are woven in the family. The spindle is twirled in all the cottages by young girls and aged women, and looms innumerable are clashing every hour of the day in the rural districts. Female servants in families of farmers receive a part of their wages in linen. Every family has its large chest of household linen, some of which was made long years ago; and the emigrants to this country often bring with them these hereditary chests, for such they often are."

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1844.

SHUNK AND MUHLENBERG.—We observe that many of the papers that are in favor of local candidates are attempting to create the impression that there is a feeling of bitterness existing between the friends of SHUNK and MUHLENBERG, which would prevent a union of the party if either of them should be nominated. There is no good ground for such an impression. We feel confident that the friends of both gentlemen will give a hearty support to the nominee of the Convention, and that when the candidate is once in the field all personal differences will be forgotten.

There is no place in the state where Mr. SHUNK has more ardent friends than in Allegheny county. The great body of the party are not only in favor of him, but they are enthusiastically so, and would perform any labor to ensure his nomination. Yet, with this strong Shunk feeling—a feeling which does not admit a chance for a competitor in the primary arrangements of the party, we have not heard an expression that would indicate that his friends would not support Mr. Muhlenberg if he should be fairly nominated by the State Convention.

It is plain to every one that almost the entire party is divided between these two gentlemen, and that the nomination of each of them is desired by a much larger portion of the citizens than support any of the would be compromise candidates. It is plain then, which ever one may be chosen by the 4th of March Convention, that he will have a larger and more devoted body of friends to open the campaign with, than could be brought to support any of the *Third men*.

From the present aspect of affairs, we entertain but little doubt of the nomination of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, on the first ballot. Information from the best sources assure us that he will have *seventy-six* votes, which will be more than enough for all "useful purposes." This would give him the nomination, and will such an indication in his favor we do not believe that he would meet with the slightest opposition from any portion of the party. Although some might have personal preferences for another, yet, as good democrats, they would submit to the will of the majority, and, where the candidate possesses all the requisites necessary to make a good officer, would cheerfully support the choice of the party, notwithstanding he might not be their own *first choice*.

But if Mr. MUHLENBERG should happen to have a majority of friends in the Convention and get the nomination honestly, we do not know any reason why the friends of Mr. SHUNK should not give him a willing support. He is well known to the party, eminently qualified for the office, and we believe his popularity to be second to none in the state, except Mr. SHUNK. He would not secure such a warm support as Mr. S., but the opposition would not proceed from the friends of the latter gentleman. If they cannot get their own favorite, they will support any other good democrat that may be nominated, and none more readily than Mr. Muhlenberg.

Feeling that this view of the matter is correct, we cannot but condemn the efforts made by the *compromisers* to induce the party to believe that there is a *feud* between the friends of the two most prominent candidates. No such feeling exists. All can unite on SHUNK—all can unite on MUHLENBERG; and as one of them *will* be the candidate, no good democrat should attempt to persuade the party that either of them is unworthy of its support.

CASE OF JAMES W. BIDDLE.—As there has been a motion made for a new trial of this case we had determined to forego our original intention of commenting on the evidence, lest we might do injustice to any of the parties, who may probably have another hearing before a jury of their country. But the attack in yesterday's Age, on the Court, the jury, and the prosecutor, is so injudicious and unwarranted as to demand a notice.

The editor says, he "was much astonished at the verdict in this case, and the great mass of the community appear to agree with us." Now, we venture to say that there is not a dozen men in Allegheny county who are at all "astonished at the verdict." So far as it concerns the evidence elicited on the trial we have heard but one opinion expressed, and that is that the verdict is a most righteous one, due alike to Mr Morris, and to the peace and security of society. Whatever suspicion may have heretofore existed in the body of the mind in regard to Mr Morris' conduct while Jailor of this county, the recent investigation must have dispelled all doubt. Indeed we have never seen public opinion more unanimous in its approval of a verdict than it is of the present one. To the attack of that editor upon the Court, we deem it unnecessary to reply. It occupies so high a position as to be invulnerable to such reckless assaults as that made by the editor of the Age; and the consciences of the jurymen will scarcely be disturbed on being told by him that they "were too easily influenced by a charge of the Court." While they pass by the insult of one press, they can punish the profligacy of the other.

