FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

PUBLIC FAITH.—May a father be regardless of his contracts, and his children suffer no humiliation? May a mother prove reckless of the highest ornament of woman, and her daughters feel no disgrace? May a whole family be utterly wanting in honesty in all their transactions, and the individuals of the posterity still sustain a fair reputation?

If such things may be, then may our children, upon whom perhaps we are about to cast the remembrance of public debts unpaid, public pledges disregarded, public honesty polluted and public honor tarnished and corrupted—then may they have no sins of their ancestors, which will bring the blush of shame to their cheek, no moral cancers to feed upon their vitals, no unpleasant reflections to make them hang their heads, when Honesty is named.

If such things may be, then may we, as Pennsylvanians, feel no moral compunctions, no sense of degradation, that our noble commonwealth is no longer noble—that it is branded as an insolvent debtor, that has concealed his property, cheated his creditors, and now lives on the fat of the land—and that it is now pointed at as an illustrious example of a people who prove their freedom by their utter contempt of all that is honest and honorable.

How is it with us? We have not repudiated our debts—we have used no sponge to wipe them out—we still recognize our obligations to our creditors. But have we *paid* them? For near two years we have not even paid the interest. We have disposed of a large amount of our means at an enormous sacrifice, paid a few debts due to our own citizens, and greatly diminished our means of paying the balance. We have tried a general tax, and it has nearly failed.

Is there not danger that we should now stop, and say, we cannot pay—there is no use to try. We have heard the word Repudiation until it has become as familiar as household words—some have even dared to insist that there is no immorality in the thought or act. Some of our sister states have indulged the thought, until it has become agreeable to them. We have still some regard to public opinion. We profess honesty; but it is to be feared that there is a growing looseness of virtue in our thoughts upon this subject.

We begin to act as though we would have no serious objection to be ourselves led astray. We witness no holy horror at the sound of the word repudiation. We utter no word of disapprobation of the vice. We start not at the proposition that we should yield to temptation. We seem to be quietly considering of it—studying out the question of profit and loss—calculating how much it would lessen our taxes and increase our business, and how much and how little disgrace we might suffer.

For the honor of our state, ourselves, and posterity, it is time that we should stop counting the cost. The only honest time for doing this was before we ran in debt. Now we must pay the uttermost farthing. We must not permit our baser feelings to tamper with the principles of honesty. If we have any manly feelings left, we cannot help admiring the manly honesty that finds expression in the recent message of Governor Porter

We *must* pay. And how shall we do it? This is the only question. We should hear no other. We should trust no man's honesty, who would ask any other question. We must be able to stand up with joy before God and man, and in the confidence of honesty, each to say for himself—I have done my duty—my friends have done their duty—my country has done its duty—I am a Pennsylvanian.

There is no show of necessity for repudiation. Pennsylvania has abundant means of paying all her debts. A communication of a legal friend suggests the following mode of increasing the means of the state, which we think is worthy of the consideration of our legislators.

Instead of the contemptible tax of 2½ per cent. on collateral inheritances, which was laid when the state was not in debt, let there be a tax of at least 5 per cent. on all lineal inheritances, real or personal, and all lineal devises, and bequests, and at least 10 per cent. on all collateral inheritances, devises and bequests. This would scarcely be felt as a burden. We cannot now make any estimate of the amount of such a tax: but it might soon be large enough to save the necessity of direct taxation. It would be easily collected. We should not have collectors calling annually at every man's door. Let the tax be a charge on every man's estate until it is paid.

We suggest this, as one item, to the serious and earnest attention of our legislators.

SETTLED AT LAST.—We understand that fifteen whigs have clubbed together and paid $200 each, for the purpose of purchasing the interest of Mr Grant, in the Gazette, and thus give Mr. White a fair chance to tumble into the ranks of the grand Master. Mr. Grant has opposed every effort of his partner to betray the antimasonic party, but it seems he has had to give way at last, and the most he could do to preserve his political consistency was to withdraw from the concern altogether.

