompt measures that have been adopted at a meeting of the citizens, and also, by the Councils, in appropriating money for the relief of those who have been rendered destitute by the late flood in the Ohio.

We understand that the Committee appointed at the meeting in the New Court House, are at work; and that district committees will be appointed, whose business it will be to collect money. It is to be hoped, that no beggarly account will be rendered of their doings. Our citizens should not forget the assistance forwarded to us from Cincinnati and Louisville, at the time of the Great Fire.

☞ The Alleghenian notices very favorably one of the public schools in the Third ward, Allegheny city, under the care of Miss Hazleton and Miss Wilson. The editor says:

"What surprised us most, was the neglect and shameful indifference of parents in absenting themselves from these examinations. Can it be that they feel no interest in their children's welfare?"

Now we think parents do exactly right in absenting themselves on these occasions; and if the editor was ever a boy, and can recur to his feelings on school examinations, he will find that the young idea shoots best when not abashed by lookers on—particularly parents. If you wish to confuse a youngster, set his home companions to gaze at him while attempting to perform his part.—The examinations should be made by School Directors, and none others.

Ice.—We saw some workmen engaged in securing ice, at the wharf above the bridge, on the Allegheny, yesterday. The huge cakes are floated down from Herr's Island; and broken for the ice houses, at the landing. An excellent quality has been put away during the late freeze.

☞ Yesterday was too warm entirely. The ice and snow was swept away, and overcoats, &c., were disposed of. Bad health will be the consequence, we fear; but we hope we may be favored with good cold weather yet.

☞ Hunker has the thanks of the gentleman connected with our office for his very handsome treat on Tuesday evening. Such presents from his excellent establishment will be remembered.

By the way, the rings in the Christmas Cake were all taken by the *lucky*. Some person got the one intended for us—but he may keep it. We expect to fare better on New Years.

We are told that a certain Monster Cake sold some where in the city was found minus the rings! Such tricks won't do.

The John Donkey.—Mr. Morse has sent us the first number of "*John Donkey*," a *punchy* paper, published in New York. It is very humorous and readable.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Washington, Dec. 29, 5 P. M.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President, at the usual hour.

Prayer, by Mr. Gurley.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the expenditure of the contingent fund appropriation.

Also, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the public lands at Sault St. Marie.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill relative to the affairs in Mexico. Also, one relative to the volunteers now in service.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill, providing for deficiencies in the Treasury for subsistence appropriations.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill relative to the Public Lands, and a general pre-emption law.

Mr Westcott, from the Committee on Patents, and the Patent Office, reported a bill to increase the number of examining clerks.

The death of Charles C. Stewart, member from Michigan, was announced; and after adopting the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

Baltimore, Dec. 29, 9 A. M.

The Maryland Legislature met yesterday, and was organized. William J. Blackstone, from St. Mary's, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The old Clerks were retained.

Gens. Quitman and Shields are now in Washington, and will soon leave for New York.

St. Louis, Dec. 29, 5 P. M.

The weather has been cold, until within a day or two past; it is now mild, and raining. The rivers are all closed, and navigation suspended for the present. The ice has gorged, to a considerable extent, in the vicinity of Cairo.

The steamer Messenger has arrived here from Pittsburgh.

Louisville, Dec. 29.

The Portland Canal, which was closed with mud, caused by the recent freshet, will not be open for a week.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 29, 4 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales Howard at. at $6,18; City Mills held at $6,37.

Wheat—Sales prime white at 1,44@1,47; prime red at 1,36.

Corn—Moderate sales at 56@58 Prime yellow at 59@61.

Oats—Sales at 38@41.

Whiskey—Sales at 28@29½.

Provisions—Sales are mainly for the regular trade.

Lard—Sales western at 7½@8.

Bacon—Sales western at 6½@6¾; Sides, 6½@7

Beef Cattle—Sales at $3,12 ⅌ 100 lbs. gross.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

December 29, 5 P M.

Flour—Sales Genesee at $6,50@6,62. The market is steady, but not active.

Wheat—Prime red is held at 1,43.

Corn—Sales prime yellow at 60@64.

Cotton—Market firm, with sales Louisaina at 8@9¼.

Pork—Sales western No. 1 mess at $9 ⅌ bbl. and western prime at $8,50.