We [illegible] to know what that editor means by the "liberty of the press," about which he rants so much. We should be sorry to restrain its "liberty" of doing good; of exposing rascality in high or low places; of guarding the public interests, and of scattering abroad the blessings of intelligence and morality. But when a press so far falls from its high estate as to make an unwarrantable charge against a private citizen for no other reason than because he thought proper to fairly exercise his undoubted right—when for that he is charged with malfeasance in office, with theft, with being bribed, and with a number of other offences, it cannot certainly be restraining the liberty of the press to ask the editor to prove his charges or take the consequences. Was it necessary to the welfare of the community that such publication should be made? No!—The assailed was a private individual, asking nothing, wanting nothing, and was not in a situation to injure the community, if such had been his intention. Might not malice very fairly be inferred from such an attack under such circumstances? If this be the "liberty of the press" the Age desires, the public may very soon have reason to exclaim with Madame Roland, "Oh! Liberty! what crimes are not committed in *thy* name!"

The independence of which the Age boasts, although highly deserving, will scarcely obtain for it the glories of martyrdom. The "independence" that will impel an editor to call such gentlemen as the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, *Dogberries*, is characteristic of the *Age*, and need not be checked from any fear of the effect it may have on the minds of the community.

We do not notice this matter for the purpose of originating a newspaper controversy; in the present position of the case we do not believe it would be proper to discuss its merits through the public prints, but we cannot refrain from condemning the unrestrained license which our neighbor claims for the press, and his wholesale abuse of the Court and Jury before which Mr BIDDLE had his trial.

FUNNY.—Although the American and Gazette are in dead for HENRY CLAY, a *Royal Arch Mason*, and have made arrangements with the Clay Club to procure him the support of the Antimasonic party, they assail Mr BIRMINGHAM because he is a member of the Lodge. They do not question his capability for the office, and appear to have no other objection to his election than that he is a Mason. Now, what an outrageous piece of impudence it is, for these editors to attempt to practice such a hypocritical game with their party and the public. They call on their friends to oppose John Birmingham because he is a Mason, but at the same time are very willing to transfer their party to the support of CLAY who is a *Royal Archer*. The Antimasons of Pittsburgh must be very credulous men, if they can be humbugged in that way.

COMPOUNDING DISHONOR.—We understand that a curious development was made the other day, says the N Y True Sun, through enquiries instituted to discover the purloiner of Pomeroy's Express Trunk. Information was given that a pedlar in the upper part of the town, supposed to be poor, had been recently seen with a considerable amount of money in his possession, and from the prodigality with which he spent it, the inference was drawn that it was "lightly come by." The man was watched and this suspicion being confirmed by his conduct, he was arrested. At his examination the secret of his suddenly acquired wealth was explained. He had a wife, it seems, not quite a Lucretia; and she being indiscreet as well as vicious, had forgotten on one occasion to "tell Security to bolt the door," the consequence was, a discovery by the husband: and the compromised gallant having a "standing in society" to maintain, and being moreover plentifully endowed with this world's goods, offered a round sum down on the nail for secrecy and silence. The *indignant!* husband pocketed the cash, and it was his liberal display of the "price of his wife's honor," which brought suspicion on his honesty.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.—Governor Doty, in his message to the Legislature, expresses the belief that the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country, will be advanced by the adoption of a State government, and recommends the passage of a law appointing a day for the inhabitants to vote upon the question. He argues, by reference to the ordinance of '87, and the circumstances attending the admission of Tennessee and Michigan, that Wisconsin can also claim admission into the Union whenever she has sixty thousand inhabitants, a number confessedly less than the present population. The fact that she has a disputed boundary he deems no bar several States having unsettled boundaries when they joined the Union.

TOO TRUE A PICTURE.—It is, in truth, a wonder that the masses of Great Britain, when they reflect upon their own impoverished condition, and the pampered plenty of their rulers, do not break out into open rebellion. An English Chartist, declaiming lately upon the fame, wealth and power, by which England is known among the nations asks, "Who and what have grown rich and great? The army is great, the navy is powerful; the nobility is great, the Duke of Wellington is great, and the Queen's German husband is great, and his fox hounds are fat and strong; but what are the 26,000,000 of hard working people? Why, the females are making three shirts for two cents, and the men are rioting and starving!"

