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 19.

THE COONS AND THE MAYORALTY.—The antimasons and whigs met on Saturday evening and appointed delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. If the preferences of the delegates are correctly reported in the SUN, Mr JAYNES will be nominated on the first ballot. This will be a decided triumph of the Clay Club over the antimasons; they have given to Mr Jaynes what they promised, and it now rests with him to perform his part of the contract and transfer the antimasonic party to the support of *Grand Master* CLAY. But we doubt if Mr J. will be able to accomplish this project. His throwing himself into the arms of the Clay men just after his party had battled so manfully for him against the opposition of these same "masonic whigs," has displeased many of his old antimasonic supporters, and induced them to believe that he cares no more for antimasonry than does the editor of the Gazette, and is willing to desert it whenever he discovers it has no longer the power to advance his personal views. Those who take this view of Mr JAYNES's conduct, judge him too harshly, perhaps, but all must admit that his sudden conversion to Clayism was not treating his former friends with proper respect.

CONGRESS.—From the composition of the principal Committee of the House, it appears to be the determination of Congress to devote itself to legislating for the country. We are particularly pleased with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It gives promise that our right to the Oregon will be asserted with vigor, and possession of it taken by the Government. The Chairman of that Committee, we feel assured, will not stop at any half way measures, but will vindicate our character, and secure our possessions from the usurpation of the English Government. The letter writers say that no attempt will be made to modify the Tariff, and that the only alteration in regard to postage that will be made will be to make it correspond with the federal currency. The tremendous fuss and excitement that have been raised in regard to the annexation of Texas, will turn out to be all gammon. No proposition of the kind will be urged upon Congress but it will devote itself to securing and protecting the territory we already have.

☞ A new counterfeit has made its appearance in the west on the Bank of Missouri, of the following description. In the genuine ten dollar bills, at the top and bottom margins the word 'ten dollars' occurs frequently in very small white letters, while at the same place, in the counterfeit, the word 'ten' is omitted.

TROUBLE AT ST. LOUIS.—A St. Louis paper of the 7th inst. has the following: "Applications, it is said, will soon be made by one or more of the principal owners of property on the wharf, for an injunction to restrain the city and its officers from the collection of wharfage tax upon steam boats arriving at our wharf. The ground of this singular movement is said to be that these individuals claim that their property extends to the river, and that the wharf is therefore private property. It is said that some decisions of the recorder cover this ground. The prosecution of such a claim opens up the whole right of property from Main street to the river, and may give rise to much litigation."

WHOLESALE MONOPOLIES.—In New Orleans, 4th instant, the Beef Market of the First Municipality, was adjudicated for one year to J Lotta for $52,650, payable in specie; and the Vegetable Market to Lino de la Rossa for $31,000, payable also in specie.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—We see in the Philadelphia papers a suggestion that collections be taken up in the different churches in that city on Thanksgiving day for the relief of the Poor. This is a most humane suggestion, and it would be well if it were adopted by the churches of our own city. When returning thanks to the giver of all good gifts for his benificence towards us, we should not forget that there are many who need our aid, and we should by our deeds show ourselves worthy the continuance of His favors.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The statement of the situation of the Bank of Indiana shows an increase since the same date last year of $332,707 in the circulation, and $170,258 88 in the specie on hand.

The means of the Bank are	$5,122,142 42
The liabilities other than to stockholders.	2,561,501 84
	$2,560,640 58
The stock of the state is $880,000 00	
Saline and Bank tax stock 5,716 27	
Individual and county st'k 1,255,454. 98	
	$2,138,172 25
Leaving a surplus of	$522,468 33

The circulation is $2,235,725; deposits $200,248; due banks $33,632; specie $369,316; Bank notes and balances $427,437; discounts $2,640,695.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The House on the evening of the 12th, passed the bill for the reduction of the compensation of members to $2,00 per day,—the vote stood 63 for, to 8 against.

LOUISIANA.—The total amount of the Debt of Louisiana is $24,058,000.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Republican of the 4th instant says:—The late heavy rains have prevailed over a large extent of the upper country, and the anticipations of a general rise in the water course above, are confirmed by each fresh arrival. We may soon expect to hear that all the upper streams are in good boating order. Then may we look for a state of business here, not seen for some years past, and which will remind us of the times of old.

☞ The Hon Richard M Johnson has returned to his residence at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, Kentucky.

☞ Bankruptcy in England exists to a far greater degree than in the United States. Firms have gone down within the last twelvemonths with an indebtedness of $60,000,000.