DELEGATE MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republicans, of the city of Allegheny, are requested to meet in their respective Wards, on Saturday, the first day of January, 1848, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate tickets, to be supported at the ensuing municipal elections; and, also, to elect five delegates from each Ward, to meet in Convention, at the Town House, on the Wednesday following, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to place in nomination a person to be supported for the office of Mayor.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

dec30-d3t

Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank, Pittsburgh, December 29, 1847.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the 6th of March last, entitled "an Act to extend the Charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank of Pittsburgh."

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. DENNY, *Cashier.*

dec30-d3taw3td

Balances and Dividends

STANDING in the Merchant and Manufacturer's Bank of Pittsburgh, which have not been increased or diminished for three years.

Names.	Residence.	Date.	Amount.
Abraham Bennet,		Dep. Ap. 20, 1837,	$14 50
John Irons,		Bal. June 10, 1839,	16 81
Daniel King,		Dep. Oct. 27, 1837,	13 99
Vincent M'Kenna,		do. Ap. 31, 1836,	60
S. R. & W. Morrison,		do. Dec. 13, 1837,	80
J. W. Nicholson,		Bal. Mar. 22, 1836,	85 27

Dividends not marked paid on our Dividend Book, and not yet ascertained to have been called for in Philadelphia, where they are payable.

Names.	Res.	No. of Div'd.	Shares.	Am't.
E. Lowber,		No. 1.	32	$16
E. B. Mizell,		2.	50	75
Thos. Paschale,		2.	30	45
Thos. Fitch,		5.	6	13 50
J. Musgrove & Son,		5.	6	13 50
Priscilla Barker,		6.	25	56 25

I certify that the above appear to be Balances and Dividends due to the persons named, and which have remained unchanged for three years.

W. H. DENNY, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed, December 27, 1847.

GEO. WATSON, *Aldermen.*

dec30-4td&4tw

DIVIDENDS AND BALANCES, which have been unclaimed for three years, and upwards, in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

Names.	Residence.	No. Shares.	Am't.
George Bell,	Pittsburgh,	6	$73 05
Wm. Dorris,	Huntingdon co.,	10	47 50
Christian Garber	do.		37 50
C. W. Hepburn,	Philadelphia,	15	137 62
Irvine & Robison,	Pittsburgh,	10	28 50
Samuel Isett,	Huntingdon co.,	10	34 00
Jas. Moorhead,	Westmoreland co.	5	6 75
James Moore,	Huntingdon co.,	20	28 50
S. & P. M'ore,	do.	40	120 00
Graham M'Camant,	do.	10	14 25
Charles Yates,	New York,	100	155 00

BALANCE ON DEPOSIT.

		Date.	Amount.
Armel & Muntz,	Pittsburgh,	Oct. 24, 1842,	$10 80
C. D. Culbertson,	do.	Dec. 24, 1842,	12 99

I certify thas the foregoing dividends and balances are due to the persons named, or their legal representatives, which have been standing without being increased or diminished, for three years and upwards, according to the Books of this Bank.

THOS. M. HOWE, Cash'r.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th December, 1847, Webb Closey, Notary Public.

dec30-d1w-w3t (Daily papers copy.

HOLLIDAY PRESENTS: The Mirror of Life.

Christmas Blossoms,
The Gift of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,
The Rose,
The Snow Flake,
The Christian Keepsake,
The Hyacinth,
Scenes in the lives of the Patriarchs and Prophets,
Illuminated gems of Sacred Poetry,
Lays of Love and Faith, &c., by G. W. Bethune,
Amelia's Poems,
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy,

Together with a large variety of Miscellaneous, Moral and Religious works; for sale by

dec30 LUKE LOOMIS, Agt.

IMMENSE MEETING

OF THE

DEMOCRACY OF OLD ALLEGHENY,

Friendly to the nomination of

JAMES BUCHANAN

TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Agreeably to previous notice, an overwhelmingly large and enthusiastic meeting of the true and tried democracy of Allegheny county, who are friendly to the nomination of Pennsylvania's illustrious and favorite son, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, assembled at the Washington Coffee House, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th, 1847.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. Bryant, who nominated Dr. JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK, of Peebles township, to the Chair, for the purpose of temporary organization.

On motion of David Lynch, Esq., the following Committee was appointed by the chair, for the purpose of reporting officers for a permanent organization:

Committee—David Lynch, of Peebles, Tp., W. M'Candless, J. C. Dunn, Jes. Callan, G. P. Hamilton, Michael Snee, of Jefferson Tp., J. C. Davitt.