We would like to see the names of the fifteen gentlemen who have become partners in the Gazette, published. We think it would be nothing more than justice to the antimasonic party, so that they may see how many *members of the Lodge* are owners in the *antimasonic organ*. Will the editor publish the names of the members of the firm as it now stands, and inform his party whether the antimasonic voters of the county are included in the sale.

THE MAYORALTY.—The result of our election for Mayor, verifies every thing we said prior to the nomination, and will, we trust, satisfy that portion of our friends who were so zealous for a party nomination, not only of the impolicy, but of the absolute impropriety of such a course. We took occasion to deprecate the introduction of politics into our municipal elections, and asserted that the democratic party could never be brought to support a party candidate for Mayor; that they had over and over again refused to do so, and that it was but frittering away our strength to run a candidate. Others however insisted on making a nomination, without, as we then and now think, any very clear ideas of what was to be gained by such a course. The candidate selected was probably as popular a one as could have been chosen, and the exertions in his behalf as great as are usually made at a municipal election.—And what is the result? Our candidate falls five hundred votes below our party strength. This was not because Mr. BIRMINGHAM was unpopular, but on account of the hostility which a large number have to a party nomination for municipal officers. Had we united on a "Citizen Candidate," the democrats could have had a fair proportion of the city officers, and some voice in the administration of affairs. As it is, we have lost every thing, in a fruitless attempt to elect an officer who could do nothing for men or party, even if successful.

WESTMORELAND FOR SHUNK.—We have received an extra from the office of the Greensburg Argus containing the result of the Convention to appoint Delegates to the 4th of March Convention. It will be seen that the "star of the west"—the ever faithful democrats of Westmoreland, have declared unequivocally for SHUNK. Scarcely any one else was thought of. But here are the proceedings:

"To-day the Delegates from the several districts and townships of Westmoreland met in County Convention, and organized by calling Samuel Hill Esq., to the chair and appointing Alexander Johnston, Esq., and Dr. J. Morrison, Secretaries.

After the names of the delegates had been called over, a motion was made to take the sense of the Convention in relation to Governor and President, which resulted as follows: For Governor of Pennsylvania.

F. R Shunk received 36 votes.
J Snodgrass " 5 "
H A. Muhlenb'g " 5 "
For President of the U. S.
R. M. Johnson received 36 votes.
M. Van Buren " 12 "

Alexander Johnston, Esq., David Fullwood, Esq., and Dr. T. Richardson were elected Representative, and Col. John McFarland Senatorial Delegates to 4th of March Convention. They are instructed and pledged to support Mr. Shunk for Governor and Col Johnson for President."

We publish this morning a note from Mr. DUNLOP, explaining the remarks made by him in the Court of Quarter Sessions a few days since, and which we noticed on Tuesday morning. Mr. D may have supposed that his reference to the Manufacturer was harmless, but every other person who heard it considered it grossly insulting and uncalled for.—We felt justly exasperated at the unprovoked attack, and noticed Mr. D.'s remarks in the manner that we would any other malignant assault. If no offence was intended we are sorry the gentleman called such particular attention to our paper; if he had confined himself to a general denunciation of the press, we would never have noticed his remarks, as we know many of those who express most contempt for public journals are those whose standing would not be much improved by having their conduct investigated through the columns of a newspaper. We had no feud with Mr. DUNLOP, we never would have sought any, had he not attempted to "add to his professional knowledge" by a most unwarrantable attack upon the character of one of our journals. But he explains that no offence was intended, and feeling satisfied, we can assure him, we regret sincerely that he gave occasion for us to pen the article of which he complains.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.—The article in the Gazette of yesterday, with regard to the Mayor's election, is really the coolest and the most impudent thing we have seen for many a day. It attributes the defeat of Mr. EARLE, the Clay candidate, to two things. 1st. The great opposition to the mixing up of politics in our municipal affairs, and 2d, the betrayal and abandonment of Mr. Earle by his friends. As to the first reason, we deny that the whigs and antimasons are opposed to introducing politics into our municipal elections: they have every year nominated a candidate with great unanimity, and urged his election exclusively on party grounds. As for the second, it speaks but little for their honor, if true. But it is not the fact; Mr. EARLE was not abandoned; meeting after meeting was held, and speech after speech delivered to call out his friends. He was nominated as the Clay candidate, and all the influence of the "Clay Club" was used to secure his election, that it might be claimed abroad as an evidence of the popularity of Clay in this quarter. The result is known; and Mr EARLE's vote may justly be considered as denoting the strength of the "Mill Boy" in this region.