☞ A meeting of the democrats of Greene county is to be held at Waynesburgh to-day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 4th of March Convention.

PHILADELPHIA AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—We find the following statement published in the West Chester Republican. The prosperous condition of the road is highly creditable to Mr MOORHEAD, the superintendent, and the excess of receipts over the expenditures will show to the people what our public works are capable of when properly managed. It is well known that heretofore this road did not realize enough to pay for the labor and keep it in repair; now it will be seen that it yields a revenue over all expenses, of $204,317 09. We feel more proud of our noble institutions than ever we did, when we find their capacity to enrich the state, developing itself under the management of honest officers, and we do not believe the time is far off when the people will find their improvements yielding, as Mr Moorhead says, a revenue equal to the cost of repairs and management and the interest on the cost of construction:

Some time since, we requested Mr. Moorhead, the Superintendent of this branch of the public works, that, at the close of the financial year, he would furnish us with an abstract from his annual report, showing the receipts and expenditures for the past year.—In compliance with that request, he has communicated the following statement, which, with his accompanying remarks, cannot fail to be highly interesting and gratifying to every Pennsylvanian.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

Showing the total receipts and expenses on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, from December 1st, 1842, to November 30th, 1843—one year.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of road tolls collected, as per reports of collectors,		$199,274 51
Amount of Motive Power toll,		190,510 85
Amount due from Post Office Department, for carrying U. States Mail,		2,733 33
Amount received for rents, and old material sold,		2,173 48
		$394,692 17

EXPENSES.

For repairs of Road from December 1st, 1843, to Nov. 30th, 1843.	$55,082 08	
For maintenance of Motive power, during same time,	135,292 99	
		190,375 08
Excess of receipts over all expenses, for the year 1843.		$204,317 09
To which may be properly added the difference in value of stock in the Motive Power department, Dec. 1st, 1842, in favor of Dec. 1st, 1843.		9,481 33
Nett Profit,		$213,798 42

Messrs. PRICE & STRICKLAND:—The above statement may be relied on as strictly correct. The expenses of the year, are greater than was anticipated, principally owing to the increased amount of business done this year, but which does not show a corresponding increase of receipts, in consequence of a reduction of tolls made by the Canal Commissioners, equal to about 30 per cent on the whole business done. In addition to this, the expense of maintaining the State Trucks to carry section boats over the Road, the fixtures necessary to transfer them to and from the Railroad and Canal at Columbia, (which costs about $4000.) are all included in the expenses of Motive Power and Repairs.

It will be a matter of great gratification to the Tax burdened citizens of our Commonwealth to learn that our public works are capable of producing a revenue, equal to the cost of Repairs and management, *and the interest on the cost of construction.* I confidently believe, so far as the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad is concerned, that, with proper management, no tax will be necessary to pay any portion of the cost, much less to pay the expenses of management.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c,
J. B. MOORHEAD, Sup't

"THE WESTERN STAR".—Messrs BIGLER & DENLINGER have commenced the publication of a new democratic paper in Beaver county, bearing the above title. It is of good size, neatly printed, and filled with interesting matter. The editors are both printers, and by their industry, enterprise, and honest advocacy of democratic principles will deserve, and we hope, receive a liberal support from the democracy of Beaver county.

☞ BIDDLE is trying to "wrap up" his *lie* of Saturday, about the dates of the Congressional proceedings that appeared in the POST, in such a manner as to make the public believe he did not know that he was telling a falsehood at the time he charged us with garbling the proceedings. He need not put himself to so much trouble in explaining the circumstances of his misrepresentation; lying is a prerogative conceded to him by every body, and we have no disposition to deprive him of his "right *infernal*." He may tell another and swear to it if he chooses, for all we care.

PENNSYLVANIA CREDIT.—The Philadelphia Gazette makes the following sensible and just remarks on the position of Pennsylvania:—

"The loans of this State are at about 70 per cent. Those of Ohio are 101 per cent. Why this great difference in favor of Ohio? Do the facts of the case justify such difference of rates? Ohio six per cents are 101 per cent, because she has paid her dividends in money. Pennsylvania six per cents are 73, because she has not paid in money her dividends. So far, the comparison is in favor of Ohio. Ohio has borrowed money at 7 per cent to pay her floating debt, she thus increased the amount of her funded debt some millions, but she was by this means enabled to pay her interest, and people therefore blindly deem her loans safer. Pennsylvania has not paid her interest, but she has paid more of the principal of her debt, and has reduced her actual indebtedness more than Ohio, and yet the loans of Ohio are higher than those of Pennsylvania. Had Pennsylvania resorted to a loan to pay her floating debt, she too would have paid interest in money.