The Committee retired for a few moments, and on their appearance, reported the following officers.

President—Dr. JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. James Powers, Elizabeth; Col. Alexander Carnahan, St. Clair; Michael Snee, Jefferson; Dr. J. Pollock, Findley; F. Quinnette, Indiana; J. B. Backhoffen, Pittsburgh; Gen. John Neil, Mifflin; Hon. Judge Kerr, St Clair; Hon. Judge Porter, Pitts; Col. J. C. M'Cabe, Fayette; Col Jesse Sill, Versailles; Thomas Neil, East Deer; John Sarber, Lawrenceville; James C. Ritchie, Robinson; Adam Baker, Pittsburgh; Samuel Jones, Pittsburgh; Wm. Symms, Birmingham; J. Keown, Allegheny; Joseph Ralston, Baldwin, Henry Ingram, Lower St. Clair; James C. Cummins, Pittsburgh; Wm. Stewart, Snowden; Gen. J. M. Davis, Peebles; Gen. J. Large, Jefferson; John M'Devit, Pittsburgh; John Lavely, West Deer; Joseph Cooper and John Stevenson, of Moon; Col. Meredith, Pitts; Col. M'Clarahan, of Indiana; Jas. Neely, Franklin; A. Pinkerton, Ohio tp.; Uziah Stewart, Plumb; Robert Donaldson, Wilkins; John Turbitt, Pitts.; James Chambers, Pitts., 6th ward.

Secretaries.

John Coyle, George R. Riddle, James May, J. C. McKibben, Michael Kane, Jr., Wm. Porter, Wm. Bryant, John M. Irvin, John D. Miller, of Lower St. Clair; Joseph Birmingham.

Dr. M'Clintock, in taking the Chair, made a beautiful and very appropriate address, which was well received.

On motion of Wilson McCandless, Esq., the following named gentlemen were appointed by the chair to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting: Wilson McCandless, James Callan, Samuel Jones, John C. Dunn, Thos. Hamilton, Wm. Porter, G. W. Layng, John Fleming.

The large room of the Washington Hotel being too contracted for the accommodation of the multitude that had answered to the call, a motion was made and carried, to adjourn to the Market Square, where the bone and sinew re assembled in masses.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs Geo. P. Hamilton, Wilson McCandless, James Watson, Geo. W. Layng and Thos. Hamilton.

Wilson M'Candless, Esq., from the committee on resolutions, made the following report, which was read to the meeting by James Callan, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

In the language of the eminent statesman at the head of our national government, the Democracy of Pennsylvania reiterate with grateful hearts—"that no country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine Providence; that the success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries, who maintain that a favored few are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force."

The various interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are most prosperous. The *home market* of a vast continent, bounded on the east by the Atlantic, extending to the Gulf, thence on the south by the Rio Bravo del Norte, with a coast upon the Pacific Ocean to the Columbia river north, secures to our enterprising citizens advantages of trade, without parallel in the history of nations. Our political system is the admiration of mankind; and the principles of civil and religious freedom, as developed by our institutions, have, to some extent, put in jeopardy the pretensions of despots, who claim to rule by "Divine right."

Free government is a great good, essential to human happiness; and whether we judge by comparison, based upon facts, in regard to the poverty and wretchedness of the masses in Europe—the military despotism that obtains upon our southern continent, or avail ourselves of the page of history, the evidences are clear and unquestionable, that trade, arts, science, and intelligence, are best promoted and encouraged under the influences of free government.

To hand down unimpaired to future generations, the inestimable blessings of free government is the duty of every democrat. The ways and the means demand our most serious consideration.

From the earliest period of our government, the country has been divided into two great political parties. We stop not to notice those ephemeral factions which have lived out their day. Those parties are the Federalists or *Monarchists*, and the Democrats or *Republicans of the Jeffersonian School.*

The *Federalists* are identified with the principles of a consolidated general government—a Senate for life; that the President can do no wrong; that the "*Alien*" and "Sedition" laws were wholesome measures of public policy; that a national bank and paper currency, to make the "Rich richer and the poor poorer," should be engrafted upon our political system, that the sovereignty of the States is a chimera. On the other hand, the Democracy have asserted and maintained, that the general government is one of limited and defined powers; the States sovereign within their respective spheres, in our political system; no life estate in office for Senators or others connected with the administration of government; that liberty of speech, and freedom of the pres, are essential to human rights; that "Alien" and "Sedition" laws are opposed to the best interests of the country; that a United States Bank was a device of the aristocracy of wealth, to rob the fatherless children and widowed amongst us, and subvert public liberty. The lines between the two great political parties of the Country, are thus distinctively marked.

