Jefferson, and by his suggestion and advice, of the Territory of Louisiana. Where was the strict construction zeal of gentlemen at that day? Where were the argus-eyed gentlemen who sat on the lid of the Treasury box, when they suffered to be taken out of it eleven millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana? Was this on the principle of strict construction? Was there any clause in the Constitution which empowered Congress to buy new territory? Even Mr Jefferson himself admitted that it could not in strictness be done without an amendment of the Constitution; and he begged his friends, if they were disposed notwithstanding to make the purchase, that they would not attempt to justify it by speeches, but would give a silent vote. The Constitution was not amended, yet the acquisition was made. Who regretted it? The whole nation gloried in the result; it acquired a valuable territory and no less valuable people. Yes, (said Mr W.) you bought the country, and now you refuse to improve it! You could give eleven millions, the Constitution notwithstanding, to purchase the territory, but now it is quite too outrageously unconstitutional to spend one dollar in improving it. He asked the gentlemen on the Committee of Ways and Means what they would think now of voting eleven millions to improve the Ohio and Mississippi rivers? The very mention of such a thing would terrify them; they would be frightened out of their propriety. Mr W. said that he had thought all questions on such a subject, a subject so indisputably national, and of such national importance, had been quietly laid asleep. If not, he would turn gentlemen to General Jackson's message vetoing the Maysville road, to what he had said about lighthouses and breakwaters. In all cases where he had stated constitutional objections to works of internal improvement he had invariably excepted the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, because they were a great national highway. Why, we had ports of entry all along these rivers, from New Orleans to the "Iron City." There was a custom-house there; duties were paid there, and it gave the merchants of Pittsburgh great pleasure to pay them, and he did not care how high gentlemen chose to make them. [A laugh.] He would conclude with a word to the gentleman from N York (Mr. Barnard.) He was rejoiced to hear, as he had expected to hear, such liberal sentiments in regard to the West as that gentleman had uttered; and he could assure the gentleman that his own opposition to his bringing in the Hudson river on the present occasion was not that he was opposed to the improvement of that great river, but because the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, stood out in such bold relief in the Message of the President. After reading the document, Mr W. should never have dreamt of adding such rivers as the Susquehanna, or the Delaware, or the Schuylkill, though they all were in his own State. He trusted the gentleman would not be too deeply mortified if the addresses of the rich and powerful Hudson should be rejected by the Mis-ses-Sippi.

FOR GOVERNOR

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844.

Mr. Brackenridge's Resolutions.—We are pleased to hear that a meeting is to be called next week, to sustain the proposition of Mr. Brackenridge, to raise an annual revenue of $1,500,000, for the payment of the interest on our state debt. This is, by far, the most important movement that has yet been made in our Legislature; and merits the support of every true friend to the interests of our state. It must be apparent to every one, that affairs have arrived at that pass, that we must submit to one of two things—either to be taxed to an increased extent, or to be dishonored and disgraced before the world. These are the only alternatives left us. One of these we *must* choose; and it becomes us at this time to act with judgment and patriotism, and to show ourselves not unworthy the confidence that has been reposed in our honesty and faith. It is not now—it should not now be a question how our present debt was contracted, or what benefit we have received from the money borrowed. Admit that it was prodigally incurred; we sanctioned the prodigality. Admit that the benefits have not been so great as was expected; the obligation of payment still remains, as sacred and as binding as though we had realized millions from our reckless adventure. It is too late now to start questions of that sort, or to attempt to put off the consideration of the question until another day. We have delayed and procrastinated until we are looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Should the present legislature adjourn without doing something to restore the confidence we have very justly lost, it is scarcely necessary to say that we are irretrievably dishonored. Pennsylvania is looked upon now with probably more distrust than any state in the Union; yet still her condition is by no means so desperate as many of them. Why is this? Why is it, that with all her immense resources; with all her mineral and agricultural wealth, Pennsylvania is, at this moment, in worse repute than almost any state in the Union? The reason is obvious. Her people have always manifested such a "holy horror" of *taxation*, that the opinion has become prevalent, that she does not desire to pay her debts. While the people of other states have shown a willingness to put their shoulders to the wheel, and have cheerfully submitted to whatever tax the exigency of affairs required, we, of Pennsylvania, have resorted to every device and expedient to put off the day of payment, and to avoid taxation. This is the reason why we are now looked upon with so much jealousy, and why we are singled out for especial denunciation by foreign capitalists.

