nearer. The group around that dying boy was nothing that riveted the gaze of every eye in camp; but one object especially, held a peculiar and marked prominence—this was Antoine, the hunter, and brother of Francois. The fine form of the sturdy, sunburnt mountaineer seemed like a figure hardened into bronze, as he knelt, speechless and immoveable, beside his dying brother during the gloomy hours of that evening. He kissed the boy repeatedly, but never wept or uttered a syllable. He sat with the corpse, and never spoke. When the camp moved away from the grave, next day, there we left Antoine all alone, and there he stood, his figure growing indistinct in the distance, until all sight of him was gone; and never, during all the rest of our travel did Antoine mention his brother, until, when on a steam boat nearing his home, with a choking voice and eyes filling up with tears, he asked the writer of this to give him on paper the dying words of Francois.

Poor Francois! All the decencies of the grave were given to him; mass was said for his youthful and, we presume, innocent spirit; the ground was levelled over him, and fire was burned upon the spot, for it was necessary to hide, not mark, a Christian's grave in that far land of desolation. So we left Francois; and there he is sleeping now, beneath the towering masses of the Red Butter.

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, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Gov. Shannon's Message.—The Message of the Governor of Ohio possesses the merit of being brief and business like. It is devoted to a clear elucidation of the condition and affairs of the state.

The first matter of which he speaks is the common school system of the state, which he declares has taken a permanent hold on the public mind. Opposition to it has, in a great measure, ceased.

He recommends a call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the state, with the view of remodelling the judicial system. The Constitution limits the number of judges of the Supreme Court to four; and it has become so loaded down with business as to render it impossible for the judges to dispose of it, with a due regard to justice.

On the subject of Banking, Governor Shannon declares himself in favor of sound local banks, and believes that well guarded and well restricted local banks, judiciously distributed in the state, with a fixed amount of capital, adequate to the business wants of the country, is the best and most practical system of banking that can, at this time, be adopted in that state. In establishing this or any other system, the great object to be secured is, the safety of the note holders. When that end is accomplished public opinion will be fully satisfied.

There has been a loss of revenue on the Ohio Canal during the last year of $82,555 40, and on all the other public works there has been a gain, when compared with last year, of $48,834 52, making a loss, by the public works, of $33,720 83, compared with last year. The decrease in the tolls of the Ohio Canals is attributed to the fall in the price of wheat, which induced farmers to withhold the article from market.

In view of the large amount of the state debt, which is now seventeen millions, the scarcity of money and the heavy burdens of the people, he recommends that no attempt should be made to enlarge the system of internal improvements.

We make the following extract from the Message in regard to the Penitentiary and the system of convict labor:

"The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the last day of November, 1842, was four hundred and sixty-one. The number received during the past year is one hundred and thirty-two. There has left during the last named period, one hundred and forty-seven, including those whose terms of service expired—those who have been pardoned—twelve who died from disease—two who committed suicide—one who was murdered—three who escaped—and four who were discharged by writ of error from the Supreme Court. On the 13th of November, 1841, there was in the Penitentiary four hundred and eighty persons. On the 30th of November, 1842, the number was four hundred and sixty-one, showing a decrease of nineteen. On the 30th November, 1843, the number was four hundred and forty-six, showing a decrease within the last year, of fifteen, and an aggregate decrease within the last two years, of thirty-four.

"From these facts it would appear that crime is decreasing within the state, instead of increasing, as might be reasonably expected with an increase of population. In examining at once into the various causes which have seduced the unfortunate convicts from the path of virtue to that of crime, it is found that the use of ardent spirits has had an active agency, and contributed largely to swell the number of inmates of the Penitentiary. The powerful moral influence which has been brought to bear on the public mind, within the last two years, against the use of ardent spirits, has, no doubt, had a material influence in preserving the morals of our citizens. It would not probably, be going to far to say, that the diminution of crime as exhibited by the above facts, has been mainly brought about by this means. If this conclusion be correct, those who have been instrumental in producing this reform, have increased inducements to persevere in a cause consecrated by religion and enjoined by patriotism.

"One hundred and sixty-five of the convicts are employed in the manufacture of hardware: sixty-five are engaged in the cooper shop: twenty-eight in the business of boot and shoe making: thirty in the tailor shop: about five in the manufacture of brooms; twenty have been, until recently, engaged in making cabinet work: forty-five are employed under the direction of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and the remainder (many of whom are not able bodied men) have been engaged in various matters in and about the prison. For the purpose of employing a portion of the hands in a manner less exceptionable to the mechanical interests of the state, the Warden, with the approbation of the Directors, has agreed to an arrangement by which the cabinet making business is no longer carried on in the prison. To effect the same object it has been determined not to renew the boot and shoe contract, so that in a short time the causes of complaint against the prison for its interference with mechanical labor will be very much diminished.