The principles of democracy prevailed in the election of President Polk, and it is the *resolve* of democratic Pennsylvania, that the administration of the general government shall be continued in the hands of faithful, efficient, and patriotic citizens, of the republican stamp.

We are on the eve of an election for Chief Magistrate. The *federalists* have taken the field; they are preparing for the struggle. Of themselves, the *federalists* are harmless; but counting on divisions among the democracy, their policy is to encourage false issues. Pennsylvania has uniformly stood shoulder to shoulder with the democracy of the entire Union, in all contests for principle: and in view of services rendered, she claims the right to put in nomination for the Presidency, one of her most distinguished sons; whose learning, experience, matured judgment, sound constitutional doctrines, honor and integrity, pre eminently point him out, in the person of James Buchanan.

Therefore, Resolved, That the time has arrived, when Pennsylvania may with confidence look to the democracy of the Union, for their cordial co-operation, in the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency.

In presenting the name of this distinguished Pennsylvanian, we offer pledges of fidelity to the integrity of the Union During the war of 1812 with Great Britain Mr. Buchanan shouldered his musket, and marched to the defence of the country at Baltimore. The archives of Congress, the records of the State Department, attest his abilities as a statesman; and his private life is unsullied.—Those who know him best cannot, by an effort of imagination, put an acrimonious word into his lips—the voice ceases to be his, when an angry word would make it the vehicle of an unkind expression. He is emphatically an "honest man."

Resolved, That the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency would be a guarantee that the *Union* of the States, including the sovereignty of Texas, grappled thereto with "hooks of steel," will, under the blessing of Almighty God, be maintained in all its integrity, by the democratic party of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That his long and ardent devotion to the truthful principles of the party, on the floor of the Senate, and in the cabinet councils of the nation, entitle him to the highest consideration and regard of all who are attached to the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the country.

Resolved, That his masterly diplomatic correspondence, upon the Oregon and Mexican questions, has placed him in the front rank of statesmen, both of this and the old world.

Resolved, That his unwavering support, rendered to the administration of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren; and his self sacrifice in favor of the latter great statesman in 1844, for the purpose of uniting and harmonizing the then conflicting elements of the Republican party, demands from the democracy of the Empire State and of the Union, a recognition of his superior claims, over those of any of the distinguished gentlemen named for the Presidency.

Resolved, That annexation, in the language of President Polk, was consummated without blood; and that whatever the determination of Mexico might have been, previous to that period, had it not been for the encouragement received by divisions in our household, and by the Spanish translations of the speeches of such men as Daniel Webster, and Thomas Corwin, placed in every Rancho and Hucienda in Mexico; "the sober second thought of the people" of Mexico would have let them from blood and vengeance to the cultivation of the arts of peace.

Resolved, That the language of the President, true in the beginning, would have been prophetic of the end, had it not been for our dissentions at home, and the moral treason within our borders; it has been willed otherwise; and opposition editors and orators, (we rejoice that there are many honorable exceptions,) have been made the humiliating instruments to prevent this bloodless issue.

Resolved, That we are proud to acknowledge, that, whilst the *democracy* of our armies have borne themselves gallantly before the enemy, at Buena Vista, and the battles before the Mexican capital, the patriotism of the Whig party in the army in Mexico, kept pace with their matchless deeds; and administered a withering rebuke to the Whig leaders in the United States.

Resolved, That in denouncing the opponents of the war, we do not question that many, who have taken sides with the conspirators, are actuated by honest motives; having been led away by the misrepresentations of designing demagogues; who, to obtain power and place, would not stop at accomplishing the dishonor of their country; men who have engaged in a war of spoils; and who will dare any thing, however desperate and disgraceful, that they may enjoy them.

Resolved, That we award lasting honors and gratitude to our valorous army and navy, for signal and patriotic services, rendered in the cause of our human country.

Resolved, That the doctrines of no indemnity for the expenses of the War in Mexico, and the avowal of a craven spirit to withdraw our army, before an honorable peace shall have been concluded, are sentiments worthy of the Federal party alone,—a party whose chief leaders were master spirits in the Hartford Convention treason, to dissolve the Union—an indelible stain upon the page of our country's history.

