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, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of the several wards of the City, will be held on Saturday evening, 23d inst., for the purpose of taking up candidates for the City Councils and other officers, and to consider the propriety of calling a city Convention, to be held at the Washington Hotel, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The primary meetings will be held at the following places:

1st Ward—Henry Cassidy, Diamond.
2d do. Hugh Duffy's, Scotch Hill.
3d do. Jos. Dubail's Canal Basin.
4th do. Washington Hotel, St. Clair & Penn sts.
5th do. Alex. Stewart, Penn st.

By order of the Chairman.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1843.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—We have received from the office of the *N. Y. Tribune* a copy of a Whig Almanac for 1844. The calendar part is very neat and accurate, and the statistics comprises a great deal of very useful information. But in addition to this kind of matter, the publishers have undertaken to give the public some political information, the most important part of which, like most all whig statements, is *untrue*.

For instance, in a long article on a National Bank, they undertake to give a history of the rise, progress and downfall of the old Bank of North America It is generally known that its re-charter was defeated in Congress by the democrats, and one of the most creditable acts of Mr. CLAY's life, was his powerful opposition to this institution. In referring to this matter in his Whig Almanac, Mr. Greeley says:

"So the Bank was killed in 1811; and, not attempting to *prolong its existence by a* STATE CHARTER, it wound up its affairs, paid every body dollar for dollar, and returned its capital to the stockholders."

Now, this statement is directly opposed to the facts of the case. After a renewal of its charter had been refused by Congress, it *did* "attempt to prolong its existence by a STATE CHARTER." It made application to the Legislature of *Pennsylvania* for a *State Charter*, and on referring to a report of the legislative proceedings, we find that it attempted the same system of bribes that were resorted to in 1836. They offered $175,000 to make an "artificial road from the borough of Harrisburgh to the borough of Pittsburgh" $100,000 for a similar purpose in Northumberland county; $50,000 for a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, and $50,000 for a bridge over the same river at Harrisburgh, and several smaller sums amounting in all to $500,000. In addition to this they pledged the Bank to loan the state a further sum of $500,000 at an interest of five per cent. But notwithstanding this liberal offer to bribe the Legislature, the bill was lost by the decided vote of 69 to 22. Among those who were most earnest in their opposition to the bank, we find Mr. FRAZLEY, of Berks. The federal journals of the day denounced the democrats in furious terms for opposing the bill, and calls on the people to mark that *every man who voted against it was a democrat.*

It is thus seen that the old Bank of the U. S. *did attempt* to prolong its existence by a *State Charter*—the whig Almanac to the contrary notwithstanding—and that it was only the sterling patriotism of the democratic members that saved the state from the curse of a *national* monster in 1812.

SECTION BOATS.—The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Enquirer, shows the utility of the section boat and truck system more plainly than any argument that could be used on the subject:

"*Arrival Extraordinary.*—Five four-section boats, direct from Pittsburgh, having on board 1190 barrels flour, besides wool, feathers, and other produce, consigned to Craig, Bellas & Co., Broad street, were unloaded at their warehouse on Wednesday. The benefit derived to the State from this method of transportation is very considerable, and proves the advantages of individual enterprize and the Truck System. The receiving of produce from the Far West at so late a period of the season is certainly an unusual occurrence."

This system of Individual Enterprize has not received that encouragement from the people that a measure of such great utility to the interests of the State should. It has had to struggle against a powerful opposition on the public works, which was possessed of unbounded means, and a feeling of indifference on the part of those who should foster a project so eminently beneficial to the people and the State. But notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, it has struggled on, and its advantages are too apparent to be overlooked or misrepresented any longer. We hope that at the approaching session of the legislature this matter may be taken into consideration, and that our representatives will make the necessary appropriation to extend the usefulness of the system. All that is wanting is an increase of Trucks on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road to accommodate the increase of section boats. If this improvement is made and the same careful system followed that was adopted during the past season, the citizens will begin to realize some of the advantages they expected to derive from our public improvements.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The democrats of Butler met on Tuesday evening, and appointed their delegates to the 4th of March Convention By the following extract from a letter, it will be seen that the expression of their preference for Mr. SHUNK, was of the most decided kind, and the appointment of such men as Gen. PURVIANCE, and Hon. WM. BEATTY, shows, that the leading democrats of the county feel a warm interest in his success.