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Sylph, says the Louisville Journal, on her trip from St Louis to the Illinois river, on Saturday last, struck a rock at 10 o'clock in the evening about 12 miles above that city, and sank in about 7 feet water—the water rising over her cabin floor. She had 100 barrels salt and a few barrels of whiskey and molasses in her hull. The balance of her freight was in her barge and was saved. The machinery, cabin and furniture will also be saved, but the hull will not be raised.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th says: "Capt. Parkinson, of the steamship Petrira, running between Verra Cruz and Tobasco, has arrived here, and he informs us, that on his last trip to Tobasco, he saw the American bark Rio Grande in the river of Chilipec. She entered the river with fourteen feet water on the bar, but by the time she had taken in a full cargo of logwood, the river had fallen to five feet, and the bark was of course locked in. It is very uncertain when she will get out, and the chances are, not before next Spring. She is the first vessel of her size that ever crossed the bar of that river and will, we doubt not, be the last.

LUSUS NATURE.—The coroner of New York was called on Tuesday to hold an inquest on the body of a child that had lived about three hours, which had been born without eyes, nose or ears. The mouth was in the centre of the face, and well proportioned. This strange deformity created considerable interest among the medical faculty, and the coroner granted it to the use of the medical institutions for examination.

The total amount of specie received in New Orleans during the months of September, October, and November, was $2,319,477.

A LITTLE ARGUS.—A child was lately born in Toronto, U. Canada, with three eyes, having two half an inch apart, on the right side of the face.

DUELLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill to amend the Constitution of the State, with a view to suppress duelling, has been lost in the South Carolina Legislature. Yeas 92, nays 49, a constitutional majority not voting for its passage.

In Ohio there are 1,550 miles of railroads and canals built at a cost of $15,926,328. In Cincinnati there are butchered about 50 acres of hogs. It exports also about the same number of acres of whiskey—deep enough to float a canal boat, and owns nineteen twentieths of 67 steamboats, costing $1,017,000, 11,298 tons, and employing 1,250 hands. So says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle. The increase of the Queen of the West is indeed astonishing. It has been growing every moment of the period when Jackson and Van Buren were "ruining" the country. There have been more buildings erected in this city during the last four years than there were in it 15 years ago! This year there have been built 1003 buildings—736 of which were brick.

The Centreville, (Md) Times of Saturday, says:—"Unpleasant rumors reach us of the singular conduct of the highest functionary of the state. A report is current that a warrant has been issued for his arrest, for an attempt or threat to take the life of a most respectable citizen of Frederick city.

Extract from a sermon, preached in 3d Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburgh, on Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. D. H. RIDDLE.

Along with our thanksgiving and praise, it is very proper also to mingle our supplications. "Humbly beseeching Him," in the language of the proclamation, "that he would continue those mercies towards us: that our land may yield us her fruits of industry: that a sacred regard for our responsibilities, individual and public, may be cherished, and by his blessing all our obligations be faithfully discharged: that crime and wickedness may be restrained, and every kind and moral virtue promoted, and that he would give us all with a due sense of gratitude to himself as the source from whence these blessings are derived." These are proper subjects for petition to Almighty God. We are glad to see them in this document. Would God they were heartily and universally made by the people of this commonwealth. But you will, doubtless, all have anticipated me in the remark, that it is a source of peculiar gratification, that our chief magistrate, in a given such a distinctness and prominence to the importance of "a sacred regard to our public responsibilities"—and that he so far fully recognizes "the blessing of God" in order to "the faithful discharge of our obligations" as a commonwealth. These sentiments, we trust, will meet a hearty and practical response from this commonwealth. After ten years acquaintance with the Christian population of this city, we may venture to promise this for the city of Pittsburgh, and without a solitary exception in the church of which it is my privilege to be the Pastor. However we may differ on other points: though some of us are whigs and some democrats: while some will vote for Van Buren and some for Clay: while some are anti one thing and some anti another: we are all universally *anti repudiation* and to a man, yea, to a woman, even to a child, will *vote to pay all our debts*. As your Pastor and organ, may I not say, to our representatives, and to all of the Legislators of the state, to the whole sisterhood of states, interested in the honor and welfare of Pennsylvania, and if my voice could reach England, might I not say there, that so far as the 31 Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh is concerned, her manufacturers, business and professional men, rich and poor, we are all resolved to "cherish a regard to our obligations, public and private." We are willing to be taxed sufficiently to pay promptly the interest on our state debt, and to create a fund to liquidate the whole of the principal. In thanking God to-day for his abundant mercies, we shall make it a part of our conscientious duty to pray that such a purpose, so obviously right, so much to our true interest, may by God's blessing, become universal through the whole commonwealth and in all political parties. If this sentiment does not express the feeling of every one belonging to this church and congregation, we should be glad to know the dissent-ient individual, that the rest may begin at once to enlighten his mind by proper arguments, and surround him by such an atmosphere of sound, moral and politic-al integrity, that he may be ashamed of his peculiarity and brought speedily to repent of his sin.