It was then, on motion of D. Lynch, Esq.,

Resolved, That the letter of James Buchanan, to the Democratic war meeting at Philadelphia, together with the complimentary resolution adopted by said meeting, be incorporated with the proceedings of this meeting.

The following is the resolution and the letter referred to:

Resolved, That the administration of the State Department, by the Hon. James Buchanan—mild but firm, merciful to the weak and unyielding to the strong—has been marked by political genius of the highest order; a noble integrity, which slander, cannot sully and honorable success, which has secured the gratitude and confidence of the American people excited the respect and admiration of the nations of the world and confirmed the proud title long since conferred on our illustrious fellow-citizen, of "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

Washington, Dec. 17, 1847.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Democracy of the City and County of Philadelphia," to attend at their mass meeting, to be held at the Museum on Saturday next, in support of the policy of the country, and course of the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of an honorable peace, of the present war with Mexico."

I deeply regret that my pressing public duties here, especially since the indisposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, render it impossible that I should be present at your meeting. Indeed I might add, that I have been compelled of late almost entirely to forego the privilege of corresponding with my most valued private friends. My answer to your kind invitation must therefore be comparatively brief.

The facts already before the world, conclusively prove, that the war with Mexico, in which our country has been involved, was forced upon us after we had exhausted every honorable expedient to preserve peace. If any corroboration of these facts had been wanting, it would be supplied by the letter of Ex-president Herrera, dated on the 25th of August last, in answer to another from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, offering him, by direction of Gen. Santa Anna, the appointment of a Commissioner to treat for peace, with the Commissioner of the United States. In this answer, Gen. Herrera distinctly declares, that his Government had been subverted by Gen. Paredes, solely because he had consented to receive our Minister, Mr. Slidell. "For no other act, (to use Gen Herrera's own expressive language,) "than showing that there would be no obstacle to his [Mr. Slidell's] presenting himself, and having his propositions heard, my administration was columniated in the most attrocious manner—for that act alone, the revolution which deplaced me from the command was set on foot."

Mexico had for many years endured the very worst Government on the face of the earth. Under the name of a Republic, it was in fact an ever-changing military despotism; but without either the disposition or the power to protect the rights of peaceable and well disposed citizens.

One military usurper arose after another in rapid successions; and these were alternately elevated and deposed by an army, consisting of nearly as many officers as privates, which disposed of the Supreme power, as boldly and unscrupulously as did the Pretorian Generals of the Empire of Ancient Rome.

The passions of this army had been artfully inflamed against the United States. They clamored for war against our country, and this not merely on account of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, but for the whole of the sovereign State of Texas, up to the Sabine.

No sooner was it known, that the Mexican Government had agreed to receive our Minister, Mr. Slidell, who was empowered to adjust all existing differences, than Gen. Paredes, with his whole army stationed at San Louis de Potosi, pronounced against Gen. Herrera. Paredes marched in triumph to the Capital, expelled Herrera from the Presidency, and usurped the Supreme power. From this moment, war with the United States became inevitable.

Indeed, to wage and prosecute such a war, was the very condition on which Paredes had succeeded in usurping the Government of his country.

Heaven has smiled upon the just cause; and the character of our country has been illustrated by a rapid succession of brilliant and astonishing victories. The exploits of our army have elevated our National character, and shed a lustre upon our name throughout the civilized world. In achieving these victories, the blood of many of our best and most patriotic citizens, has been shed in the cause of their country. In justice to their memory, we can never retire with honor, from the fields where they have fallen, without indemnity for the past, and security for the future. If we *should* do this, then their blood will have been shed in vain. To withdraw our troops at the present moment, would be to convert the glory which we have acquired in a *just* and *necessary* war, into National disgrace and dishonor.

The war has not been prosecuted for conquest. At every stage of its progress, we have been willing to conclude a just and honorable peace. Indeed, we can never wage a war for conquest—in the popular sense of that term. Our free institutions forbid that we should subject nations to arbitrary sway. If they come within our power, we must bestow upon them the same blessings of liberty and law, which we ourselves enjoy. Should they be annexed to the Union, as in the case of Texas, they must participate in the freest and best Government upon earth—on equal terms with ourselves.

The Capital of Mexico is now the Head Quarters of our conquering Army, and yet such is the genius of our free institutions, that for the first time its peaceful and well-disposed citizens enjoy security in their private rights, and the advantage of a just and firm government. From all that can be learned, they appreciate our protection at its proper value; and dread nothing so much as the withdrawal of our army. They know