BUTLER, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 12.

DEAR SIR:

I hastes to inform you, that all is right in Butler County. We held a meeting this evening—the regular county meeting—at which Gen JOHN A. PURVIANCE and Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY were chosen to represent this County in the 4th of March Convention. The meeting was unanimous and the delegates are instructed for FRANCIS R. SHUNK, not for one vote but for first and last, and as long as there is any hope for his nomination. So stands the Democracy of Butler County. The meeting adjourned with three thundering cheers for old Shunk. Yours, &c.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN IRELAND—MONUMENT.—The temperance reformation in Ireland continues to progress, gathering new force every day. A wealthy citizen of Cork, William O'Connor, Esq., has distinguished himself by appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a monument on Mount Patrick, Cork, to commemorate the great reformation. The corner stone was laid last month with the usual ceremony, a full account of which, with an engraving of the scene, we find in the London Illustrated news of the 18th November.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATISTICS.—Under this head the Boston Post publishes a table, from which it appears that there are in England and Wales 7,735,686 males, and 8,124,175 females, and in the white population of the United States there are 7,249,434 males, and 6,960,161 females. The most striking facts shown by this table are the excess of females in England and Wales, and of the males in the United States; and that while in the United States considerably more than half of the population are under 20 years of age, in England the reverse is the case. The excess of males in this country may be accounted for by the large number of male emigrants who arrive here and the excess of females in England by the emigration of the males, and the large number of the same sex employed in the army and navy, and the foreign commerce of the nation. The other fact is more easily explained. In England the difficulty of supporting a family prevents one-fifth of the population over 20 years of age from marrying; in this country the means of living are so easily obtained that nearly all the population marry. In England about 4000 of every 10,000 children born die under the age of five years; in this country (principally from the superior comforts of the laboring classes) the mortality among children is much less. A consideration of these facts will prevent the reader from forming the opinion that the average duration of life is longer in England than in the United States. In England and Wales the number of persons over 100 years of age is 249—one in 63,252; in the United States, (white and colored) 2769—one in 6,169.

☞ The following toast was omitted in publishing the proceedings of the Democratic supper, at the Washington Hotel:

By James Anderson, jr. Andrew Burke, Esq: If pure, unswerving Democracy, unsullied integrity, combined with talents of a superior order, and the general esteem of the people are recommendations to public favor, then may we hope to see him the triumphant candidate for Congress at the next ensuing election.

INDIANA.—The Message of Governor Bigger of Indiana represents the condition of the finances, the most important subject for consideration, as in a bad condition. The expenses last year were $90,697; the estimate for this year, $100,000; the revenue collected this year, $249,000, "nearly all of which will be paid in Treasury notes"—therefore, the necessary expenditure for the coming year will be unprovided for, unless a temporary loan, which he recommends, shall be negotiated.

Hourges a refusal to re-issue these Treasury notes, which a w compose a good portion of their circulation. The suspended debt due the State is in the same condition of last year—it is immense—worthless—hopeless. The public or State debt is about $15,032,000; on this the interest was not paid, excepting on the portion of it which was borrowed for State Bank capital and the Governor frankly and emphatically admits that they *cannot now* pay it—but urges the Legislature to candidly acknowledge the binding obligation, and the determination of the people to exert themselves for its liquidation.

In the act of 1842, which proposed to dispose of the public works of the State to individuals or companies, and receive in payment the *Bonds* of the State, met with no favor among the creditors; and when it is considered that the bonds were then depreciated about two-thirds their first value, and the act of the Legislature provided that they should be received at par, a very fair estimate may be formed of the credit of the State among her Bond holders.