As to the democratic Council Ticket in the East Ward being "composed principally of foreigners," we don't know that that should have been any objection to it; but the Gazette is probably not aware that four out of the five candidates on its own ticket in that ward were all foreigners; and we can't see that its friends have done much after all to advance Native American-ism by electing one set of foreigners in their desire to defeat another.

☞$5 Counterfeit American Gold Pieces are in circulation. They have a glossy appearance, are very light, and well calculated to deceive.

LEAD AND COPPER.—The St. Louis Republican contains a statement from a correspondent at Galena, of the shipments of lead from the Upper Mississippi in the year 1841, '42 and '43. The whole amount in 1841 was 552,844 pigs, and in addition 2,750 pigs manufactured into small bars, and 7,840 pigs made into shot—making in all, 463,404 pigs. In 1842 the quantity was 447,856 pigs Lead, and 340 pigs manufactured into bar lead. There was also 25,000 pigs shipped by the Lakes. In 1843, the number of pigs of Lead was 561,321; besides 2,410 manufactured into bar lead, and 5,000 into Shot. There were also 15,400 pigs shipped by way of the Lakes. Making a total of 584,131 pigs. The value of the Lead shipped by the Mississippi, estimating the pigs at 70 lbs. each, producing 39,461,171 lbs., at $2 37½, is $937,202.

The same statement shows that there was 1 400 pigs of Copper, equal to 90,000, lbs. exported in 1843, worth $11,000.

The number of steamboat arrivals at Galena in 1841 was 143—of keel boats 108: in 1842, of steamboats 105—of keels, 88; in '43, steamboats, 244—keels, 55.

BOSTON SCHOOLS.—From the recent message of Mr. Briner, Mayor of Boston, it appears that there are in that city, seventeen public Grammar Schools, which, together with the Latin and English High Schools, contain 7,533 pupils.

There are 112 Primary Schools, containing 7 225 "

Making a total of 14,758 "

Being an increase of 1353 children over the number of last year.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A most melancholy case of suicide took place in Hallowell, Mass., on Sunday morning, 24th ult. Mrs. Mary Alden destroyed her life by voluntary exposure to the cold in a state of derangement. She was missed by the female who slept with her, and after considerable search her body was found about 10 o'clock on the ice on the eastern side of the river, with her feet and legs in an aperture between the ice and the wharf, which was not sufficiently large to admit her body. She was found lying on her back, with a cake of ice on her breast, and with no other garments upon her person than her night clothes The verdict of the inquest on her body, was, that the deceased came to her death by voluntary exposure to the elements in a state of mental derangement.

☞A writer of a love tale in describing his heroine says "Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." We should think it stood a pretty smart chance of being *combed out*. *Du Solle.*

☞Acting Governor Kavanaugh, of Maine, is so ill that he was expected to resign last week, being unable to discharge the duties connected with the organization of the government for 1844.

STATE PRINTER.—The following extract of a letter from one of our Representatives, will shew the feeling that exists on the subject of the State Printer. It is right that this matter should be thoroughly investigated,—the charges alledged against Mr. McKinley are of a very serious character, and justice to the accused and accusers would seem to demand their most rigid examination.

HARRISBURGH, Jan 6, 1844.

* * * The proceedings of the House today were animated, on the question of the State Printer. It seems that in the hurry of the first few days of the session, the whole matter appertaining to State Printing, as embraced in the Governor's Message, was referred to the standing committee on public printing. Upon further reflection, I think a large majority of the House would prefer to see this matter, so far as it respects the *charges of malpractises in the election*, alluded to by the Governor, committed for investigation to a Select Committee of 5 or 7—raised with a special reference to the magnitude and delicacy of the subject: and as it seems to me that it is due to all parties implicated that it should be so referred. I have advocated it. Let us have the whole truth, and if the accused come out unscathed, they will stand upon the higher eminence, and will be the more entitled to the protection and support of this House. If otherwise they must sink.