There are some things, beyond question, which Pennsylvanians should deplore, and for which they ought to be humbled. Yet there are many things for which they have reason to be thankful and to praise God.—Pennsylvania is not, as you are aware, the land of my birth, but it is of my adoption and my choice. And notwithstanding the taunts of the boasted chivalry and broken down aristocracy of the south, and the vituperative epithets of Reverend money lenders in England, I am not prepared to give up old Pennsylvania as lost, or even desperately in danger, in her public character or prospective influence. Like her Conestoga wagons, formerly the chosen symbol of her neighbors' scorn, she has at least some substantial worth, if not eternal excellence. Like her iron, she has hidden elements of usefulness, if she has no gold, cotton or tobacco. Like her coal, she has within herself, almost exhaustless and comparatively undeveloped resources. She has a sober, patient, common sense population, rising gradually, but surely, under the influence of general education, and destined when brought under the power of religion, to exert an influence over the whole union.—Her Quaker, German and Scotch Irish limestone foundation, with a stratum of intelligence, activity and ingenuity from New England, *with a little more of true grace and chivalry*, would make a composition of character, of all others most durable and desirable.—During the struggle of the Revolution, the old Pennsylvania line did her part nobly. The old Thirteen were never ashamed of Benjamin Franklin as a statesman or representative at foreign courts. Science never had cause to blush for David Rittenhouse, and finance was never the worse for Robt Morris, though his own fortunes were sacrificed, and his person incarcerated for the good of his country. Though Pennsylvania has never given a President or Vice President to the United States, and is linked in indissoluble association in many minds with the President of the United States Bank, and all its enormous and unjustifiable faults, yet it is pleasant to know and assert, that her publicists of all parties, indignantly disclaim all intention or desire of repudiation, that she is able and we trust, willing to pay all her domestic and foreign creditors, that no part of her soil was ever stolen from the aboriginal proprietors and no clank of the chain of slavery, or whisper of the heresy of nullification is heard in any part of her territory. Though, at present, as the fruit of past wasteful legislation and unhappy pressure, we trust, she will yet, and soon again, assert her right to the epithet, bestowed in the days of political flattery, of the *Keystone State*. Though her beautiful motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," be now veiled by a transient cloud, it is yet, we trust, to be gloriously characteristic of her population and state principles, as well as glitter on the broad escutcheon of the commonwealth, ranking her in every national excellence with the noblest of her sister states. Let us, therefore, not only as Christians and Americans, but as Pennsylvanians, by birth or adoption, praise God and give thanks unto the Lord to-day.

The St. Charles hotel at New Orleans accommodates five hundred boarders. The amount paid at the bar for liquors, is $50,000 annually. Some of the Washingtonians should pay the boarders a visit.

A QUADRUPLE ELOPEMENT.—The town of Lexington, Massachusetts, was thrown into a state of great excitement about a week ago, by the elopement of two young ladies of good standing and of respectable connections, with two young gentlemen.—Knights of the shears and sons of Hibernia. The issue of it is not yet ascertained, and we are informed by the Boston Daily Mail, that the town is in a perfect ferment of surprize, indignation and disgust, compared to which that of their forefathers upon the *entree* of the British red coats is not a *priming*.