TROUBLE AMONG THE QUAKERS.—The broadbrims of Philadelphia have got into a quarrel very unusual among their order. The Times states that on Sunday week the celebrated Lucretia Mott made a speech in the meeting-house, corner of Fourth and Arch streets, in which she dealt largely in abolition doctrines. After she concluded, a New Hampshire man named Foster rose to speak, but was interrupted, and finally the meeting adjourned. Yesterday, at the same place, after Mr White had spoken, Foster got up to have an explanation of the matter of the previous Sunday. Some confusion prevailed—some wanted him expelled, and some desired him to sit down, while the rest said 'goon." Some man, whose name we could not get, got into a sort of personal squabble with Foster, and was expelled afterwards. After some time spent in confusion, the meeting broke up. Fester was then arrested, taken before the Mayor, and bound over to appear at 8 o'clock this morning. This was done so as to allow Foster to fulfil an appointment, which, it is said, was to preach to the negroes somewhere down town, on the subject of Christianity in general, and abolition in particular.

A Row.—A bit of a row occurred at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday night last. During the progress of the disturbance one of the principal actors came forward to the foot-lights, and said, "It cannot be expected that the drama will thrive, or that he (the speaker) could proceed, while every blackguard and loafer who could raise a quarter, or a levy, can get behind respectable persons and blackguard the actors over the shoulders of the audience." This speech only added fuel to the flame, and "loafers and blackguards" recommenced their noise more furious than ever, until at last the presence of the police prevented any further great disorder.

From the N. Y. Sun.

DARING MAIL ROBBERY—THE SUPPOSED ROBBER ARRESTED.

We have received from J L Graham, Esq, Postmaster of this city, the following particulars of a daring mail robbery committed in Hudson, N Y, on Thursday night, the 7th inst, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained. It appears that the robber broke into the Office in Hudson and carried off the mail bags made up in Albany for this city on the 6th and 7th inst., which were brought down to Hudson to be forwarded by steamboat, in consequence of the river being obstructed by ice. After overhauling the letters and packages, breaking open almost all, the robber threw the bags and scraps into the river, probably to prevent detection. We are gratified to learn by the annexed letter from Postmaster Graham, that the supposed robber is in custody.

POST OFFICE, New York, Dec. 10, 1843.

MR. BEACH—Sir: I send a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at Hudson—the mail robber is named Hough—has been employed by the contractors for several years, he rifled the letters and flung the bag into the river. He is in custody at Hudson, and the proof is said to be conclusive. The Postmaster of Albany sends me a list of contents of the letters from Banks at Albany to Banks in this city in the mail of 7th inst., which it would be well to publish.

Yours, &c,
JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.

POST OFFICE, HUDSON, Dec. 8, 1843.

John Lorimer Graham, Esq, P M—Sir: The mail from Albany, containing the mails of the 6th and 7th insts. for N Y was brought by land to this city last evening, and put in the mail carrier's office. This morning, it was found in the river, opposite the steamboat dock in this city, cut open, and many of the letters robbed of their contents. We are drying the letters—the papers are in a bad condition. I have written to the Postmaster at Albany to send some one from his office to arrange the letters and make out post bills, as there is but one post bill in the mail.

Your obedient servant,
WM HUDSON, Ass't P M.

The amount of remittances sent from the Banks at Albany to New York is $60,000. The payment of all drafts will be stopped and no loss sustained on them.

ADDRESS.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

The undersigned, appointed a Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county, by a Democratic meeting held in Pittsburgh on the 1st inst, respectfully submit the following considerations to the serious attention of their democratic brethren throughout the state.

The elections which are to take place in 1844 will be of very great importance in the influence which they will have upon the great principles of Democracy, which we cherish as the only true and safe principles of government, and the prevalence of which, we think, depends upon the success and predominance of the democratic party. In regard both to the state and to the Union, the contest will be of the highest moment; and the deep interest of the questions involved in our present political proceedings, should admonish us as citizens and patriots to see that every man performs his own work, and performs it well, with a single eye to the pure principles of government; the advancement of the cause in which we are engaged, and without regard to the wishes of interested political aspirants.

Greatly does it concern the people to select, as their gubernatorial candidate, a man, strong in rectitude, strong in the purity of his republican democratic truth and knowledge, well known to the people and approved by them, and enjoying not only the entire *confidence*, but the *warm and hearty affection* of his fellow citizens. We must not calculate that the democratic party is invincible, and that therefore it is immaterial to our success what man we select as a candidate for Governor. Some recent instances prove the necessity of caution in our movements; and present indications are not such as to justify rashness or carelessness in the selection of our candidates.