A PROPOSITION TO MAKE FREE THE WATERS OF THE WEST.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, a few days since, introduced to the House a measure of great importance to the whole west. It might be called a proposition to open the trade of the ports, and make the access free between each other, on and the great waters of the Mississippi valley. It is not probably known to the people generally on this side of the Alleganies, that the navigation of the Ohio is severed at Louisvide by the fall on that river; and that a company which constructed a canal around this obstruction, levy tribute upon the navigation between the Ohio and the Mississippi. What would the nation think of a proposition for resigning the works which command the opening into Hampton Roads to a company, with authority to levy tribute on every vessel passing into the waters or ports of Va. This would be a small matter compared with a similar exclusion on the waters of the great valley. The immense and growing products of that region—the innumerable vessels employed in their export—the vast amount of importation to every section of the Union to which this gives impulse, make it in every sense a national object, connected with its commerce, to remove every obstacle in its great rivers; especially such as have the character of a private vested right to levy tribute upon the navigation of the great rivers, which should be as free among the states on their borders as the ocean among the nations of the earth. We hope that Mr. Tibbatts' proposition to buy out the right which holds as private property the *natural* and *national* water-thoroughfare among the states, will be approved by the present Congress.—*Globe.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER

We copy the following from the last number of the Little Rock Times:

"The United States snag-boats A. H. Sevier, Captain Dillingham, and Sampson, Captain Cooper, and a lighter, have been engaged in clearing out the snags from the bed of the Arkansas river, since July last, and are now operating just below our city We have been informed that they have very much improved the navigation of the river, drawing some sixty or seventy snags per day, and sawing them into such pieces as to prevent their becoming dangerous impediments in future. These boats will be engaged in our river until April, and will probably extend their improvements as high as Forts Smith and Gibson.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Albany Argus Saturday says:

"The Western train yesterday afternoon, brought the astounding intelligence of the arrest of Mr. Philo N. Rust, proprietor of the Syracuse House, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Pomeroy's trunk and money.

The arrest is said to have been made at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by the sheriff of Erie county; who had already arrested a supposed accomplice of the name of Banks."

A Correspondent in London writes as follows:

"The developments of the resources of South Australia are very rapid, and ought to be better known in the United States of America. If an arrangement could be made with the proprietors of the whaling ships at New Bedford, and Nantucket in America, to call in them; and they might and will do it, great gain of all there, for short notice to Cape Town. The freights are generally to be obtained at a low rate, in consequence of the number of ships with emigrants from England wanting back freight."

HORRID TREACHERY: POISONING INDIANS.

The following is an extract from the speech lately delivered by President Houston, of Texas.

"I felt ever to go back with me to '33. Our intercourse with the Indians was characterized by flagrant violations of justice on our part. They came to and among us peaceably and tranquil. When they returned home, traders went out with them, parching poison, with a view to kill off all those who set down to the first table for they did not treat their bodies with quite so much respect as we; they are rather unhallowed, and always eat first. What was the result? Three hundred and fifty Camanches were poisoned, and died! Many were poisoned, but some recovered. The survivors burned the men who had thus treacherously sacrificed so many of their people. This was proclaimed as a foul massacre of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was only murdering traders who, in fact had murdered them."

INCREASE OF HARD MONEY.

Every body is sensible of the increase of gold and silver coins in the United States, but it is not every one who knows, or reflects upon the cause of this increase. We will endeavor to state this cause, or rather those causes, as an encouragement to those who believe there is gold and silver enough in the world to enable us to dispense with the use of small notes and depreciated paper. The causes, then, are:

1 The gold bill of 1834, which corrected the erroneous standard of that coin, and restored it to circulation, and under the operation of which about forty millions of gold coin has been imported into the United States.

2. The silver bill of 1834, which repealed the act of 1819 against the circulation of all silver except *Spanish milled* dollars and their parts, of which none had been coined since the Spanish dominion ceased in Mexico and South America. Under the operation of this act more than one hundred millions of silver have been imported into the United States.