THE FIRE BLAZING!—The New York Gazette says: "The Democratic fire is blazing with its pure light in every neighborhood. "Gather!—gather!" is the cry of our friends every where; and the fall of 1844 will find the friends of the good old cause, united as one man in the glorious rally around the standards of the nominees of the Democratic National and State Convention."

CONFIRMATIONS.—The re-appointment of Benjamin Walker, Eugene Van Ness, Charles H. Smith and Peter Muhlenberg, as Paymasters in the Army, was confirmed by the Senate in Executive session.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—From a report lately made in the Legislature of South Carolina, it appears that millions of acres of fertile land, including some of the best soil of the State are uncultivated.

MAIL LOST.—We find the following in the Nashville Whig:

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Dec. 24.

DEAR SIR: The mail from Hopkinsville, Ky., to Springfield, Tenn., failed to arrive at this office on yesterday.

I got a line from the Postmaster at Red river last evening, informing me that the mail rider and one other white man by the name of James, and a negro man were all drowned at the same time, in attempting to cross Red river at Sugg's mill, in a small boat above the mill dam together, and are consequently lost; and I do not think there will be any chance to ever get the mail bags again.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
J W FERGUSON.

Gen. R. ARMSTRONG, P. M.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1843.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House last evening, after I closed, the bill to remit Gen Jackson's fine, was debated in committee of the whole to a late hour.

Mr Barnard having obtained the floor, intimated his intention to make a speech. This being the case, the committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr Steenrod, the House then adjourned to Tuesday next. In submitting this motion, I find Mr Steenrod was understood to have said that the common consent of civilized man, in every age and country, had invested with a degree of regard approximating closely to veneration, the advent of that day which was so soon to dawn upon us. It was an epoch in the life of man, a *full point*, so to speak, in the punctuated page of human existence, where, for a brief season, we might pause to look upon the future, not less than to look back upon the past. As *individuals* engaged in the busy scenes of life—engrossed throughout the year from the rising to the setting sun with its necessities, we might, by a brief respite at this almost sacred hour, gain fresh courage for the conflicts that were to come. We might gather renewed strength, and love, and consolation from the thought, that if, in the allotments had crossed our path; if the spirits of six of those whose affections we prized among our dearest pleasures had taken their departure for a better world; if hopes, blooming but to wither, had too soon faded that common grave which was the destined receptacle of all things earthly, yet that life and health were our own; that if much had been taken away, much yet remained; and that if we could not recall the past, nor obliterate the memory of its sorrows, we might still look forward with feelings of a glad but perhaps somewhat chastened expectation to the future yet to be us!

As legislators and statesmen, (continued Mr. S.) this is a period still more full of solemn admonition! It tells us how rapidly the sands of life are flowing, and how sacred are the trusts committed to our care. Representatives of millions of freemen; blessed with a rich in all that can contribute to the sustenance, the amelioration, and the happiness of mankind; on which it may not irreverently be said the Almighty himself has placed his impress; possessors of a country teeming, almost beyond the power of human speculation, with resources as various as they are inexhaustible; a country which has been justly said to be the greatest resting place of Freedom upon earth, and which, due to her own high destinies, bids fair to become the mightiest and most transcendent empire that the world has ever known—behold, gentlemen, how much expected at your hands! How grave are the responsibilities that rest upon you! How fearful the accountability to come! Pause, then, with me. Like the stout mariner who, after a short interval of repose, goes forth with energies renewed to do battle with the troubled elements, let us take a new departure here. May we remember how invaluably sacred is the heritage which our fathers have transmitted to us! And may we never see it dishonored!

THOMAS JEFFERSON was frequently a man of good common sense. We have been to believe that he saw through the defeated pretender to the presidency, Mr Clay.

Thomas M Randoll says—

Towards Mr Clay as a politician, Mr Jefferson constantly manifested a STRONG DISPLEASURE, and often said he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge, from experience or study, or any determined public principles found in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."

Mr Clay's recent letters are the strongest proof of the correctness of Mr Jefferson's estimate of his character.

A SINGULAR BANQUE.