"The Penitentiary is making money for the state—the amount realized from this source the present year will amount to upwards of sixteen thousand dollars.

The Governor thus speaks of the success of the Lunatic Asylum.

"The number of patients who have been inmates of this institution, since November 15, 1842, is two hundred and seven—males, one hundred and five; females, one hundred and two. The number of patients remaining in the asylum at the end of last year, was one hundred forty-two—males, seventy-five, females, sixty seven. During the past year sixty-five patients have been admitted—males, thirty-two; females, thirty-three; all citizens of this state. The number discharged, in the past year was, was fifty nine—males, thirty, females twenty-nine. Of these, thirty-eight were discharged, recovered; seven, improved; ten, stationary, and four by death. All the recent cases discharged, were restored. Uninterrupted good health has prevailed in the institution during the year. This institution has been in operation five years. During this period, four hundred and seventy-three insane persons have been under its care, and two hundred and three have been discharged, recovered; which is a fraction less than forty three per cent. The institution is still pressed with applications for admission from our own citizens, far beyond the means of accommodation.

"The asylum for the blind is in a prosperous condition. There are 58 pupils in the institution, who are instructed in all the branches usually taught seeing children in the high schools. The male pupils are also learning mechanical branches, in which they are becoming proficient.

"In the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, there are 86 pupils, who are undergoing instructions.

The Governor closes by alluding to the defects in the militia system, and urges the want of an efficient corps of officers to take command of the militia when called into service.

Report of the Secretary of War.—This document is short and to the point, containing much information and many valuable suggestions. It gives a succinct sketch of the condition and business of the various Bureaus of the Department, all of which appear to be prosecuting their duties with vigor.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of improving the navigation of the western rivers, and the harbors on the lakes; a matter of the utmost importance to every citizen of the west.

He recommends that an appropriation be made for the purpose of constructing a road for the safety and convenience of the emigrants to the Territory of Oregon. This, he thinks, could be done at a small expense. He suggests, likewise, that military posts be established along the line of travel for the protection of travellers across the Rocky Mountains.

He urges upon Congress the propriety of interposing some checks to the seizure and occupation of rich mineral lands belonging to government, at customary prices.

Our Indian relations are spoken of as having been peaceable. The Choctaws will be removed West of the Mississippi early in the spring, and instructions have been given to civilize and christianize them. Many of the Indian tribes, particularly the Choctaws and Cherokees, have made considerable improvements in their condition, and are devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, and to the education of their children. The Choctaws have appropriated one thousand eight hundred dollars out of their annuities, to the purposes of education. He recommends that some further measures be taken to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians; and states that a history of all the Indian tribes is in course of preparation.

There are 21,064 persons receiving pensions for revolutionary services. Under the act of 1838, granting pensions for 5 years to widows of revolutionary soldiers, 8,895 claims have been presented, of which 7,855 have been admitted. Under the law granting pensions to invalids for wounds and injuries received in military service, there are now on the rolls 2,720 persons.

West Point Academy is highly eulogized. He renews the suggestion heretofore made for the erection of a building for the safety of the public records; and concludes the report by a flattering notice of the heads of the different Bureaus of the Department.

Mr Wilkins had promised some of his locofoco friends to have an express run to Cumberland, and a line of horses was to be established from thence thro' Somerset to this city. To this effect we had letters from General Philson, of Somerset. As another part of this arrangement, or humbug, packages arrived by *Mail* on Friday morning, franked by Mr Wilkins to *some* of the Editors—marked on the outside—"By J Buchanan's Express." Now, what we would like to know is, what was meant by lugging the name of J Buchanan into this contemplated express. What was meant by it.—*American.*

We think we can explain this, and show that, at least on the part of Mr Wilkins, there was no "humbug" intended. An arrangement was made by the gentlemen of the Somerset Express (great Express that) for Mr Wilkins to mail a number of copies of the Message, at Washington, directed to J Buchanan, of Cumberland, (not James Buchanan, of the U S Senate, as the American appears to think), who was interested in the Somerset Express, and was to have started that celebrated enterprize. Mr Wilkins, as we are informed by a gentleman from Washington city, attended properly to his part of the business, but unfortunately Mr Buchanan, at Cumberland, neglected his part, and the only thing that could be done with the packages, was to send them on in the mail. If Mr Buchanan had been about at the time the mail reached Cumberland, we have no doubt that the Somerset Express would have got in—some time, and our friends in that quarter would have had the satisfaction of proving to the world that their route can be travelled when proper enterprize is employed.