Holders of Pennsylvania Loans who complain of nonpayment of interest, should recollect that she is reducing rapidly the principal of her debt, and the moment that portion of it (called the floating debt) is paid, the receipts which now are applied to that purpose will be amply sufficient to pay the interest, and she will not be incumbered, as is Ohio, by interest on a Seven per Cent additional loan. The receipts on the public works are increasing from 35 to 50 per cent annually, and the present per cent of assessment on the improved value of property will, when fully and equitably carried out, produce abundant revenue.

A WRECK.—We learn from the Commercial Advertiser that the ship Birmingham, bound to Mobile, struck, on the 16th ult., on Ellinson Reef, near Harbor Island, (one of the Bahamas,) and went to pieces in six hours. Soon after she struck, the boats were washed overboard, and as the boats from the shore could not reach the wreck on account of the surf, the captain and hiscrew (nineteen in all) had to swim for it. As they floated inside he reef, they were picked up, and all except three reached the shore in safety. The three lost, were Charles Williams and John Hamilton, sailors and William Thomson, steward—all of New York. The survivors were taken to Nassau, and provided with clothing by our Consul there.—The captain and mate took passage in the Advent bound to Wilmington, N. C, where they arrived on Monday evening. They narrowly escaped another wreck, the Advent being dismasted in a gale in the Gulf.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE COMMITTEE OF INVITATION That was appointed by the Democratic Meeting, held on Saturday, the 9th inst. are requested to meet at the house of Thomas Cowan, in Diamond Alley, on Thursday evening, the 21th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen compose said Committee:

R H Kerr,	Rody Patterson,
John B Guthrie,	Charles Barnett,
Geo B Riddle,	Hugh McClaron,
John Irwin,	B. Hogan,

David Lynch.

INDIANA.—Both Gov. Bigger, the retiring, and Gov Whitcomb, the present Chief Magistrate of Indiana, urge most strenuously, in their Messages the necessity of making a strong effort to resuscitate the public credit. Gov. Whitcomb says:

"It is my anxious wish, as I doubt not it is the ardent desire of every citizen who regards the character of his country, to do every practicable exertion to meet all just demands against it; and still cherish the hope that with slowly returning prosperity an arrangement may be yet made touching all claims that are just and equitable, and comporting with the honor and dignity of the State. I shall be ready to cooperate with the Legislature of the State, in whatever may be found practicable for the attainment of this desirable object.

"For reasons already advanced, I defer to a fitter occasion the expression of my views more fully on this momentous subject, matured as I trust they may be, by a careful examination of it, after my official position shall have given me ample access to the records of the several departments of the Government, and made it my constitutional duty to bestow an undivided and faithful attention to every subject that shall come within the range of Executive action."

Gov. BIGGER says:

"In my previous Message I strongly pressed upon the Legislature the condition of the Public Debt, and the adoption of such measures as might, as far as our circumstances would permit, enable us to do what is just and right with regard to it. It will require no exertion to fold our arms and say that our liabilities are beyond our means, and therefore we will not make an effort to pay. There may be some among us who would be well satisfied if those entrusted with public affairs, would avoid all allusions to this subject. I cannot believe that Indiana will openly repudiate her debts; but the same result can be as readily brought about by doing nothing, and will as certainly, though not as speedily, secure for us all the reproach and disgrace consequent upon the direct act. I know we cannot now pay the interest on our Public Debt. All I urge is, that we should acknowledge the obligations resting upon us, and shape our measures so as to apply all the available means which industry, Economy, and careful Management may hereafter furnish us, to the discharge of these obligations. So far as our prosperity is identified with the confidence reposed in our citizens—so far as our public men may promote our interests in the Councils of the Nation and otherwise, it is essential that the character of the State should be preserved or if it be destroyed, we will find that confidence will be withheld, that all our influence will be lost."

We are glad to see these expressions of right feeling in the defaulting States, and the intimation that a plan will be submitted to the Legislature for this desirable end confirms the previous advices we have had from that State.

REPORTED MURDER IN NORTHAMPTON CO.