A society has been lately formed in Spain, with the object of introducing and encouraging the consumption of hroselleesh as an article of food. At chuselleesh supper," which took place at Koenigsbach, on the 17th November, more than a hundred and fifty persons, of all classes in society, participated. The principal dishes were soup, corned horse, and horse sausages, and it was the general opinion that the meat was extremely tender and pleasant tasted, and not be distinguished from beef; and that the soup, which had been prepared from the same material, was nicely free from any peculiar flavor. As a proof of that opinion, notice against the new dishes, or that if any had existed, it was soon dissipated, it is stated that the table was speedily emptied, and the guests who were behind time were obliged to put up with simple beef, &c. A general wish was expressed, that another feast of the kind should be soon got up.

The New York "Schnellpost," from which we gather the above, is puzzled to know what, in the present times of general peace, can be the object or advantages of this new movement. It certainly cannot have the recommendation of economy; and it might throw the stables into a galloping consumption. Eating horses is only excusable in those who wish to get along fast.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON.

The Nashville Union contains the following: "We have never for a moment given credence to the numerous charges and aspersions which have been put afloat through a licentious press against President Houston, of the Republic of Texas, in the course of the last six or eight months. We know that there is no man living more above all mercenary motives that Sam Houston; nor is there a man in Texas who would more readily shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the independence and liberties of his adopted country. The charges against him have all had their origin with ambitious adventurers—political loafers who have ever infested Texas—and speculators, who have been restrained, under the policy of his administration, from encroaching on lands, secured to Indian tribes on the borders of Texas, by treaties of boundary. His whole scope of policy has been to secure and protect the rights, titles and interests of actual settlers, against the rapacious swarms of land-mongers, and land-pirates, who have been continually found traversing the country, to procure some kind of simulated appearance of titles to land, with which to cheat the people of the U States and foreigners, who wish to make investments in lands in the Republic. With the real people of Texas he has ever been popular—and deserved and still deserves to be popular, for he has been their fast friend.

N. Y. CITY BANKS.—We copy the following in relation to the city banks from the money article of the Herald:

"The banks of this city are at present in a very peculiar position, and they have placed the brokers of Wall street in a similar state. Stocks for the last few days, have been up and down several per cent, which was caused by the banks being undecided how to act. The banks make their quarterly returns the latter part of January about thirty days from this. In that short period they will be compelled to draw in their immense loans on stocks, to an extent sufficient to make a good report to the Comptroller and the public. Should the banks even refuse to make further loans on stock projects will receive a blow from which some of the most fancy would never recover. The operations in all descriptions will be very fluctuating until the course of the banks is settled. They have too great a stake in danger to hazard by their own acts. The brokers knowing the true position of the banks, and how deeply they are involved, have some little confidence that they will not be abandoned in their extremity."

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer.

INDIAN NEWS.—A correspondent at Talaxsuh, November 25th, writes us that times are becoming quiet throughout the country.

The "Salines" in the nation are to be rented out to the highest bidder for a term of ten years, to none but citizens of the nation. The rent to be paid into the National Treasury.

Gov. Butler has turned over to the Treasurer, $16,000 of the annuity, a greater portion of which has been put in circulation. The balance of the annuity will not be paid until the Governor returns from the prairies.

The Council has passed a law, that hereafter license for marriage in the nation, shall be issued by the clerk of the National Council. A petition was gotten up by a reverend gentlemen, (a native) that a law should be passed, allowing no more intermarriages. Also a law prohibiting a man from an assault and battery on his own slave—i. e. chastising his negroes. His course has been openly denounced by a distinguished and talented citizen of the nation.

Public Moneys—Messrs Timothy Crittenden and James T. Armstrong, passed up to the Choctaw Agency on Thursday last, on the Express Mail, with $102,000 in specie, for disbursement in the Indian Country.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—The last accounts represent the weather as very rainy, and business in a great measure suspended. The prices on the 20th ult were as follows:

Sugar.—The market inactive; inferior and common selling at 4½ a 5 cents, fair 5¼ a 5½, prime 6 a 6½.

Molasses.—The stock large, and demand fair at 21½ a 22 cents per gallon for prime lots in cypress barrels.

Flour.—Ohio, superfine, $4 37½ a $4 50; Illinois and Missouri, $4 37½ a $4 62½.