J. B. Butler—J. Dougherty.—We copied some weeks since from the Hollidaysburgh *Beacon Light*, a letter written by J. B. Butler, Esq., repelling some charges made by J. Dougherty, Esq. editor of the Hollidaysburgh *Standard*, against the present Board of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Butler attributed the opposition of Mr. Dougherty to personal disappointment, and stated that had they purchased Mr. D's stock at the terms which he demanded, the Board might have escaped his denunciation. To this letter Mr. Dougherty has replied, and as we published the letter of Mr. Butler, he requests that we should give his rejoinder a place in our columns. As we have no disposition to do injustice to any man, we comply with his request, but at the same time we must express our regret that Mr. D. has thought proper to indulge in a strain of personal vituperation, which cannot be of any use to him in the minds of prudent men. A good cause does not require such aid, and low abuse is only calculated to make the defects of a bad one more apparent. The reply of Mr. Dougherty will be found in another column.

Thanksgiving.—The proclamation of the Governor appointing Thursday, 21st inst. as a day of public Thanksgiving, meets with general approbation in all parts of the state. "Thanksgiving Day in New England," says the Harrisburgh Union, constitutes, perhaps the most interesting epoch of the entire year, and is commemorated by old and young as a season of much spiritual love and rejoicing. Families gather around the domestic hearth in social enjoyment—the heart is opened in gratitude to the bountiful Giver of all good—the luxuries of life are spread out as a bountiful repast to all classes and conditions, and a new spirit is thus infused into the community. May we not express the hope, then, that the same delightful customs will be observed on "Thanksgiving Day" appointed for our State, whereby the sources of happiness and rejoicing will be much augmented. We doubt not, Ministers and Churches of all denominations will adopt immediate measures for the proper observance of the day.

The Capitol.—We learn from the Union that the Senate and Representative Chambers have been thoroughly cleaned and renovated in such a manner as will add much to the comfort of the members. They have been carefully white washed—the floors covered with new carpeting—the desks scraped, re-varnished, and supplied with new cloth covers—so that the two halls have now a cleaner and more comfortable aspect than has been the case for many years. The most fastidious stickler for economy will scarcely venture to object to the comparatively trifling expense incurred by these improvements, as nothing is more conducive to the health of our representatives, or ministers more to a prompt despatch of public business, than clean and pleasant halls.

We suppose one reason for putting the Capitol in such "apple pie order" is, that it may appear neat and comfortable to the *full* delegation of democrats that will attend from Allegheny.

The President's Message appears to be regarded by the democratic press with a good deal of favor.—The reasonable portion of the whigs too admit that it is a mild, sensible document. That portion of it particularly which relates to the Oregon, should meet with the dispassionate consideration of Congress; and the recommendation for the improvement of the Western Lakes and Rivers should be seconded and urged with all the force and talent which the West can bring forward.

A Row.—An Anti Slavery Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 6th, broke up in a row. A large number of persons collected in the building, and several times interrupted the speakers. Stones were thrown through the windows, and but for the timely arrival of the Sheriff, a serious riot would have occurred.

From the Hollidaysburgh Standard.

THE SHOE PINCHES.