A letter dated Wind-Gap, Northampton Co., Dec. 10, states that two drovers were returning in company to their homes, and while about twenty-five miles from Wind-Gap, an accident occurred which detained one of them behind about one hour. The other went on promising to stop at the first public house. When the man who was detained arrived at the tavern, he was told that the other had not been there. He was afterwards induced to take lodgings for the night, but fears for the safety of his comrade prevented him from sleeping. During the night he arose, and after searching for some time, discovered the body of his companion under a pile of brushwood in the fire place of the bar room. His pockets were rifled of about $800. Strange story.—*Phila. Times.*

We will wager a Thanksgiving Turkey, that this "horrid murder" turns out to be a hoax.

CIRCULATION OF THE BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING AND RECEIVING STATES IN NOV. 1843.

	New York.	*Louisiana.*	*Ohio*
Circulation,	12,000,411	2,084,575	2,203,976
	Michigan.	*Missouri.*	
Circulation,	150,000	230,000	

The absence of an inflated paper circulation has set the specie in motion, which is kept entirely employed. The receipts of specie at New Orleans from Sept. 1st, 1842 to Nov. 12th, 1843, were $12,286,509. This sum has been used for the transaction of business reaching ten times that amount, with the aid of individual bills of exchange, it has set produce afloat on the Hudson and Mississippi rivers to a greater extent than all the bank bills of the country have accomplished. Small capitals in the hands of individual houses, bring out the resources of the country more rapidly than all the bloated capitals of the Banks. The extent of the daily transactions in domestic exchange in this city by private houses, is immense, and one concern alone pays from five to eight thousand dollars postage per annum in carrying on this single branch of their business. These are important facts, and admit of no dispute. It is not the great circulation of paper that is required to carry on the business of the country, or an immense amount of specie; but it is a judicious management of a moderate amount, based upon sound principles of trade. The equalization of exchanges reduces the want of an inflated currency; individual drafts, when drawn by responsible men, for actual business operations, will do more to keep up a regular and safe system of trade than all the great Bank regulations in the world. It will bring into existence a class of practical men that will monopolize the business movements of the country, and compel the Banks to gradually wind up their affairs, and close their palaces of their own accord, or instigate them to involve themselves in some wild and desperate game that will ruin their stockholders and half the community besides, and eventually have their death struggles alleviated by the soothing hand of a board of chancery receivers.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Col. J. M. Taylor died in this city on Wednesday last, the 6th of December, at the advanced age of 92 years. His death announced as usual in the newspapers, probably attracted as little notice as the many records of similar events. It deserves more than this however. Though the latter years of Col Taylor were passed in the retirement of social life, in the prime of his manhood he rendered distinguished services to his country. At the siege of Quebec, in the year 1775, he discharged with faithfulness and activity the very arduous duties of Commissary of the American army under General Montgomery, during the whole period that army lay before Quebec. Col. Taylor continued in the service and in the Commissary Department, till the year 1776, always considered an upright man and a very meritorious officer. The unobtrusive character and retired habits of Col Taylor, after quitting public life, should not erase the memory of his services. His name should be recorded among those of the venerated ones, to whose struggles and determined energies this country owes her independence.

Col. Page would have done appropriate honors to his remains, in accompanying them to the grave with a military escort, but this was declined by his family.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Gov. M'Dowell of Virginia, in his Message, goes strongly against Repudiation. He says:

"Whenever the faith of the State has been pledged for the repayment of moneys which have been received and applied under the direction of her laws, that faith will be followed up and redeemed, no matter at what inconvenience, & no matter under whose counsels or for what purpose of Government, the pledge of it was made. Of the outstanding debt of the State, amounting to $7,350 000, nearly three millions are held by foreigners and by citizens of other States. The whole amount of this debt which is held within the State is $1 362,000, and as the difference between the value of it before the law in question (providing for an increase of revenue) was passed and what it is now, that is between 78 and 100, is a difference in favor of the holders, it follows that the State, through her funds and her citizens, has been a gainer by the operation of this law to the amount of something more than $759,000—a greater sum than the ordinary annual revenue of the State and ten fold greater than the increase tax, the imposition of which had so decided and beneficial effect in producing it."

WISCONSIN.—No wonder at every emigrant making for Wisconsin. Three brothers purchased 300 acres of Prairie land in Wisconsin, 18 months since. It cost them 10s. an acre, the fencing $1 an acre, and the breaking up 14s. an acre. Every item of expense after harvest, shows an aggregate of $2,153. The 300 acres produced 6000 bushels of wheat, which sold for $3,240. This tells a good story for Wisconsin lands. To pay for land, and all improvements the first year, and have a handsome surplus left, is not common.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1843.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The most important business transacted in the House on this day was the election of Chaplain. Rev Mr Tinsley was elected.