We are not to expect that this political campaign will be hopelessly or feebly conducted by our opponents. If coming events do indeed cast their shadows before them, we may expect no less a storm of political strife than was witnessed in 1840. Both prudence and a sense of public justice require that we should, if we would be certain of success, place in nomination, as candidate for Governor, a man distinguished for purity of conduct, honesty of principle, acknowledged intelligence, unwavering democracy and undoubted popularity. In the contest which is before us, such advantages cannot be lightly esteemed, but must be considered as of immense weight, and should decide our choice.

Such a man we believe is FRANCIS R. SHUNK. We confidently present him to our democratic brethren as a man eminently worthy of their choice, and who has in the highest degree the heartfelt confidence of the people. His birth and residence in the east, his present residence in the west, while they have facilitated his personal intercourse with vast multitudes of his fellow citizens, have also contributed to make him well acquainted with the interests and feelings of all parts of the commonwealth. He is familiar with the resources of the north and south, as well as of the east and west and centre of the republic; and no one can excel him in this useful knowledge.

We do not name him as a sectional candidate; but we do say that his present local position, joined with his sound practical and discriminating talents, his unaffected kindheartedness, and his intimate acquaintance with all that concerns the well being and improvement of the state, confer advantages upon him which are not equalled by those of any other candidate whose name has been presented to the people.

Mr. Shunk has had none of the advantages of pecuniary fortune to aid him either in the outset of his career or in any part of his progress. While but a youth, he was compelled to earn his livelihood by manual labor as a farm er's boy. By great industry, combined with a commendable thirst for knowledge, he gradually surmounted all those difficulties incident to his position. He educated himself, and as he advanced in life he taught school, and in that capacity also, he discharged a duty, that of educating youth in knowledge and virtue, which is inferior in value to no other.

In 1814, when our country was invaded, Mr. Shunk, then in his 26th year, after having, by his honesty and industry, acquired many of the comforts of life, animated by the spirit of his aged father, a patriot and a soldier of the Revolution, shouldered his musket and marched to Baltimore as a private in the ranks of a company which he had assisted in raising. The company wished him to take the command; but he nobly resisted the temptations of office, and said:—"No, I am not acquainted with the practical duties and duties of a military office, but I WILL STAND IN THE RANKS AND DO MY DUTY THERE."

But we need not further trace the events of his life. He has always been distinguished for his modest and unpretending, but useful merit. His name has seldom been heard in the noise of political strife. In whatever station he has been, he has sought to do his duty, and to do it quietly and well, without using one political position as a means of raising himself to a higher.—He would rather forsake office, than sacrifice principle to retain it. The blandishments of power and the attractions of office could not tempt him to forget his independence, or lay aside the purity of his principles.

He was ever amiable, obliging and kind in such a degree as to secure attachments, which even partisan conflicts could not effect. But at the same time his firmness of purpose, unswerving integrity, and manly vigor of mind were of too independent a character, to yield to temporary excitements, or personal persuasion, or to quail before the imposing face of power.

As Clerk to the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh, his services are well known. In 1838, in what is called the "The Buck-shot War," no man displayed more sound and steady judgment and undiscriminating patriotism. His cool, quiet, and determined demeanor, and his firm and honest determination that he should not be used as an instrument of wrung, furnished the most essential aid to the cause of the people, and secured the organization of the true constitutional Legislature. For the noble stand which he then took in the front rank of democracy in that fearful strife, we owe him a debt of gratitude, which can only be repaid by the most effectual assurance of our highest confidence.

A striking excellence in the character of Mr Shunk, is his devotion to moral and patriotic duty, in preference of all considerations of a selfish and pecuniary nature. Notwithstanding the many opportunities he has had of becoming rich, he is, to this day, dependent on his personal exertions for the support of himself and family. Though prudent and upright, and faithful in all his employments and relations of life, he is not numbered among the wealthy of the earth.

This character of Mr Shunk is an abundant assurance that his election would give us a Chief Magistrate of economy and ability, having a familiar acquaintance with the business and interests of the state, and a steadfast and immoveable fidelity, both to preserve the public credit, and to take care that the people's money be not squandered, or unjustly or needlessly taken from them by taxes and other impositions.