The proposition of Mr Brackenridge gives us an opportunity nobly to retrieve ourselves. It gives us a chance of showing to the world that however great and burdensome the responsibilities we have incurred, we shall not shrink from fulfilling them. We hope that the proposed meeting will send forth an unanimous peal of approval of the proposition, and that similar meetings will be held all over the State in support of it. It is, we repeat, the only practicable scheme to meet the great and increasing difficulties of the Commonwealth, and the only one that will restore her character and credit.

The Western Rivers.—We publish this morning some excellent remarks made by Mr. Wilkins, on the 15th inst, in relation to improving the navigation of the western rivers. This is a matter in which the people of Pittsburgh are deeply interested, and if there are any means by which they can aid the efforts of our representatives and the other western members, we hope they will not be backward in using them.

Another matter in which our citizens should make a movement, is the establishment of a western *Marine Hospital*. No place is more advantageously situated for such an institution than Pittsburgh, and as it is very probable that the present Congress will do something in the matter, we should be prompt in setting forth the advantages of our situation. This is a subject on which the Board of Trade might very properly act.

A Pupil of the Antimasons.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise says he was educated among the *blue noses* of western Pennsylvania. That is some credit to the dead and buried party, and when the history of the rise, progress and downfall of the blue noses shall be written, let it be mentioned in extenuation of their many faults, that Henry A. Wise was educated among them.

W. R. King, of Alabama.—We spoke of this gentleman the other day in connexion with the office of Vice President. Since then we have read a communication in the *Globe*, giving an account of Mr. King's public career. The article is too long to copy but we take an extract from it which will give our readers some idea of Mr. K.'s long and useful services. Mr. King entered Congress in 1811, and at the expiration of his present Senatorial term will have served 36 years. 'He served,' says the writer above alluded to, 'in the *War Congress;* and that is a circumstance which must give him a preference over those whose service is posterior to that great event of the age; it tried the courage and the patriotism of men: and Mr. King, then one of the youngest representatives, never faltered at a single vote. He voted for all the preparatory measures for the war; he voted for the war itself; and he voted for all the measures to sustain and advance it. His name is constantly found through all that trying period in company with the republican members of North Carolina, headed by their patriarch, *Nathaniel Macon*. War service in the field is a great title to public favor; war service in the legislature should not be less so; for, unless sustained by the statesman, and supplied with the men and money which the service demands, the warriors could do nothing. Mr. K. voted the supplies which gave us the victories by sea and by land, and has a right to share in the rewards and glories which illustrated the names of our naval and military heroes.'

The Press.—We are rejoiced to find that through the efforts of Mr. Dunlop and ourselves, a better spirit is beginning to be felt among the conductors of the press in our city. The dignified *Advocate*, and the effulgent *Sun*, commenced "practising the amenities" yesterday morning; and the Gazette of last evening makes very fair promises of amendment hereafter.

Without any desire to be personal or impertinent, we would ask the editor of the Gazette, if it is strictly antimasonic for him to make a "vow," as it appears he has done in this case, and whether the opponents of the Lodge make any exceptions in their denunciations of "extra-judicial oaths?" But whether it is in violation of the political faith of the antimasons or not, we hope our neighbor will keep it religiously, and that although late, he will yet do justice to some of those against whom he has waged "bitter personal warfare."

We have no doubt but many of the other journals will follow the good example of the Advocate, Sun and Gazette, and we hope that in the course of a short time the editorial corps of our city, will be as kind and loving as a band of brothers.