Mr McKay presented a resolution referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances to the committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted.

Here the chair asked the House to suspend for a few moments to allow him to present the following communications:

A communication from the Treasury Department; which was referred to the committee on public expenditures.

A communication from the War Department, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr Adams here moved that his memorial in relation to copyrights, be printed; which was carried.

A communication from the Clerk of the House, laid on the table.

A communication from the Navy Department; ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A message from the President of the United States was laid on the table and orderder to be printed.

Mr. Adams presented a petition praying the separation of New York from the slave States; which the Chair decided to be out of order.

A communication from the Commissioner of Public Buildings; which was referred to its appropriate Committee and printed.

A message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

The following is the committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, which has not heretofore been published:

Messrs. Wise, Adams, Dromgoole, Beardsley, White, C. J. Ingersoll, J. W. Davis, Vinton, and R. Chapman.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York at New Orleans, 4th inst., from Galveston, we have advices from the latter city to the 2d. The weather in Galveston had been cold and disagreeable, so as to prevent the transaction of out door business.

The Vindicator of the 25th ult., says that Col Hays arrived at Washington on the 23d, and reports that all is quiet in the West, all the Mexican troops having been withdrawn from this side of the Rio Grande — Some small traders had been into Bexar, but business was limited.

Exchequers are now taken at the Custom-house, says the Galveston Civilian, and pass in business transactions in that city at par, though they vary from par to 95 cents when sold for specie.

Commodore Moore is out in the Galveston News in reply to the charges made against him in President Houston's late speech.

Another attempt was made to dispose of the Navy on the 22d inst. A row was anticipated and the military was ordered out, but fortunately their services were not required. The News thus tells the whole story:

"The morning came, the hour drew near, (10 o'clock) at which it was understood the sale was to take place, a crowd commenced gathering at the appointed spot. The crowd, although yet quite small, continued to increase. Now and then one might be seen accoutred with arms, while from the appearance of the dress of many others, it was not difficult at all to imagine that they were prepared for any emergency. The members of our artillery company might be seen, in their shiny uniform, gathering at their place of rendezvous. About this time, (15 minutes before ten) the vessels were put up, and in less time than we are writing this, struck off to the government, no one offering to bid or to prevent others from bidding. At a few minutes before ten, the artillery companies with two field pieces arrived on the ground, but on learning the result immediately retired. The crowd, which at this time had become considerably augmented, also dispersed quietly and peaceably, apparently in good humor with themselves and with every body else, and well satisfied with the result of the famous sale of the navy."

It appears from a correspondence which is published in the Galveston papers, that Captain Howe, of the Artillery company, refused to obey orders on the occasion, and was put under arrest.

The Houston Telegraph intimates that a large majority of members of both houses of Congress are in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. That paper, in speculating upon this subject, says that "notwithstanding the indirect admissions that have been made by intimate friends of the Executive, that he is opposed to annexation, we are still confident that he really desires that the measure may be effected. He may be restrained by some secret pledge to the British Government from openly advocating the measure; but if a proposition were to be offered on the part of the U. States to renew the negotiations for annexation, we consider it certain that it would accede to it with joy. This, however, is a question that will probably not be agitated in our Congress, unless overtures are received from the United States.

There is probably no part of Texas where provisions are as cheap and as abundant as in the vicinity of Bastrop. It is estimated that there is nearly twice as much wheat there as can be consumed by the settlers. Corn is selling at a bit a bushel, and pork can be readily purchased at a cent a pound.

The citizens of Washington are making preparations for the reception of Congress. They have repaired several houses for committee rooms, and are erecting buildings for the Houses of Representatives and Senate. The buildings, we understand, are very inconvenient, and will hardly afford shelter from the inclemencies of the weather.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The subjoined interesting statistics of the resources and commerce of Massachusetts, and the number of persons engaged in the most attractive branches of industry in the several states, are taken from the New York Sun:—

We recently gave a view of the resources of Massachusetts, with the advance of her commerce, but we did not present the fact that in addition to her tonnage, (exceeding that of the State of New York, being one-fourth of the whole tonnage of the United States,) her manufactures in 1837 employed a capital of $55,000,000 and 147,352 hands. The value of manufactured articles that year was $85,672,927. It is now estimated that they yearly exceed in value $100,000,000, and are steadily on the increase. This sum is larger than the whole value of the cotton crop of the United States, and when it is considered that the estimate is for one State only, it certainly appears surprising. Lowell alone employs a capital of eleven millions of dollars in manufactures—194,333 spindles, 6,048 looms yielding 70,275,400 yards of cloth, and 14,196,000 yards of printed cloth.