3. The death of the Bank of the United States, which had collected and exported from the different States forty-two millions of dollars, and which spent its last moments in drawing fictitious bills of exchange on Europe, to be sold in New York for specie to be shipped to Europe.

4. The cutting down of about one half the banks in the United States, and the disappearance of their notes, the places of which was immediately filled by supplies of gold and silver.

5. The Specie Circular of 1836, which required hard money for the Government lands, and which was again paid out to the people by the Treasury.

6. The Independent Treasury Act, which required hard money in all payments to and from the federal Government; and which caused gold and silver to be brought into the United States for custom house payments, and there to be circulated among the people.

7. Branching the mint of the United States, which has caused bullion and plate to be converted into coin, and by which the coinage has been diffused through the South and West, instead of being centered at a single mint in Philadelphia, and thence exported to Europe.

8. The democratic opposition to small notes, whereby the amount of those notes in circulation has been greatly diminished, and their place filled by hard money. N. B. One half of the small notes now in circulation are computed to be counterfeits, and must eventually sink on the hands of the laboring part of the community, unless they refuse to touch such trash.

9. The diminution of the quantity of gold and silver melted up for plate and jewelry, since paper money has lost credit, and gold and silver has been demanded for currency.

10. The quantity of plate sent to the mints to be coined into money, since the cessation of the luxury and extravagance which grew out of the folly and crimes of the paper system.

11. The habits of economy and frugality which have followed a collapse of the banks, and which have stopped the melting up of tons weight of silver for Mr. Nicholas Biddle, and his attorneys and other bank officers.

12. The increased product of the gold and silver mines thoughout the world, which are now worked more extensively and systematically than for many years before.

13. The restoration of commerce to its natural basis, that of an exchange of commodities, by which the imports are paid for in exports, and a balance in specie brought home.

14. The Chinese ransom and indemnities of fifty millions of dollars in silver, which have been brought to London, and thence distributed through the channels of commerce to different countries.

15. The conquest of Algiers by the French, by which one hundred millions of dollars in gold, which were hoarded in the vaults of the Dey, have been transported to France, coined into French gold, and diffused among nations through the channels of commerce.

16. European emigration to the United States and especially of Germans, by which a great importation of gold is constantly occurring.

By these means the vast increase of gold and silver has taken place, which is now visible to every eye, and which will go on increasing if the democracy shall be successful in the State and federal elections; for the increase dates from the accession of democracy to power, and will cease with the cessation of their power. The whole increase dates from the first administration of General Jackson, and measures adopted during his and Mr. Van Buren's administration and it has been made in defiance of the opposition of the federal party, and the soft money part of the democracy, which have co-operated with them. The eye sees the increase, the money statistics prove it, for the importation and coinage are known, and show that there are one hundred and twenty million of gold and silver in the United States: while, in the year 1832, at the veto of the United States Bank charter, there were but twenty millions in the whole Union, and none of that gold. A great deal has been done by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations; but the continued success of the democracy is wanted to continue the increase, or even to save what we have. *Missourian.*

THE TONAWANDA INDIANS.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the lands under the provisions of the late treaty with the Seneca nations of Indians have returned from the Tonawanda reservation, having been unable to proceed with the business of their appointment. They were given to understand that, if they persisted, force would be used to prevent them. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:—We are apprehensive this will form a bad business before it is finished. The Tonawandas have from the first strenuously opposed the treaty of 1839, but it was supposed that all difficulties and objections were removed by the amended treaty in the summer of 1842. This, however, proves not to be the case, and the Tonawandas, instigated by a natural reluctance to leave their pleasant territory, and the promptings of the whites who find their account in keeping them where they are, still maintain opposition, and now their intention not to remove. It is reported that the Secretary of War has threatened them with coercive measure.—*Phila. Sun.*

Thomas Phillips, Esq., Editor of the Post—

SIR:—A good natured friend turned my attention to an article in your paper of this morning, in which you use some coarse language towards me.

I think, sir, you must have been very much imposed on by the information you received respecting my remarks to the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ferrett.