His known, uniform anti-Bankism; his long experience, his unequivocal democracy, born and bred in him, his unwavering uprightness in every department of political or social life, his unsullied reputation, the amiable benevolence of his heart, his entire freedom from pride, his plain republican and unpretending manners and simplicity, his prompt and unaffected desire to befriend all to whom he can extend the aid or sympathy of a man and a brother—these excellent qualities of mind and heart united in him, induce us with joy and confidence, and in obedience to the enthusiastic instructions of the democracy whom we represent, to submit to the democracy of the state our esteemed fellow citizen *Francis R Shunk*, as the people's candidate for nomination, by the Democratic State Convention.

S JONES,
JNO ANDERSON,
WM COLEMAN,
WILSON McCANDLESS,
S W BLACK,
T DONNELLY,
JON. LARGE,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
H H VAN AMRINGE,
D R MILLER,
C McKIBBIN,
M KANE, JR
JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
H S MAGRAW,
GEORGE R RIDDLE,
COLES TOWNSEND.

Dec. 14, 1843.

THE MONSTER INDICTMENT AGAINST O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.—This voluminous document contains eleven counts of sixty closely-printed pages, of about twenty inches by thirteen wide. It appears that they have the New York Sun in it, one of the Dublin editors having been indicted for publishing the Repeal speech of Robert Tyler from that paper.

From the Blairsville Record.

SHUNK MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Blairsville and vicinity to take into consideration the subject of sustaining *Francis R. Shunk*, for the nomination of candidate for Governor, was held at the house of Samuel M'Analty, on Friday evening, Dec. 8th, 1843. The meeting was organized by a choice of the following officers, viz:

GEORGE GRIER, President;

S. M'ANULTY,
T. SHANNON, Esq.
JAMES BAIRD,
DAVID WATSON,
HENRY JACK,
JOHN W. BROWN,
} Vice Presidents.

John Malthias,
John Peters,
D. H. Barr, Esq.
C. M'Caffrey,
} Secretaries.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, on the subject for which it was called. James C. Clarke, Thomas Boyle, Esq. John P. Ford, Thomas Adams, John Murphy, Wm. Maher, James Wilson, W. M'Anulty, Henry Beigle, G. M'Lane.

In the absence of the committee, James Clarke, Esq. being called upon rose and in a lucid and forcible manner, gave a full and interesting account of the life and character of Francis R. Shunk, Esq. tracing his career from his youth up to the present time, in which he clearly showed that it was by his merits alone that he has risen to the proud and enviable position he now occupied, enjoying as he does in an eminent degree, the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The Committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and ably supported by appropriate remarks from Daniel H. Barr, Esq. Thomas Boyle, Esq. Thomas Shannon, Esq. and Christopher M'Coffrey, after which the resolutions and preamble, were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned, the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized the whole proceedings.

Whereas, the election for Governor in Pennsylvania in 1844, will be one of vast importance to the interests of our beloved Commonwealth: inasmuch as it will determine whether the great "Keystone State" shall continue in her present crippled and dishonored condition by being again subject to a dishonest and extravagant federal administration, such as the prodigal reign of Joseph Ritner; or whether her guidance will be entrusted to democratic councils that will administer her government with prudence, economy and integrity. And, whereas, a Democratic Convention is to meet at Harrisburgh, next March, to select a candidate for Governor, and the time is now near at hand when the democratic citizens throughout the state, will be convening in their primary meetings to choose delegates to that Convention: And, whereas, it is the right and duty of freemen to express their opinions freely, fully and frankly respecting the qualifications of candidates for office: and in accordance with right and usage, the names of several distinguished democratic citizens have been presented to the public by their friends, as worthy of the honor of filling the Gubernatorial Chair: Therefore, we, the Democratic citizens of Blairsville, and the surrounding country, have with great unanimity assembled this evening to express our sentiments respecting the present condition of the state, and our favorite candidate for her next Chief Executive Magistrate—Wherefore:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed County Meeting, to be held at Indiana, on the 26th inst. for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent Indiana county, in the State Convention that is to meet at Harrisburgh on the fourth of March next, and we earnestly hope that there may be a general attendance of the democracy at the county meeting so as to express truly the sentiments of the party in this county about men and measures.