In our columns of the 2d instant, we announced to our readers, under the head of "Restoration of Equal Laws," the near termination of *one unjust* monopoly and our anticipations in regard to *another*. This, together with our *comments*, has *aroused* one of those evil geniuses with which (unfortunately) this and every country so largely abounds—*we mean slanderers*, men whose *wish* and *business* it is to minister to the evil passions of bad men in order to advance their own unjust and iniquitous designs, the accomplishment of which *such* men are willing to sacrifice *truth, justice*, and the *rights of others*. Such an *one* is no doubt the "*correspondent*" of John B. Butler, who is the slanderer of Jackson—a renegade from the whig party, the fawning sycophant of David R. Porter, whose administration he contributed most effectually to bring into disgrace—the publisher of the coffin handbills and the "author of the pirate system," whom the people have "discharged from an office which he disgraced."—These worthies, in a *cowardly* and *assassin* like manner, have, in the *Beacon Light of the 17th instant*, attempted to stab my motives by slanderous accusations, hurled by one who dares not let himself be *seen* or *known*, but assumes a feigned name as *villians* usually do in order to shield themselves from the chastisement their guilty conscience tells them they so well deserve. Instead of attempting to sustain the equity and justice of the obnoxious measures referred to in our comments, Mr. Butler and his worthy correspondent abandons it as untenable, and seeks justification for certain high-handed measures, by means of which, to quote the language of Mr. Butler, we have been "*driven from our state improvements to the manifest detriment of his* (our) *private interests*," and this wrong he dare not attempt to justify, but endeavors to create an impression that we are undeserving that equal justice which the laws of this commonwealth intended to guarantee to all, and to us the most humble, as well as to those more powerful—more wealthy, and more learned.—What is the fact? we, without wealth, friends and patrons, had succeeded in giving to the citizens of our native state an improvement in transportation, that required much labor of mind and a large outlay of money, and consequent sacrifices of time in maturing this system, and in the introduction of the same into successful operation. We had to encounter difficulties and opposition of such magnitude as would have induced a person of less sanguine temperament to have abandoned the same, and if we had done so, Pennsylvania would not this day be enabled to point to her state improvements as in a situation to be made productive. The laws of the United States guarantees certain rights to the pioneer who, secluding himself from his home and the scenes of his boyhood, spends his *time* and his *labor* in wresting from the wilderness a portion of its soil, and converting it into an abode of civilization. The same laws guarantees to the man whose *mind's march* is in advance of the improvements of the day, an undisturbed property in that *domain* which he wrests from the solitude of that wilderness which once covered the face of the earth—it is to such as *those* that we are indebted for the refinements of civilization which gives to life its every charm.—The man who deprives the mechanic of his *rights* is as *unjust* as he who robs the *poor* man of his humble cabin, and the spot of earth where his toil and sweat has long been spent. This has Mr Butler and his confederates *attempted* to do to us. But it is not of this we complain, and in which we have been *most* unjustly dealt with. The sacred *rights* of a citizen of Pennsylvania has been *otherwise* trampled upon in our person—we have been prevented from the use of our *materials*, our care and our *machinery* by an *inequalizator* cannot justify but attempt to arouse feelings of unkindness in the breasts of my neighbors and the people in general. Thus it ever is—those who do an act of injustice or ingratitude, *continue* to add *insult* to *injury* by villifying those whom they have wronged; it is the nature of *wicked* men to attempt to destroy those who aided in putting a stop to their *villianies*.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1841-2, authorized the construction of some 40,000 dollars worth of cars, planes, &c, for use of section boats, (on our improvement.) In the summer of 1842, John B. Butler and others, contracted on the part of the state for the furnishing of cars to *that* amount. During the summer of 1842, we were requested to state the terms on which we would sell to the state our cars, planes, *patent right*, &c,—we made three several propositions, which Mr. Butler now *maliciously* distorts and *perverts* to answer his own *base purposes*. Those propositions are in *writing*, a copy of which we have.

Our propositions were as follows—we proposed to sell our plane at Columbia for $1,000, plane at Hollidaysburg $3,000, my trucks for $15,000, the patent right for as many trucks as the State authorised to be purchased for $8,000, or the right for the state of Pennsylvania for $30,000; the Canal Commmissioners to accept any *one* or *all*, or *either* of these propositions as might suit, or in lieu of the price named for the right, we proposed to receive one cent per 100 pounds for all goods carried over both rail roads, say seven years.—These propositions, or either of them, the Canal Commissioners did not see fit to accept, nor do we find any cause of complaint for their refusal. Subsequently, we proposed to sell to the state our trucks for $15,000, and transfer our right to the commonwealth, *conditioned*, that the legislature of Pennsylvania at some subsequent period should authorize the payment of just what they might deem just, after having fully tested the advantage of the Portable boat system. This we thought so equitable that we *had supposed* there ought to be no further difficulty, as we were not desirous to throw any impediment in the way of the state. We were well aware, that if the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania was disposed to deprive us of our property we were to weak to prevent it, and therefore we proposed the fairest terms in our power to give, unless it were to *abandon* without any recompense the results of our labor, in which we had invested the means by which we expected to be enabled to support those who were dependent on our exertions for sustenance.—We were given to know that we would be prevented from the use our stock, and accordingly a difference of tolls equal at least to $50 per day was made in favor of boats using state trucks, and thus our stock was thrown *idle* and *valueless* on our hands. Now, we would ask, how does this compare with the $72,000 which Mr. Butler says we demanded, and *which we can prove to be untrue*—this pitiful sum of $15,000, to be paid out of the hire of our stock "*look ye*." But this is the man who says I demanded $30,000 for my cars; it is *untrue*—my cars cost me over $18,000: I offered them for $15,000, just one half the sum stated by Mr. Butler. We proposed to sell our plane for $3,000, Mr. Butler refused, and expended $35,000 in an unfortunate location. We think we know the cause of Mr. B's hostility to us—he wished to be considered as the *author* of the section boat system—he wished us *turned* off the public improvements, so that he might be considered the "nursing father of this system," which he attempted to pirate of us. Before him lay as he supposed the high road to wealth and power—he held in his hands the patronage of the public works of Pennsylvania, with which he hoped to subsidize the press and secure himself in the situation he so *unworthily* filled. With this *machinery* he busied himself in selecting the *person* to be *chosen* Governor of Pennsylvania, and in *thwarting* the *will* of the people of this state, by aiding in the circulation of Presidential handbills, turning the office of the Canal Commissioner into a *political huxter shop*, from which the people have succeeded in ejecting him. This is the man who has been "*ejected*" from an office on the canal, "not us." We held a situation part of one year and ere our term of service was expired, we gave a written notice that we would not accept a re-appointment.—This (*that we were ejected*) is another of the many *falsehoods* that John B Butler has circulated concerning a man whom he has done so much to injure, and against whom, *now* that his position to inflict *further* injustice is taken from him, he and his *assassin* "*correspondent*" continue their venomed slanders with a design, as Mr B. says "*to commend us to the justice* (*injustice is his intention*) of the future Canal Board. But we *fear* not your *malice*—we *despise* your *slanders*, and shall endeavor to live so as to *disprove* your *accusations*.