I did not say any thing of the Post, or any thing of another paper being put up in opposition to it.

I made no allusion to that paper—I have had no occasion to complain of the Post, and indeed I consider that paper as conducted with reasonable decorum.

What I said was to this purpose: after deploring the frailty of the press generally—with which sentiment I feel assured yourself, as well as every virtuous citizen, would accord—I stated that the prevailing mistaken idea of its efficiency in pursuing a calumnious course which generally resulted in disaster instead of anticipated triumph.—That I believed it was mainly owing to the course pursued by the "Manufacturer," of this city, that the Democratic party lost their influence in this county, and that the party which succeeded and held so decidedly the political sway in the county of Allegheny, might attribute their defeat at the late election to a similar career of vituperation and personal bickering—that a virtuous and intelligent people had emphatically put the stamp of their reprobation upon the libellous character of the press, and such would ever finally be the case.

In this connexion I alluded to the "Manufacturer" as was conducted before the antimasonic party arose in this strength, and I placed the leading papers of the city which belong to my party as conducted immediately preceding the general election in the same category.

I may be mistaken or inaccurate in these opinions—they in no allusion to the Post or yourself. I did not know that you conducted the "Manufacturer" so long ago as before the triumph of antimasonry. I do not now know who then conducted it, nor did I know that the Manufacturer was still in existence, I thought it had been merged in the Post until I heard yesterday that it still issues as a weekly.

This ignorance of mine in relation to the weekly Manufacturer does not result from any disrespect; but from the character of my avocations, which employs me laboriously in the acquisition of some further knowledge of my profession, and prevent me from giving my time to newscarriers and politics.

I have thus addressed you, not for the purpose of deprecating the displeasure of the Post, (for the press generally has so little its influence by misrepresentations as to brighten the prospects of every one it attempts to defile) but because a sense of justice prompts me to apprehend that I may have given occasion (however misunderstood) of offence.

If you should think I may not be obnoxious to the charge you have seen fit to prefer against me, you will please to insert this note in your paper in justice to us both: if you think otherwise you will please to pursue towards me such course as your own feelings and interest, and sense of decency and justice may dictate.

Yours, &c.
JAMES DUNLOP.

January 9th, 1844.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Garland, Mr. A. JACKMAN, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ANN McGEE, daughter of John McGee, of Pine township.

With the above notice we received a liberal present of Wedding Cake. Mr. JACKMAN and lady have our warmest wishes for their happiness and welfare.

DANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY.

Madame M. D. Blaique, Parisian

☞Late Instructress in the Convents of Nazareth and Loretto, and for the last twelve years patronized by the elite of the Cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Nashville, &c.,

BEGS leave most respectfully to offer to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, her services as instructress in the beautiful accomplishments of Dancing, Waltzing, &c.

Her long experience, and the elevated position that she has ever been accorded to her, are, she flatters herself, a sufficient guarantee that every attention will be paid to the correct deportment and moral conduct of the scholars: Madame B.'s system being to impart to her pupils as well an easy carriage in the domestic circle, as a graceful deportment in the Assembly Room.

The following fancy Dances will be taught:—Ladies Hornpipe, Highland Fling, Gavotte, Minuett, Shawl and Scarf Dances, Spanish and Contra Dances, Waltzes, and the latest and most fashionable Cotillions.

The hours of tuition will be during two days of the week for young misses and masters, and an Evening Class for gentlemen who may desire to profit by the instruction of Madame B., and who will be pleased to enter their names upon her subscription list.

TERMS.—For a session of 20 Lessons, $10.

Cotillion Parties will be given during the session.—Due notice will be given of the time and place of commencement, and in the interim Mad. Blaique would feel teem it a favor if parents and guardians would notify her of the number of scholars they propose entering.

Madame B. may be found at the Exchange.