Resolved, That among the many worthy and honorable men who have been proposed as candidates for the next Governor of Pennsylvania, our first choice for that office is *Francis R. Shunk*, of Pittsburgh; for whose talents, principles and merits we entertain the highest regard; and in whom we recognize the proper qualifications.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend our favorite candidate for Governor, *Francis R. Shunk*, to the propitious consideration of our Democratic Brethren, throughout the State.

Because, He is, and always has been a Democrat of the soundest and most orthodox discipline of the Jefferson School. Never having deviated from his avowed principles to the right hand or to the left. Never permitting the blandishments and sophistry of federalism to make him falter in his duty, or to halt between two opinions.

Because, He is emphatically a self-made man, who has raised himself to pre eminence by a clear head, a sound heart, and indefatigable industry. He is one of the People, being born and educated on a farm and embrued with their feelings and their principles and proud of his origin, and has never forgotten "the rock from whence he was hewn."

Because, His experience will render him familiar with all branches of the government, having served successfully in the Land Offices, and as Clerk of the Legislature as Secretary to the Canal Commissioners, as Secretary of the Commonwealth and as Superintendant of Common Schools. In all of which posts he distinguished himself as a man of superior mind, of practical good sense, and thorough untiring business habits.

Because, His habits of untiring industry will leave nothing unattended to, or overlooked that is within his control. No one under him will be allowed to sleep at his post, while peculators rob the treasury. Nor will bankers and speculators receive any countenance from him in their dishonest schemes and practices.

Because, With a clear and intuitive perception of duty, he is eminently endowed with the moral courage to perform it, regardless of all cowardly maxims of short-sighted policy. His moral courage is indisputable, it shone conspicuously in combination with prudence in the memorable 'Buckshot War,' when he became the soul and centre of the 'Hopkins House,' and a leader among the patriots then collected at Harrisburgh, to resist and suppress treason. His noble bearing and manly firmness at that dark hour of our history contributed greatly to sustain the spirits of the timid and wavering, and to defeat the machinations of a band of Traitors.

Because, He belongs to that class of 'natures' nobility' who dread a stain more than a wound,' as was evident by his sparning from him indignantly honorable offices worth more than two thousand dollars a year rather than take them from the hands of a *Dictator*, when a contemptible act of meanness was made a *sine qui non* of their acceptance. His throwing up of two lucrative offices when he was comparatively poor and withdrawing from an administration as soon as he had proof of its deviation from the path of honor and rectitude, has endeared him to the honest citizens of this great Commonwealth.

Because, We appreciate his patriotism, of which there is ample evidence, in the fact, that in the war of 1812, he shouldered his musket and marched to the defence of the then threatened 'Monumental City.'—From which place the proud Lion of Great Britain was compelled to retire in disgrace.

Because, He is very generally known over the whole state, and is well known to all her public men. And wherever he is best known he is beloved and respected for his integrity, his frankness, his sociability, his urbanity, and his easiness of access to poor and rich. In him we behold the recipient of a general heart felt popularity, and that *confidence in the man* which is requisite in a candidate for office at all times, but which may be indispensably necessary to our success in 1844.

And, *Because*, The breath of calumny has never yet whispered a suspicion of vice or immorality of any kind being laid to his charge. But while sternly and stubbornly honest, upright and moral himself, he is known to possess a large share of liberality, and "the milch of human kindness" for his fellow men of all degrees and conditions.

Resolved, That in our opinion "Old Shunk" is the most acceptable candidate for Governor that has yet been named. With him we think the Democracy of Pennsylvania will carry the election of 1844 by an old-fashioned *Jackson* majority.