Appropriations.—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported the following civil and diplomatic appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Compensation and Mileage of Senators and Members of Congress,	$351,600 00
do Officers and Clerks of Congress,	29,010 50
Contingent Expenses of Senate,	40,000 00
do do House of Representatives,	75,000 00
Library of Congress,	8,100 00
Executive's Salary,	25,000 00
State Department,	48,200 00
Treasury do	347,230 00
War do	118,715 00
Navy do	70,595 00
Post office do	171,870 00
Surveyors and their Clerks,	56,520 00
Mint and Branches,	120,603 00
Territorial Governments,	63,772 20
Judiciary,	525,100 00
Miscellaneous,	21,624 33
Boundary Commissioners,	15,000 00
Coast Survey,	80,000 00
Custom House, Boston,	50,000 00
Light Houses,	397,159 69
Survey Public Lands,	125,980 00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	277,800 00
	$3,061,879 02

Shameful.—An individual bearing the title of a Minister of the Gospel, was arrested and conveyed to the Baltimore watch-house on Saturday, charged with having so far forgotten the high character of the office with which he has been invested, as to be guilty of drunkenness, and of following and insulting a respectable lady whom he chanced to meet in the street.

Death of Gen. Morris.—Gen. Jacob Morris, the second son of Gen. Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, on the 10th instant, in the 89th year of his age. Gen Morris fought in a number of battles during the Revolution, and was a personal friend of Gen Washington, Gen Lafayette and Gov Jay. He has been repeatedly elected to the New York Assembly.

☞ We see a bill has passed in the House of Representatives of Tenn., repealing the law of collateral inheritance, which we noticed some time since, giving to the State a portion of the estate of individuals dying without natural heirs. It passed by a large vote, with an amendment, which refunds all moneys that have been received by the State under the provisions of the act.

Crazy Folks' Ball.—A novel sort of a ball came off at the Insane Retreat, in Hartford, Conn., on New Year's night. The party was composed of the male and female patients in the institution and they had previously taken a New Year's dinner with Dr. Butler, at his house opposite the Retreat; and in the evening, the party joined in the merry dance, all appearing much delighted with the amusement and exercise. After the dance came a promenade, and then a table of refreshments was furnished for it.

Shoemakers.—There are not less than 150,000 journeymen shoemakers in the United States, and 30,000 females who are employed in binding shoes.

The Democrats of New Jersey hold a State Convention on the 22d of February next, to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Joseph G. Wallis, of Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa., committed suicide by hanging, in that place on Saturday last, while laboring under alienation of mind, caused by pecuniary affairs.

Maryland.—The Congressional election under the new district law just passed by the Legislature, takes place on the 14th February.

A postmaster writes as follows, says an exchange paper:

Dear Sirs—The Courier addressed to N. O. Moore, of this place, is *no more* wanted. N. O. Moore being *no more*, his executors decline taking it *any more*.

The New York Express says the trade of the United States with China is now the subject of much conversation in Great Britain. One of the Manchester Circulars estimates that for the year 1843, the exports of cotton goods will amount to $6,000,000.

Negro Eloquence.—A Boston "dandy black" stepped into a provision store in that city, to buy some potatoes, before purchasing, he gave the following truly eloquent description of its nature.

"De tater is inevetably bad, or inwarably good.—Dere is no mediocrity in de combination of de tater.—De exterior may, indeed, appear remarkably exemplary and butesome, while de interior totally negative, but, sir, if you wends the article 'pon your own recommendations, knowing you to be a man of probability in all your translations, why, sir, widout furder circumlocution, I takes a bushel."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract from a Letter to the Editor, dated

"Harrisburgh, Jan 16, 1844.

This day a bill of great importance to the city of Pittsburgh, and the internal trade of Pennsylvania, was passed through the House of Representatives. I send you a copy of the bill as passed by the House, and which, I presume, will also pass the Senate.

Mr Brackenridge, with a view to try the sense of the House, moved an amendment authorizing the Canal Commissioners immediately to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct at the expense of the State, and appropriating $30,000 for that purpose. The amendment was not agreed to, and the bill passed, surrendering the Aqueduct to the city, upon the terms mentioned in the bill.

Nothing else of importance to-day, except another bomb shell thrown into the House about the never ending State Printing business.

Yours, &c.

The following is the bill referred to by our correspondent:

AN ACT

Authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river at said city.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Mayor, Aldermen and the citizens of Pittsburgh be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct over the river Allegheny, which connects at said city the Allegheny and Monongahela branches of the western division of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, upon such plan as may be approved by the board of commissioners, the cost whereof to be paid by the said the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens aforesaid.