Madame B. can furnish references to the most respectable families in the South and West, and also to Wilson McCandless, Esq., of this city.

jan 10—dtf

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

IN compliance with the sixth section of an act of Assembly passed the 5th April, 1812, the following statement of the resources, &c, of the above company (capital $250,000) is published, as approved by the Directors, December 30, 1843:

Promissory notes, (with approved endorsers)	$182.800 00
Bills discounted, (with approved endorsers)	34,113 57
482 shares of stock in Bank of Pittsburgh, (par $50) cost	24,283 40
344 shares stock in Exchange Bank, (par $50) cost	12,993 94
179 shares stock in Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, (par $50) cost	6,462 94
33 shares stock in Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, (par $100)	3,315 00
215 shares stock in Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, (par $100)	6,895 07
20 shares Pittsburgh Gas Stock, (par $50)	835 00
100 shares stock in Allegheny Bridge Co., (par $25)	3,002 00
100 shares stock in Monongahela Bridge Company, (par $25)	1,400 00
Premium Notes,	6,982 09
Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, (deposited)	4,671 29
Exchange Bank, (deposited)	4,798 64
Bank of Pittsburgh, do	723 00
Currency Notes, &c.,	179 58
Uncollected premiums, &c,	4,578 28
	$297,938 80

JAMES S. CRAFT,
jan 11-3td-1tw Secretary.

Just Received,

1 CASE black Alpaca Lustres,
7 do fancy prints, low and med.,
1 do plaid linseys, low priced,
1 do do do superior,
3 do colored Canton flannels,
2 bales unbleached do do
1 do scarlet wool do low priced,
1 case blue mixed Kentucky jeans.

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,
j11-2:d1w No. 47, Wood street.

Fresh Family Flour.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, at the Old Pittsburgh Flour Steam Mill, corner of Redoubt alley and Water streets, *Fresh Family Flour*, a superior article. Also, bran and chopped stuffs of all kinds, which they will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

O. O. EVANS & CO.
jan 11-1m

PRICE'S COUGH CANDY ONLY 6 1-4 CENTS.

A PLEASANT REMEDY for Hoarseness and a slight cough The increasing demand is the best evidence of its usefulness.

10 gross on hand. The city and other dealers supplied by the dozen at Manufacturer's price, 37½ cents per dozen.

JON. KIDD,
jan 11 Corner 4th and Wood streets, Agent for the Manufacturer.

300 LBS. BRIGHT PARIS GREEN, 10 lbs No. 1 Prussian Blue, in store and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
Dec. 28, Corner 4th and Wood sts.

ALLEN KRAMER, *Exchange Broker, No. 46, Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburg Pa.* Gold, Silver, and Solvent Bank notes, bought and sold. Sight checks on the Eastern cities, for sale. Drafts, notes and bills, collected.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Bell & Co., John D. Davis, F. Lorentz, J. Painter & Co., Joseph Woodwell, James May, } Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alex. Bronson & Co., John H Brown & Co. } Philadelphia.
James M'Candless, J. R. M'Donald, } Cincinnati, O., St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Pope, Esq., Pres't Bank Ky. } Louisville.

BEAR SKINS, well dressed and full haired, a suitable article for travellers' trunks, &c., for sale by A. BEELEN.
n8-tf

To the Patrons of the Brighton Paper Mill.

Gentlemen: It is my misfortune to inform you that about noon yesterday my manufactory was discovered to be on fire, and regret to 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 hands 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 who are 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 excuse, if necessary, the peremptory demand made unavoidable by circumstances, on my patrons.

Very respectfully, &c.
Brighton, Dec. 30, 1843. A. ROBERTSON.

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 Russell & 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,
20 " No 1 and 2 Mustard,
50 " No 1 chocolate,
25 " ground pepper,
5 " cocoa,
5 " rice flour,
2000 lbs loaf sugar,
10 kegs ground ginger,
5 " " allspice,
2000 lbs *Oak Tanned* sole leather,
1000 yards tow linen,
5 bales hops;

All of of which they offer, with a general assortment of groceries, dye stuffs, and Pittsburgh manufactured goods, on liberal terms. d25

New Fruits.

30 BOXES CHOICE BUNCH RAISINS:
50 half boxes do do;
23 quarter " do do;
20 obls Dried Peaches; just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
d29 140 Liberty st.

Flaxseed Meal.