Resolved, That whenever and wheresoever, the federalists obtained political power they misuse and abuse the trust; witness the reckless and desperate administration of the abandoned wretches who ruled the state for three years in the name of Joseph Ritner. They created $40,000,000 of *paper* bank capital; which begot speculation, followed by contraction; by bank suspension; by state embarrassment; and by general individual bankruptcy and distress! In their brief career they expended about $18,000,000, and committed the State for an increase of her debt from the manageable sum of $24,000,000 to the unmanageable sum of $43,000,000! Hence the necessity of the Democracy of the State exerting themselves to prevent the reins of Government from ever falling into the hands of the Federalists, who now call themselves Whigs or Antimasons.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is unquestionably democratic in her principles, and in a large majority of her citizens; and as long as her Democracy preserved their ascendency, so long was her faith and credit preserved inviolate; but the accession of the federalists to power in 1835 crippled her resources and ruined her credit. That deplorable event, which was caused by an insane division in the Democratic party—and the principal actors and instruments in producing it, can never be forgotten by the men of the present generation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the editors of the "Blairsville Record," the "Westmoreland Republican," the "Greensburg Argus," the "Democratic Union," the "Pittsburgh Morning Post," and all other papers friendly to the election of F R Shunk be requested to publish them.

[Signed by the officers.]

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 11, 1843.

The President of the Senate announced the standing Committees for the session.

The Senate then went into an election of officers.—Mr Ashbury Dickens, was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Senate

Mr Dyer was re-elected Sergeant at Arms.

Mr Beale was, after two trials, re-elected as assistant door keeper; the first time was a tie. Mr Robert E Horner, of N J having 23, and Mr Beale 23; the next time Mr Beale had 24 and Mr Horner 23.

Rev Mr Tustin (Presbyterian) was elected Chaplain.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following committee on elections was read from the Journal, the same having been appointed by Mr Beardsley Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr Payne, of Alabama, Chairman; Mr Elmer, of N. Jersey; Mr Vinton, of Ohio; Mr A A Chapman, of Virginia: Mr Newton, of Virginia; Mr Hamblin, of Maine; Mr Ellis, of N York; Mr Douglass of Illinois; and Mr Garret Davis, of Kentucky. The political proportion is six democrats and three whigs. The speaker in these cases is guided by the relative majority in the House.

Mr Vinton, on account of ill-health, asked to be, and was excused from serving on the committee, and Mr Schenck, of Ohio, substituted in his stead.

A long debate arose on a proposition introduced by Mr Hamlin, of Me. to expunge from the Journal the "Protest" submitted by the minority of the House on the first day of the session. The discussion was participated in by many members, and on the vote being taken the House decided to strike out the Protest, and leave Mr Barnard's resolution without it—yeas 92, nays 82.

FOR THE POST.

LIBERTY AGAINST LICENTIOUSNESS.

The reprehensible efforts of interested persons, advocates and venders of whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, to recover their lost ground by an attack upon the Common Pleas, and by petition to the legislature, is exceedingly reproachful to the city.

From a recent statement of a Judge in Arkansas, who from a conviction of duty, enforces the laws against offenders. We rejoice to know that a kindred feeling with Arkansas has never existed in Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Democratic Arch. In Allegheny county, the efforts of a few interested and selfish persons to enlist the Democratic party into a crusade against the Judges of the Court who have done their duty in the matter of Tavern Licenses, can have no success. That so flagrant an intention to degrade a Court and to violate public morals should be attempted on the plea of natural equality and common privileges, need occasion no surprise. These great principles, never to be forgotten, are so indelibly engraven on the public mind that nothing can be done, good or bad, without their sanction shall in some way or other be promoted. Nor should we wonder that the sacred name of Washington and his paternal counsels are invoked in the same bad cause. For all history informs us, that under the most sacred pretexts, and by the most venerated authority, the worst designs against humanity and virtue are often covered. It is a lamentable fact that by such abuse the sacred names of Democracy, Liberty, and Equality, are prostituted; robbed of all their charms and delivered over to the embraces of those who never know their true value, or, who, if they ever understood it, would render it worthless for any purpose of good government.

We are the uncompromising advocates of *all just and equitable apportionment of privileges* of the citizen in everything which he holds of the law. But of other liberties than those we desire to see and know nothing. God, and nature, on whom our laws repose, and by whose sanctions they are administered, teach subordination to the well being of society against all our selfishness—to good morals—to wise habits—*to temperance*, and by consequence, they teach us respect for constituted authorities. And it is scarcely necessary to say that no man or body of men can well pretend respect for that Democracy in which American liberty consists, and hold language or do acts contrary to these sentiments.