J. DOUGHERTY.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

FRANCE.

A few days ago, while the great bell of the cathedral of Notre Dame was being rung, the clapper gave way, and the enormous mass fell down through two floors of the tower, and lodged on the third. Three persons were injured.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The King and Queen have both expressed high delight at the accounts of the reception of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours by Queen Victoria, and their Royal Highness are charged to make a formal and pressing invitation to the Queen to visit St. Cloud next year. People about Court say that there is little doubt as to to this invitation being accepted; but that if it should from necessity be declined, the King will visit Windsor in the next summer, if his health, which is now very good, should permit.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain is singularly uninteresting, and may be dismissed in few words. At Madrid, the Committees of the two Chambers of the Cortes had reported in favor of declaring the Queen's majority. Some advantages have been gained by the government over the insurgents; Saragossa opened its gates to Concha on the 28th October; while in Barcelona the revolutionists are weakened by dissension.—On the other hand, Gerona still held out on the 2d inst, and Prim was waiting reinforcements; disorders gained ground in Gallicia; at Vigo the government troops had yielded to the insurgents, who were masters of the place on the 4th; and there are reports of a fresh conspiracy at Seveille.

The Madrid papers contain an account of an attack upon the life of General Navaes in the streets of that city. He was going in a coach to the theatre. On arriving at the church in Portaceli, the coach was fired at by two men, whose balls took effect upon to Ayudants, who accompanied the General.

GREECE.

A letter in the Gazette dated "Frontiers of Poland, 25th October"—says: "I can now say without the fear of contradiction, that the Emperor Nicholas has formally expressed his displeasure at the Greek revolution; and that he has deprived M. Katakazi (the Russian Minister) of his situation.—It is added that the troops concentrated at Klew be directed to march to the Pruth. The Moniteur Parisien adds, that a commissioner extraordinary has been sent to Athens with a protest against the revolution. It is also said that the King of Prussia has recalled his representative.

ITALY.

It is denied that there has been any movement of Austrian troops on the Boulognese frontier; a body of soldiers only went, at the request of the Duke of Medena, to share in some military parade manœuvres, and then they returned to quarters. The Guerilla warfare against the government of Rome and Piedmont continues, and the efforts to put it down are trifling and inefficient. Austria awaits an invitation to interpose.

EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 10th October, states that Ahmed, Pacha of Soudan, had declared himself independent of Mehemet Ali; who had given orders to place 40,000 men under arms, to reduce his contumacious subordinate to obedience. Ahmed is forty-five years of age, cool, and as "brave as a lion." "In his youth," says the Times, "he was purchased, with other Circassian slaves, by Mehemet Ali. He was brought up a soldier, and was enrolled in the first regular regiment ever raised in Egypt.

He first served in Arabia and the Hedjas, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and subsequently sent to Canada, and finally to St. Jean d'Acre, where he particularly distinguished himself for his brilliant courage. He followed the fate of the Egyptian army in Syria; his regiment having been ever distinguished for its bravery and discipline. In the year 1836 he was made Minister of War at Cairo. The Pacha wished to deduct from the pay of the army all expenses at arms and artillery which had been consumed in the wars of Syria.