The number of vessels which entered Massachusetts in 1841 was 2119, being twice the number that entered any other state, except New York, and more than one-sixth the shipping which entered the United States. The number of ships built in Massachusetts in 1841 was 112, with an aggregate tonnage of 28,653, and if we include Maine 26,874, we find it compares with the United States and principal building States as follows:

The whole United States,	118,893
Massachusetts and Maine,	55,527
New York,	17,453
Maryland,	10,737
Ohio, (steamboats),	7,173
Pennsylvania,	6,970

The State of New York, on the other hand, presents the following as the number of persons engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Navigating the Ocean, and Inland Navigation, compared with Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the following States and Territories, taken from the census of 1840.

States.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures.	Nav. ocean.	Nav. inter.
Maine,	101,630	2,921	21,879	10,091	539
Mass.,	87,837	8,063	85,176	27,153	372
Conn.,	56,955	2,743	27,932	2,700	431
	246,122	13,727	134,987	39,944	1,343
N. York,	455,954	28,468	173,193	5,511	10,167
Penn'a.,	207,533	15,339	105,863	1,815	3,951
Maryland,	72,046	3,281	21,529	717	1,523
Virginia,	313,771	6,361	54,147	532	2,952
s. w. Sts.	650,546	14,496	37,893	1,663	1,861
s. w. Sts.	830,905	22,315	144,630	498	7,565

BUFFALO TONGUES.—Received by Little Ben 10 boxes Buffalo Tongues, in fine order, direct from the mountains. A. BEELEN
n8-tf

EIGHTH OF JANUARY CELEBRATION.

In pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted at the Democratic meeting held on the 7th inst., "to celebrate the Eighth of January next, at the house of James Armstrong," the undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements, respectfully invite the republican citizens of Allegheny county, to a Public Supper, to be held at the Washington Hotel, on Monday, the 8th day of January next, at 7 o'clock P. M., to commemorate the anniversary of the glorious battle of New Orleans.

James Cunningham,	John Birmingham,
R Galway,	John Fleming,
H McCullough,	H Cassiday,
M Kane, jr.,	S W Black,
Samuel Keller,	Thomas Wynne,
P McKenna,	J Lafferty,
J Cormick,	Andw Burke,
James Anderson,	Robt Porter,
Hugh Toner,	G R Riddle,
Thomas Kerr,	J Curry
E Trovillo	R A Campbell,
H Ingham,	John Ferral
George Stewart,	M Patrick,
John Watt,	J C Cummins,
Richard Hughes.	R A Bausman,
Thomas Farley,	Absalom Morris,
Wm Sheehy,	John Johnston,
John McClaran,	Wm McClure,
B McKenna,	R Morrow,
B McDevitt,	P Cunningham,
Geo A Kurtz	James Hughes,
Wm McElroy	M McCosken.
Stewart Thompson,	F Marron,
Wm B McCullogus,	Thos McDonough,
P McStoon,	John Anderson,
Jas Dignan	J M Snowden, jr.,
John Thompson,	P Brennan,
F Blume,	Wm Coleman
Geo Smith,	J M Davis.
W J Davitt.	G Jones,
Henry Kane.	Robt Wilson,
John McCloskey,	J Coyle, jr.
R C Thompson,	Thos Milligan,
J Savage,	D McKinney,
R Duffy	Richd Megan,
F Timmons	Jas McAffee,
J T Connelly,	B O'Byrne,
Samuel McKelvy,	John Bishop,
Wm Paul,	Wm Gillespie,
Jas Fleming,	James May, 3d st,
S Kingston,	P Kavanagh,
James Carson,	Francis McElroy,
J P Shaffer,	Joseph Allinder,
Samuel Cooper	George Kirkpatrick,
Patrick Trainor,	Jas Calian,
M O'Hanlon.	John McClanahan,
Phil. McKenna,	Thos Flood.
T J Campbell	Wm McElroy,
Wm Gilmer,	A Ferguson,
George Parsons,	Moses Brady,
John Brier,	James Burnside,
R H McClelland,	Joseph O'Brien,
C McKibben,	J W Blair,
Jas Hamil,	C Paulson,
John Greenough,	Wm P Mackey,
Jerh Ivory,	S Lindsay,
M McDonald.	Wm Porter, jr,
Peter Ruttigan,	Charles Coleman,
Samuel Snee,	B Hogan,
John Cornelius,	Jacob Boston,
John Rea,	R E Phillips,
Jas A Irwin,	S R Holmes,
Robt Miller,	Andw Cross,
B Flannegan,	James Crawford,
Jas Gray,	D Weartz,
G W Jackson,	Geo Armor.
Andw Erwin,	Jas McKenna, sr.,
Martin Connolly,	

FOR THE POST.