A FEW Bbls Flaxseed Meal, (an excellent article for feeding Cattle) just rec'd and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
j9. 140 Liberty street.

Lippincott Mills.

THE subscriber having purchased and thoroughly repaired these MILLS, is now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of all the different kinds of Nails, Spikes and Brads, etc.—in fact on the best quality of Indiana Blooms, and as soon as the necessary additions can be made to the machinery, he will manufacture every description of Bar and Sheet Iron, usually made in this market.

Orders left with S. Cuthbert, at No. 94 First street, near Wood, or at the Mills in the Fifth Ward, will be promptly attended to. JAMES ANDERSON.
sep 29—3m

HEAR AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

THIS is to certify, that having been associated with Dr McLane in the practice of medicine for nearly 2½ years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN.

For sale at the drug store of JON. KIDD, No 60, corner 4th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
d16

CHEAP PLACE FOR CASH.

SIGN OF THE GILT COMB.

No. 103, Market Street, near Liberty.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will receive in a few days, a large and splendid assortment of toys and fancy articles, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Persons who wish to buy cheap will please call at the sign of the gilt comb, No. 103, Market street, and they will not be disappointed.

C. YEAGER.
dec 16

JOHN LE FEVER'S
New & Cheap Stock Establishment,
NO 61, DIAMOND ALLEY
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS

I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country generally, that I have commenced the manufacture of STOCKS, of every variety, form and description, and would solicit merchants and others to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. aug. 19—6m.

Beware of a Settled Cough.

JUST RECEIVED, 3 Gross Dr. McLANE'S LUNG SYRUP, which, if taken in due time, will prevent a Cough from settling on the Lungs. Ample testimony of its value can be produced.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
Dec. 28. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A complete assortment of German and English Almanacs for 1844. Please apply at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, Fifth street.
dec 27-4t.

TEAS.—Received on consignment,
12 Chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 " Black Tea,
4½ " Imperial,
5½ " Gunpowder, by
J. G. & A. GORDON,
sep 13. 12 Water street.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale on consignment,
7 hhds bacon,
7 hhds sugar,
Can be seen at the store of Jacob Painter & Co.
aug 29 J. K. MOORHEAD & 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; A G Reinhart having purchased the entire interest of S. Lloyd, jr. in the concern.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to A G Reinhart, who will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, and who alone is authorized to collect the debts due the concern and receipt for same. Those also having claims against the late firm will please present them to A G Reinhart for settlement.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1843. (signed)
S. LLOYD, jr.,
A G REINHART.

In retiring from the above firm of Lloyd & Co., I would cheerfully recommend to my former friends and customers, my late partner and successor, Mr A G Reinhart, who continues the Grocery Business at the old stand, 140, Liberty street. (signed)
S. LLOYD, jr.
n29

THREAD, YARN &c., FOR SALE—
200 cuts yellow and purple Carpet Chain,
100 " Country Flax Thread,
500 doz Flax Yarn, I HARRIS,
jan 5 Agt & Com Mer., No. 9, 5th st.

M. EGOLF.....J. HERON FOSTER.
EGOLF & FOSTER,
Western Real Estate Agency,
Third st., next door to the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, negotiating of Loans, and Collections.

They will also attend to the selling of pig metal for owners at a distance.

Letters, post paid, will meet with immediate attention. Terms moderate. The best of references given on application at the office. d2

PAY AND BE PAID.

THE subscriber, anxious to settle up and balance all his accounts, respectfully asks all who owe him ever so small a sum, to call and pay, to enable him to pay those he owes.

ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't.
jan'y. 3. 1844. & Com. Merchant, No. 9, 5th st.

Wanted.

A FARM, within 12 miles of the city, containing about 100 acres, moderately improved, and for which $1000 will be paid.

Apply at the Real Estate Agency of
d30 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

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 in me any apparent 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 splendid 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. Shriver' superior premium Ale will be on the tap this day. Families supplied by the gallon.

Respectfully &c.,
d29-tf PROPRIETOR OF WESTERN EXCHANGE.

Daguerreotype Miniature Portraits,

At the corner of Market and 5th sts.

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

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

J M EMERSON & CO.
d2-6m