INDIA.

The overland Indian mail brings intelligence from Bombay to the 2d October. All the interest is now concentrated in a new quarter, for while there is no later news from China, and India is in general comparatively tranquil, there is a revolution in the Punjeo

At Lanore, on the 15th September, the Maharajah Shere Singh was slain, with his son Purtab Sing, and all the members of his immediate family, at the instigation of Dhyan Singh, his minister, and a child had been placed upon the throne. It may be remembered that our old ally, Runjeet Singh, died in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Kurruck.

On the death of Kurruck, his son, Nao Neha, Singh, succeeded; but he was killed at his father's funeral. The throne was usurped by Shere Singh, who claimed to be a son of Runjeet; but he was generally considered illegitimate, as his mother gave birth to him during so protracted an absence of Runjeet, that his paternity was more than doubtful. Shere Singh was addicted to intemperance, and recently, after a quarrel with his minister, Dhyan Singh, he somewhat humbled himself in seeking reconciliation, and endured the further humiliation of a lecture on his habitual vice, which he promised to reform. Latterly Dhyan had been observed to be very downcast; and it is supposed that he was jealous of the favor shown to General Ventura, an European officer in the Maharaja's service.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Texas papers to the 20th ult have been received by an arrival at New Orleans. There is little in those journals to interest our readers says the Picayune.—The policy of Sam Houston and the annexation of Texas to this Union form the principal topics.

The National Naval vessels were to be sold at auction on the 22d, and the Galveston Chronicle of the 20th calls on its "fellow-citizens" to prevent the sale—by force of arms, should it be necessary to resort to such means.

Houston was visited by a tremendous storm of rain and lightning on the 16th inst. Mr. R. M. Dechene was severely injured by the lightning; also, a younz man named Morris, and one or two others slightly.—The rain continued.

On the 8th Gen. Houston made a long position defining speech in Galveston. He blows to the winds the undue intervention of England with the internal policy or institutions of the country, and enters into a long and able defence of his governmental policy. He says—"I have this day received new evidences of assistance from France, England and the United States."

Dr. Anson Jones is spoken of as a candidate to succeed Houston and carry out his principles. Gen. Lamer declines being a candidate.

Capt. Hays lately surprised a small party of Mexicans on the Bio Frio, capturing one of them and wounding another. The wounded Mexican was Leandro Ganza, a noted spy and traitor. His horse was shot under him, and he was shot in the shoulder with a rifle ball; but even in that condition he effected his escape into the bottom of the Rio Frio. The prisoner was sent to Bexar. It is not known whether his party was a spy company from a detachment stationed on the Nueces or merels a band of robbers. There were only four or five in the party. Capt Hays has gone to the Nueces to ascertain whether any large body of Mexican troops is stationed on that river.

It is reported that Dr. Smith, the Texan Charge d'Affairs at France has addressed a communication to Lord Aberdeen, informing him that Texas will not for a moment entertain any proposition for the Abolition of Slavery in Texas.

WHEAT.

THE highest cash price will be given by the subscribers, for wheat delivered at the old stone steam mill, corner of Redoubt alley and Water street.

d12-3tw O O EVANS & CO.

Editors of the Morning Post—

Gentlemen: Will you please publish the enclosed proceedings in your next paper, and oblige yours.

An Allegheny County Democrat.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Sturgeon and Democracy!

In accordance with previous public notice, a very numerous meeting of the Democracy of Fayette County was held at the Court House, in Uniontown, on Tuesday evening, December 5th, 1843. On motion of Col. Wm B Robinson, the meeting was organized by calling R P FLENNIKEN, Esq. to the Chair. Col. A M Hill, and Abraham Gallentine, were chosen Vice Presidents, and *James C Cummings* and *Daniel Kaine*, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Wm B Roberts,

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed to prepare proceedings for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the meeting appointed the following named persons as the committee, viz: Col. Wm B Roberts, Peter Dumbald, M W Irwin, James Fuller, Percifer F Gibbons, John R Lohr, Westly Frost, Wm F Nicholson, John Tiernan, N Parshall, Abraham Pershing, Robert Bleakley, Wm Medkirk, James Snyder, R T Galloway, Wm Solomon, Andrew C Johnson, Isaac Newman, Dr R M Walker, Samuel Beatty, Squire Ayres, John Greenland, Col R Poundstone, Wm Balsley and John P Williams—who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which after being read were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary to make a selection out of the numerous highly respectable and able champions of Democracy and of equal rights in Pennsylvania, for the office of Governor, which we believe to be of the utmost importance in the present embarrassed state of the finances of this otherwise happy and prosperous Commonwealth, which embarrassment we believe originated in imprudent legislation, and, in numerous instances, can be traced to the influence of a weak or corrupt Executive.