Whiskey.—A moderate demand for the article at 21½ cents per gallon.

Port of Pittsburgh.

9 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
Moxalala, Parkinson, Mon City.
*Muskingum Valley, Bowen, Cincinnati,

DEPARTED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver
U S Mail, Logan, Cincinnati.
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.

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

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of October Term, 1843. No. 130.

L. S. IN the matter of the application of Duquesne College, for Charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit, Aug. 12, 1843: The Constitution of Duquesne College having been presented to, and perused by, the Court, and the Court having carefully examined the said instrument, and it appearing to the Court that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, are lawful, and not injurious to the community, do direct the said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of this Court, and that notice be inserted in the Morning Post, in the city of Pittsburgh, for three weeks, setting forth the application to this Court, to grant such Charter of Incorporation. From the Record.

A. SUTTON, Pro.

Attest:

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Court for a Charter for Duquesne College, and that unless cause is shown to the contrary within three weeks, the Court will be asked to grant said Charter. THOMAS HAMILTON,

Att'y for Petitioner.

jan 1—3w

To the Patrons of the Brighton Paper Mills.

Gentlemen: It is my misfortune to inform you that about noon yesterday my manufactory was discovered to be on fire, and raged so rapidly that the building containing my making machinery was entirely consumed. The damage to the machinery is extensive, but how much so it is impossible at this time to state.

The machinery was but lately constructed, and certainly was not surpassed in the Union. The damage to the main building is not so extensive, the greater damage sustained being on the stock, which was fully equal to six months consumption; the loss arising from the removal of the finished paper is but to a small extent, but the unfinished (of which fortunately there was but a small proportion) will be principally lost.

For the information of my newspaper customers I would inform them that I have enough paper on hand to supply them for the next three months, during which time, if ever, I hope to have the establishment again in operation, but to enable me to do so, I am obliged to call upon all those indebted to me, to pay the same with as little delay as possible.

The establishment is one of the very few, East or West, that has successfully withstood the storm, that has for some years raged with such fury against the manufacturing interests of the country, and I do hope that the desire once more to put into operation a long standing and favorite business will cause, if necessary, the peremptory demand made unavoidable by circumstances, on my patrons.

Very respectfully, &c.

Brighton, Dec. 39, 1843. A. ROBERTSON.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

IN conformity with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the supplements to said act, I, ALEXANDER HAY, Mayor of the said city, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring that on the Second day of January, A. D., 1844, being the ninth and Tuesday of January, "the freemen of each Ward of said city, qualified to vote for the members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth," will meet together at the usual place of holding elections in their respective Wards, and elect by ballot, One person to serve as a member of the Select Council, and five persons to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and every Ward qualified to serve as members of the Common Council.

And that on the same day, the citizens of said Wards, qualified as aforesaid, in each and every Ward, will at the places aforesaid, elect by ballot, a citizen of the said City, qualified to be a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be Mayor of said City.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Pittsburgh, this 27th day of December A. D. 1843.

ALEXANDER HAY, Mayor.

(All city dailies copy.)

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 surprising accuracy and beauty, combining entire durability of impression, clear and distinct expression, perfect delineation, and last, the 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

A Card.

FELLOW CITIZENS, AND MY PATRONS IN PARTICULAR:—If I could have controlled the elements of the Universe, and foreseen every contingency and delay in the execution of my plans to contribute to your comfort, and give a zest to the pleasure of the appetite by the addition to my ordinary bill of fare some of the luxuries which the Eastern market affords, I should have done so in time of their enjoyment at an earlier period.

But since I have been disappointed and delayed unnecessarily by a derangement in the Line of Transportation, I hope my friends and Patrons will readily excuse to me any apparant want of enterprise or attention to the business of my profession; trusting in your indulgence on this occasion, I take the liberty to solicit a continuance of a liberal patronage. The following luxuries are now added to my ordinary bill of fare, namely—this day, Canvass Back Ducks, and to-morrow, Fresh Rock Fish Pike, and Yellow Perch, and on Thursday following, another splended lot of Pike, Terrapins, and a lot of the very best Shell Oysters! The above will be served up to individuals or parties. And families or Hotel keepers may also be supplied as long as the assortment lasts, by making immediate application for the same, to either Mr. Charles Quigly or George Hawkins, at the Western Exchange Oyster Depot, No. 6. Market, or 74 Front street. Oysters by the canister as usual, at the customary price, also in the stew, by the dozen or hundred. Shirves' superior premium Ale will be on the tap this day. Families supplied by the gallon.