When Democracy enlists itself to despise and contemn courts of justice, or to deride the unquestionable legal efforts of courts, in concurrence with public feeling, to promote or protect the very best interests of the community, it has clearly mistaken its object. Democracy has no such work to do under these Heavens! It has come to bless and not to curse mankind! That it can thus be enlisted, we will not believe. That it can engage in such an enterprise, and still claim the honored name of Democracy, is impossible; unless darkness shall pass for light and light for darkness—and falsehood and truth change places, and peace and order be banished from the commonwealth.

X. Y. Z.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, December 15, 1843.

Our Rivers have now about 8 feet, and last Evening the weather had become much milder. Business is falling off, and not so much doing. Excellent stock in Market and prices low.

FLOUR is readily taken as it arrives at $3,50 a $3,-62½, and a few choice brands a shade higher.

GRAIN: Wheat 65, Rye 40, Oats 20, Corn 37½: and in the ear a few days ago 400 bushels sold, for 200 at 31½, and about 100 bushels in the ear at the river for 23 cents, per bushel.

ASHES: Pots 3¾ a 4, Scorchings 3½ a 4, Pearls 4¾ a 5c per lb.

COTTON YARNS: 16 a 17 cents a lb., Nos. 5 to 10, par money Long Reel 5, 6, and 7, 8½c. per dozen, less 5 per cent for cash.

GROCERIES:—*Coffee*, Rio, 7½ a 9. St. Domingo, 7 a 7½. Havana, Green 7½ a 9 per lb. *Sugar* N. O. by the hhd 6¼ a 7 and by the bbl. 6½ a 7½ c a lb.—*Tea*, Young Hyson 40 a 75. Imperial 62½ a 80 a lb. *Molasses*, sales by one house of 20 bbls, at 31 a 32 cts. a gallon. It is now more plenty and sells at 30c31c. a gallon.

PROVISIONS: Butter in kegs 5 a 6; in rolls, in bbls 7 a 8c a pound. *Lard* scarce, 6c. a lb. *Cheese* 4 a 4¾ a lb. *Tallow* rough 4, rendered 6c a lb. Beef cattle 2½ to $3. Hogs 2½ to $3 per 100 lbs Sheep $1 a $1 25 and Calves, $2 a $4 each.

FRUIT: Dried Apples 45a50. Dried Peaches $1-12½ a $1 25. Green Apples 87½c. a $1 25 per bbl. Cranberries $2 a $2 25 per bush. Raisins, bunch $2-25 a $2 50 a box.

SEED: Cloverseed. 100 bushels sold from store at $4 50 cash this week. Timothy $1 12½ a $1 25.—Flaxseed 90 a 91c. cash per bush.

IRON: Pig Metal, small sales at $25 a $26 and choice $27 a Ton, and some ask $28. Blooms, Sales of good a $53, $55, and $58 a Ton.

LEAD: Sales of pig 3¼a3½c. a lb.

SALT: Sales from stores $1 37½ a bbl.

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-d&w6m.

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

In store and for sale at the Drug Store of
dec 11. JON. KIDD.
Corner 4th and Wood sts.

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*

JOHN DAVIS, (formerly of this city).—A fresh supply of his manufacture of Crackers, various kinds, received this day from Saint Louis, and for sale by the barrel, or pound, at SEETIN'S, in the Diamond. d13-1w

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
43, WOOD STREET,

HAVE in store and are receiving—
425 bags Rio Coffee, part strong and green,
50 pkgs Y H and G P Teas,
25 boxes Russel & Robinson's 5's Tobacco,
10 " Burton's 5's "
10 " Thompson's 8's "
5 " Robinson's 16's "
10 " 12's "
5 " superior pound lump "
100 " fresh Malaga Bunch Raisins,
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 tow linen,
5 bales hops,

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

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.

d2-6m J M EMERSON & CO.

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; 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 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 THE SPANISH, FRENCH AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

From his having made the Spanish language the sole object of his study during a residence of two years in Havana, there is reason to suppose that he has acquired a good knowledge of their language, the easiest and most harmonious of all modern languages.

Of his competency to teach French there can be no doubt, from the fact of his having