And, *Whereas*, Keeping in view the necessity of the united action of the Democracy, and of harmonizing all conflicting interests or preferences, we deem it right and proper, that the people in their primary meetings should, at all times, express their sentiments in relation to all public measures.

And, *Whereas*, We, as citizens of Western Pennsylvania, confidently hope and expect that our just claims will not be disregarded when we present to the Democracy for their consideration and for nomination to the office of Governor, one who possesses all the qualifications necessary to entitle him to that high and dignified station.

And, *Whereas*, In the opinion of this meeting, Dr DANIEL STURGEON, who is a man of the people, and *emphatically a Western man*, of sound Democratic faith, of unwavering integrity, and one whose knowledge of the wants and resources of the State is unsurpassed, is eminently qualified for Governor of this Commonwealth.

And, *Whereas*, Agreeably to the usages of the party there will be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, a State Convention to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Governor. Therefore,

Resolved, That Western Pennsylvania never having had the honor of furnishing a Democratic Governor, we do respectfully but firmly on the principles of justice claim our rights as an integral part of the Democratic family.

Resolved, That without intending any disparagement to others we would recommend Dr DANIEL STURGEON as *truly a Western man, having resided amongst us all his life*, and having witnessed his pride and gratification his sterling moral worth, and his undeviating and untiring devotion to Democratic principles, which, together with the able, satisfactory and impartial manner he has discharged the several trusts committed to him, warrants us in presenting him as a candidate for Governor with the utmost confidence of success.

Resolved, That, being firmly impressed with the necessity of unanimity and concert of action, we will cordially unite in the support of the nominee of the 4th of March Convention, made in accordance with the known usages of the Democratic party.

During the evening, the meeting was addressed by Samuel Cleavenger, John H Dewort, Esq, and Dr J C Cummings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and be published in the Democratic papers of this Congressional District, and the Democratic Union in Harrisburgh.

R P FLENNIKEN, Chairman.

A M Hill, A Gallestine, } Vice Prest's.
James C Cummings, *Daniel Kaine*, } Secretaries.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

THE Jurors summoned to attend at the District Court of Allegheny county, on the 4th Monday of December, instant, are hereby notified that their attendance will not be required until Tuesday, the 2d day of January, A D 1844.

By order of the Court,

E. TROVILLO. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, December 12, 1843—1d3tw

TO LEASE.

SEVERAL Farms in Beaver and Butler counties, on very moderate rents, which may be paid in wheat.

Lots to be let, rent free, on improvement leases.

FOR SALE.

Farms and uncleared lands. Apply to the Hon JOHN BREDIN Butler, or EDWARD HOOPS, New Brighton, Beaver county.

d12-1m

WINTER SPERM OIL.

350 GALLONS JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of J. KIDD, Corner 4th and Wood sts.

dec 11.

295 LBS. WHITE GUM ARABIC,
150 Lbs. Gum Guisic,
1300 " Sal Soda.

In store and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

dec 11.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of Arthurs & Preston has been dissolved since the first of October, by mutual consent. John Arthurs will settle all claims against the concern, and collect all debts which have been contracted previous to this date. The Engine business will be conducted for the future under his own name.

JOHN ARTHURS.
CYPRIAN PRESTON.

December 1, 1843. d11-1m*

Take Notice.

THE books of Murphy & Appelbe have been left in the hands of Alderman Millar, on Smithfield street, for collection. All those knowing themselves indebted to them will call and settle before the first day of January next, at which time all unsettled accounts will be sued for. THOMAS APPELBE,

Surviving Partner, late firm of Murphy & Appelbe.

Pittsburgh, Dec'r 11, 1843. d11-2td1w

Notice.

THE Committee of Councils appointed to examine the city accounts, will commence their session at the Mayor's Office, on Monday evening, December 5th, at 6½ o'clock, at which time Collectors and others having accounts with the city will please attend. JOHN SHIPTON, Ch'n.

d1-2w (Gazette copy.)

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING, &c. &c.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves for the transaction of all business relative to Real Estate, will henceforth attend to the purchase and sale as well as renting of city and country property, collecting rents, &c. &c.