NEXT MAYOR.

It is manifest to the most cursory observer of passing events that Mr. Hay, the present incumbent in the office of Mayor of the city, is obnoxious to the clique of demagogues, who profess Anti masonry and Whiggery for purpose of gain. Mr. Hay is already condemned by them, and their resolve is, to have a ratification of a nomination made by them in secret in favor of Mr. Alexander Jaynes.

That the opposition to Democracy have an undoubted right to review Mr. Alexander Jaynes, as the standing bail of that British renegade in whose hands one of the Whig presses labors to sustain the fortunes of Mr. Clay, we a limit. But is it not time that our Democratic friends should unite to sustain the claims of one of their own party and prove to the state that the interests of Mr. Clay in this section are exceedingly slender, if the test of the Mayor's election be regarded as such.

In view of the relative popularity and respectability of many in the Democratic party, the name of MATHEW PATRICK is respectfully submitted for nomination.—He has resided among us for a quarter of a century—he is conversant with city interests, and we feel confident Allegheny County would not be so enormously taxed for costs in criminal cases as she now is, if he were elected. His integrity and uniform support of republican measures give him strong claims.

MANY CITIZENS.

RUMORED BANK FRAUD.—It is rumored here that there has been an over issue of Relief notes; by the Berks County Bank, and that the State has already received and cancelled the amount authorized to be issued. If so, all those in circulation are worthless.—They are not received at the Treasury or the Banks here, nor by our citizens. The matter is now undergoing an investigation at the Treasury, and the truth of the rumor will be known in a day or two.—*Har. Tel.*

SHARP SHOOTING.

The clerk of a steamboat amused himself greatly at the expense of a catholic priest, whose profession he pretended not to know. Among a number of impudent questions he asked the following:

"Can you tell me the difference between a catholic priest and a jack?"

"No sir," replied the priest.

"Well," said the clerk, "I'll tell you. The one wears the cross on his breast, and the other on his back."

"Very well," replied the priest, coolly, "can you tell the difference, sir, between a steamboat clerk and the long eared animal of which you have just spoken?"

"No sir," said the clerk, "what is it?"

"I can discover none," said the priest. The clerk stepped out.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILL.—Ole Bull seems destined to make a sensation in this country. His second appearance in this city on Thursday night, attracted a large and brilliant audience at the Chesnut street Theatre, and the applause, we need scarcely add, was enthusiastic. While the maestro was giving some of his extraordinary touches, the audience seemed spellbound for the moment. All held their breath and bent forward, as if to catch the faintest of the exquisite and receding notes. The spirit-like strains of the violin were dying slowly—softly—away—away into distance and silence. All was hushed! So rapt were the audience, that a pin could almost be heard to fall. Just at this moment—Ole Bull having suddenly changed his strains from the gentle to the bold—Crash! went the violin—and simultaneously a scream was heard which perfectly startled the audience, and all was excitement. We need scarcely add, that there was a lady in the case, who had been momentarily bewitched by the musician, and as such body startled. Such a compliment would have lingered long in the memory, even of Paganini.—*Penn'a. Inquirer.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A young lady, a Jewess, died of a nervous disease as was supposed, in St. Louis on Tuesday last. On Wednesday her friends started with her remains for interment. According to a Jewish custom, the body is taken to the grave-yard in a square box in the same covering in which the deceased person has expired, and there in a house appropriated for that purpose, the female friends of the family unrobe the body, wash it with cold water, and anoint it for its last resting place. While performing this ancient custom upon the body of this supposed inanimate corpse, a healthful warmth evaporated from it, and *evident signs of life* became manifest; the fact was announced by the ladies, physicians were sent for and the sorrowful certainty of death overshadowed the countenance of friends, gave place to a gleam of hope. On the arrival of the physicians the certainty of her being alive was established, and means taken to fan the spark into health, which, on the succeeding day, our latest dates, was expected from the symptoms of the rescued.—Every body will exclaim, "How providential she was a Jewess."