Respectfully &c.,

d29-tf PROPRIETOR OF WESTERN EXCHANGE.

Bank Notes and Exchange

CORRECTED DAILY BY

A. KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	par
Exchange Bank Scrip	2
Currency	2
Erie Bank Scrip	2

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	¼
New York	¼
Boston	¼
Baltimore	¼

SPECIE.

Gold	¼ prem
Silver	par

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' bank	par
Exchange "	par
Do. Hollidaysburgh "	par

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	par
Do Northern Liberties	par
Do Pennsylvania	par
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	
Kensington bank	
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	16
Girard bank	36
U. S. bank and branches	

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	par
" *Chester county*	par
" *Delaware county*	par
" *Montgomery county*	par
" *Northumberland*	par
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	par
Easton bank	par
Doylestown bank	1
Franklin bank of Washington	2
Bank of Chambersburgh	2
" *Middletown*	2
" *Gettysburgh*	2
" *Lewistown*	
" *Susquehanna county*	75
Berks county bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	2
Carlisle bank	2
Erie bank	2
Farmers and Drovers' bank	1½
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1½
" *Bank of Reading*	2
Harrisburg bank	2
Honesdale "	1½
Lancaster "	1½
Lancaster co. "	2
Lebanon "	2
Miners' bank of Pottsville	1
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	2
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	no sale
Northampton bank	85
Towanda bank	2
Wyoming bank	10
West Branch bank	2
York bank	

OHIO.

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	
Clinton bank of Columbus	
Columbiana bank of New L	
Circleville (Lawrence, co	
" *(Warren, cas*	
Cincinnati banks	
Chillicothe bank	
Commercial bank of Lake	
Dayton bank	
Franklin bank of Cola	
Farmers' bank of Canton	
Granges "	1
Greenville "	1
Hamilton "	1½
Lancaster "	
Marietta "	1
Massillon "	1
Mechanics' and Traders'. Cincinnati	1
Mount Pleasant "	1
Norwalk "	1
Putnam "	1
Sandusky "	1
Springfield "	1
Urbana "	1
Wooster "	1
Xenia "	1
Zanesville "	1

INDIANA.

State bank and branches	20
State Scrip	

KENTUCKY

All banks	1

ILLINOIS.

State bank	48
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	50

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia	1
Exchange bank of Virginia	1
Farmers' bank of Virginia	1
North-Western bank of Virginia	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Virginia	1
Branches	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City banks	par
All other solvent banks	

NORTH CAROLINA

All solvent banks	1

SOUTH CAROLINA

All solvent banks	2

GEORGIA.

All solvent banks	

ALABAMA.

Mobile banks	10
Country banks	10

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans banks (good)	

TENNESSEE.

All banks	

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1844.

THE President and Managers of the "Company erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th instant.

JOHN HARPER,

j3—2wd&w3t Treas.

PAY AND BE PAID.

THE subscriber, anxious to settle up [illegible] all his accounts, respectfully asks a [illegible] him ever so small a sum, to call and pay him to pay those he owes.

ISAAC HARRIS,

jan'y. 3, 1844. & Com. Merchant, No. 9

Peeled Dried Peaches, &c

JUST received, a small supply of peeled d[illegible] es, rye flour, Thorn's excellent pati[illegible] for coughs, colds, &c. peppermint, lemon[illegible] Godfrey's cordial, British oil, balm of life, [illegible] dispeptic and anti-bilious pills, Evans' ch[illegible] aperient pills, red, blue and black ink, b[illegible] and letter paper, &c, and a fresh supply [illegible] lime, for sale low for cash, &c. ISAAC H[illegible]

Agent and Commission [illegible]

jan 3 No. 9.

M. EGOLF.....J. H[illegible]

EGOLF & FOSTER,

**Western Real Estate Ag[illegible]