The senior member of the firm having had much experience, and being extensively known as an agent of Real Estate, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For the accommodation of the public, there will be two offices, where business will be received; at the Real Estate Agency of James Blakely, Penn st., 5th Ward, and at the Law office of John J. Mitchell, S. W. side of Smithfield, (near 5th.) at either of which, persons wishing to have instruments of writing, legally and neatly executed, titles investigated, or desirous to purchase or dispose of Real Estate, will apply. J. J. Mitchell will continue to attend to the duties of his profession, as heretofore.

JAMES BLAKELY,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,

dec 4-dawôm.

HALLMAN, 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 Rossel & Robinson's	5's	Tobacco,	
10 " Burton's	5's	"	
10 " Thompson's	8's	"	
5 " Robinson's	16's	"	
10 "	19's	"	
5 " superior pound lumps			
100 " fresh Malaga Bunch Raisins,			
2000 lbs Loaf Sugar,			
20 boxes No 1 and 2 mustard,			
50 " No 4 chocolate,			
25 " ground pepper,			
10 kegs " ginger,			
5 " " allspice,			
5 boxes cocoa,			
5 " Rice flour,			
2000 lbs *Oak Tanned* Sole Leather,			
1000 yards tawlinen,			
5 bales hops,			

All of which they offer, with a general assortment of groceries, dye stuffs and Pittsburgh manufactured goods, on liberal terms. n17

Music for Dancing.

PERSONS wanting to employ music for Cotillion or Sleighing parties, will find a good *Violin Player*, by calling on J W Walker, corner of Fifth street and Baxter's alley, opposite the Exchange Bank.

d8-1w

LOOK OUT FOR CHEAP SHOES,

AT NO. 8, FIFTH STREET.

THE subscriber, James Yates, intends to manufacture all kinds of ladies, misses and childreys' shoes, of the best quality, cheaper for cash than they can be bought in the city. He intends to keep on hand a good assortment, and will make to order any kind of shoes that may be wanted, at the unprecedented low prices of the following list:

FOR CASH.

Best quality kid or morocco gaiters,	$1 37
Ladies' heavy leather boots,	1 25
Best quality kid or morocco buskins,	1 12
Do do double soled Jeffersons,	1 00
Best double soled slips,	1 00
Fine kid or Monroe springs,	87
Extra fine kid jums,	87

Misses and childrens', and all other work, in the same proportion.

All work made here warranted.

Don't forget the place—at the sign of the Red Box, 5th street, two doors above Market.

d7-1w JAMES YATES.

LOST AND FOUND MONEY and other property.—Money, pocket books, and all kinds of property, lost or found, will be attended to at our Intelligence Office. All sums, or property found will be received and restored to the right owners—paying the finder a liberal reward.

A pocket book was lost at the lower Wood street Auction store, on Saturday night last—having in it 12 $3 Bank of Wooster notes, and a parcel of useful papers belonging to J C C. It will be thankfully received, and the finder to keep half the money, or he is requested to send it to my address through the Post Office. ISAAC HARRIS,

dec 6 Agency and Intelligence Office, 9, 5th st

Daguerreotype Miniature Portraits,

At the corner of Market and 5th sts.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that they have opened rooms at the above mentioned place, over the store of Messrs Lloyd & Co, and are now prepared to take Miniatures by this beautiful art, in a style heretofore unsurpassed. By the combination of a quick and powerful apparatus, and an entirely new mode of operating, they are enabled to produce pictures of a surprising accuracy and beauty, combining entire durability of impression, clear and distinct expression, perfect delineation, and last, tho' not least, the color of the face and dress. The coloring of Photographic Pictures, forms a new era in the art, as it enables us to combine with accuracy of nature the advantages of art. The undersigned do not wish, nor is it their intention to deceive the public by promises, which they cannot fulfil, for they depend solely on the character of their pictures for patronage. Citizens and strangers, one and all, are invited to call and examine specimens.

N B.—Complete sets of the improved patent apparatus furnished on the most reasonable terms.—Plates, Cases, Frames, Chemicals, and every thing connected with the business, at the lowest cash prices.

J M EMERSON & CO.

d2-6m

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) S. LLOYD, jr.

n29

Co-Partnership Notice.

A. G. REINHART, having associated with him A. SIDNEY STRONG, will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Commission Business under the firm of Reinhart & Strong, at the old stand, No. 140 Liberty street. A. G. REINHART, Pittsb'gh. Dec 7, 1843. SIDNEY STRONG.

Mr. Paul Emile Theveau

HAs the honor to inform the public that during his sojourn in Pittsburgh he will give

LESSONS IN