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

We presume we cannot offer a more acceptable thing, in the present state of England, Ireland, Repeal and public opinion, than a little sketch of the early, private and personal history of O'Connell:

"He is descended from an ancient Catholic family, of the county of Kerry, and was in his youth intended for the priesthood. He was early sent for his education to the Jesuits' College, at St Omer, and on finishing his studies there, immediately avowed his preference for the law. He accordingly studied in the Middle Temple, and in 1798, was admitted to the practice of the Irish bar, which had just been opened to Catholics. His success in his profession was rapid. It has been said of him, that "he is in the greatest request in jury cases, where he is in his element." A Dublin jury forms the twelve-stringed harp, upon which, above all things, he delights to play. His powers as a *nisi prius* advocate, are numerous, and always at command. His skill in conducting cases in the Crown Court is remarkable. Here his versatility seems to approach nearer to inconsistency than in any other department of his practice. Habitually bold and sanguine every where else, he is in these cases a model of prudence and caution. Rapid in his usual cross examinations—here he never puts a hasty, especially a hazardous question. He received a silk gown in the latter part of 1831. At the same time that Mr O'Connell became one of the well known advocates of the Irish bar, he was not less eminent in the political assemblies of his countrymen, in which he displayed a power, earnestness, firmness, that soon rendered him the leader of the Irish Catholics. Indeed his exertions seems to have been of the most laborious nature. Rising early for calm and profound study, disposing of a mass of business before the Courts, which would seem sufficient to exhaust the strength of a common constitution, he would often pass the rest of the day in some popular meeting, and the evening at a public dinner, in both of which he was required to address his audience; and the next morning would find him engaged in new labors.

For about thirty years he has been the zealous and active partisan of his oppressed countrymen, and has acted a leading part in all the efforts which they have made for an admission to the rights of British subjects. The Catholic Board, and the Catholic Association, which were formed in 1823, and suppressed in 1829, were much indebted to his services for their influence. In consequence of his having applied to reproachful epithet of "beggarly corporation to the Dublin corporation," which was opposed to the Catholic claims, he became involved in a duel, in which his antagonist fell. A dispute arose between him and Mr Peel, when the latter was Secretary for Ireland, also led to an appointment, which having become public, the parties were prevented from meeting by the authorities; they agreed however, to meet on the continent; but Mr O'Connell was arrested in London, and held to bail before the King's bench. The measures which he considered necessary for the relief of his country, were a repeal of the union, and of the Catholic disabilities.—Previous to the passage of the relief bill, he had declared that he considered it possible for him to sit in Parliament; he was accordingly elected member for Clare, but did not attempt to take his seat until after the passage of the bill, when he was require l to take the usual oaths of allegiance, supremacy and adjuration. He claimed the benefit of the bill, but it was decided that he was not entitled to the advantages of its provisions, and he was not permitted to sit. He was afterwards, however, re-elected, and took his seat accordingly. In 1830, he moved, on several occasions, for leave to bring in bills for extending the privileges of Catholics, and also a bill for reforming the abuses of Parliamentary representation, declaring himself in favor of universal suffrage, voting by ballot, and triennial Parliaments; but his plans met with little support."

THE MAYORALTY.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, *without distinction of party*, favorable to the election of a "Citizen's Candidate" to the office of Mayor, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting on *Wednesday evening, 20th inst.* at 6½ o'clock, at the *Old Court House*, to nominate a candidate for the above office

d19—2t. MANY CITIZENS.

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 Duff'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.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Shekle and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents. Water street.

14 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
*Messenger, Perry, St. Louis,
Moxahala, Parkinson, Brownsville,

DEPARTED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Ocila, Bowman, Brownsville,
Fulton, Forsyth, Cincinnati

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

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Street Commissioner until SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for REPAVING about 900 YARDS on Third street, between Wood and Smithfield sts., commencing at the gutter in Wood street. ALSO, about 2640 YARDS on Smithfield street, commencing at the gutter in Strawberry alley, and ending about 100 feet north of Fifth street.

The work, when done to the satisfaction of Street Commissioner and Street Committee, to be paid for by a certificate of debt issued by the city, payable in five years, with interest, agreeably with Resolutions of Councils, passed 28th November, 1843.

The Proposals will state the price per yard.

JOHN McILWAINE,
Street Commissioner.

d19.—d3t.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the