Section 2. That in consideration of the expenditure incurred in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, an accurate account of which shall be kept, and on completion of the said Aqueduct shall be filed in the office of the board of canal commissioners, the said the Mayor, Aldermen and the citizens of the city of Pittsburgh shall be authorized to levy and collect for their own proper use, a rate of toll not exceeding on the tonnage of each boat one dollar and fifty cents, for crossing the said Aqueduct; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh aforesaid, to furnish the board of canal commissioners on the first day of January in each and every year, under oath, a statement of the amount of receipts for tolls during the preceding year, together with a statement of the expenses incurred for the collection of the same. *Provided*, That the board of canal commissioners shall have the entire control of the water in the canal at the city of Pittsburgh the same as though this act had not been passed.

Section 3. Whenever the commonwealth shall reimburse the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens aforesaid, for the expenditure incurred in rebuilding or repairing the said Aqueduct, after deducting the excess of the receipts over and above the expenses for collecting the same and the costs of incidental repairs, together with six per centum per annum on the cost of rebuilding or repairing the said Aqueduct, then the authority to collect the tolls as provided for in the second section of this act shall cease and determine, and the canal commissioners shall proceed to collect the tolls for crossing the said Aqueduct under such regulations as they may from time to time adopt.

Probable Defalcation.—The Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., is suspected of being a defaulter. An examination was going on. The Portsmouth Journal has the following in relation to this matter, which certainly looks suspicious:—

"Monday last was the day assigned for the examination. Early in the morning, the Cashier opened the bank to warm it, and went to breakfast. The President met the Cashier in the street on his return, and they went to the Bank together. When they arrived at the door, the Cashier put his hand to his pocket and ascertained that he had lost the key of the door. A key which had been in possession of the watchman of the Bank was then obtained, and the President and Cashier entered together. The latter immediately exclaimed that some one had been in the Bank since he had left, as his books had been removed from their place. On opening the books it was found that they had been mutilated by having leaves torn out, some wholly gone, others torn half way in. An unburnt fragment of one of the leaves was found in the stove. The circumstances are so strongly against the Cashier that a temporary Cashier was appointed and an investigation commenced by the Directors of the Bank, which has been unremittingly continued to the present time. No evidence of defalcation or mismanagement has as yet been certainly discovered, and until such discovery is made the hitherto irreproachable character of the late Cashier should not be impeached. Sufficient investigation has been made to show that the public are perfectly safe as well as the stockholders, and that the business of the Bank will not be interrupted."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The ship Castle Tioram, Captain Fox, of Newfoundland, was wrecked on the West Coast of Denmark, about the 29th of November. The master, part of the crew, and 22 fishermen who had come on board to render assistance, were drowned.

The brig Sarah Lovett, of and from St Stephenson, N. B. Abbott, master, sailed from L'Etang, on the 4th of December, and when three days out was capsized in a heavy gale of wind from the North: cut deck load fastenings and topmast rigging, when she righted, with lower masts standing and water-logged. Capt A. perished the same day. The crew succeeded in getting a barrel of bread, damaged with salt water, from below, which, with some ice and snow from about the deck, afforded their only sustenance during the whole time they continued on the wreck. On the thirteenth day after the disaster, two of the crew died; and on the fifteenth day the mate perished. The same day the wreck was happily fallen in with by the brig Ann, Captain Todd, of Shelburne, N. S. and the two survivors, Thomas Cutler, of St Stephens, and John B. Lawrence of Philadelphia, taken on board in an almost exhausted state, and landed a day or two after at Barrington, Nova Scotia.

WRECKS.

The schooner Mexico, of, and from Salem for New York, cargo, coffee, palm oil, gum copal, machinery, &c. struck on the bar off Nantucket harbor, at 5 p. m. 6th inst, in the strong N W gale and bilged. The principal part of the gum copal, about two-thirds of the palm oil, some few casks vitriol, a considerable part of the heavy machinery, the sails, running rigging, cables and anchors have been saved and stored. Her cargo was valued at about $30,000. The machinery alone was worth $20,000. A surveyor had ordered an immediate sale of the wreck and contents on the 4th inst.—It is further stated that there is but little prospect of saving much more of the cargo than may remain in the bottom, to be fished up when the weather moderates.

The wreck of a fore and aft schooner, was fallen in with off East Hampton, on the evening of the 4th inst, her sails and spars laying alongside: the vessel passed within forty feet of her, but no person was on board.

A large full rigged brig was on shore on the 4th inst 10 miles N of Barnagat, her sails loose and flowing from the yards; the sea making a breach over her. Persons were seen on the beach picking up articles supposed to be drifted ashore from her.

The Chatham correspondent of the Yarmouth Register states that the wreck of a schooner was seen and boarded 28th ult off that place after the gale. She was seen until night, when she disappeared and has not since been seen. She had a black bottom, and had apparently been new topped. She appeared to be eastern built.

The expenditures of the Government require immediate attention. To bring the expenses within the limits of the present receipts, a thorough overhauling of the different departments is necessary, for the purpose of reducing every branch of outgoes.

Expenditures for the Army and Navy.

Year.	*Army.*	*Navy.*
1840,	$3,750,780	$4,620,316
1841,	7,725,440	5,445,339
1842,	7,065,035	5,717,084
1843,	9,286,428	7,881,223

This immense outlay in these departments in the time of peace, is one great cause of the expenditures exceeding the receipts.

FROM SANTA FE–SUFFERING ON THE PRAIRIES.

A company of eight persons who left Santa Fe for Independence, Missouri, on the 16th of Nov., arrived at the latter place about the end of December. This is the party whom we lately noticed as suffering on the Prairie, relief having been sent to them from Independence. One of them, a Mr Stewart, informs the Editor of the Western Expositor that the weather during a portion of their journey was very cold, and the snow in the mountains about a foot deep. About one hundred miles this side of Bent's Fort on the big Arkansas, they came in contact with a war party of the Chayenne Indians, numbering about 150. They came near getting into a general fight with them; but having a Frenchman in the company who could speak their language, a fight was avoided. They did not get out of their clutches however, without loosing every article they had, except their guns and the clothing they had on. They suffered greatly on their trip for provisions, being compelled to subsist for 6 days together at one time, upon a half pint of gruel a day.

He states that there is a general disposition at Santa Fe, with all classes, to force the government to open the ports immediately to the American traders. So strong indeed is this feeling, that Armijo, the present Governor of Santa Fe, actually proposed to the Americans residing there, to raise an army for the purpose of forcing the government to open the trade again, and expressed a willingness to carry his measure through with the force of arms! He was dissuaded from this course, by those to whom he made his proposition.—He states that the people of Santa Fe would receive an army from Texas with open arms, and would surrender that portion of the Mexican territory into their hands without firing a gun! The Americans now at Santa Fe, are all treated with marked respect, and it is said to be death by the law for a Spaniard to strike an American. The Governor of Santa Fe looks upon Bent's Fort as an asylum to which he can flee at any time, should a change in fortune make it necessary for him to leave Santa Fe. The last company of traders passed into the country—paid their duties, and went into the trade as usual. It seemed to be the opinion in Santa Fe that the trade would be opened in the Spring, or a general rupture might be expected.

Message of Governor Mouton.—The message of the Executive of Louisiana is truly a Democratic document. We take the following synopsis of it from the Cincinnati Times.

Louisiana—*Governor's Message*.—The Southern papers speak favorably of this document. It is short, and devoted mainly to State affairs. The Governor felicitates the people that they have passed the era of idleness, bank expansion and ruinous speculation, that the capitalless banks have been shorn of their power to bring ruin on the country, while they ruin themselves. He recommends that prompt and honorable means be adopted to lighten the burthen of the State, and that alll attempts at internal improvement be abandoned. He urges the abolishment of the board of Public Works and the sale of all property belonging to the State; that the office of State Engineer be abolished, and that appropriations for all public works, except those of extreme necessity, cease.

He suggests a change in the Penitentiary system, and points to farming, as successfully followed in Kentucky. He recommends amendments in the laws against duelling, arson and burglary, with dangerous weapons, and submits whether capital punishment shall not be abolished in such cases, and punishments less repugnant to the feelings of jurors be substituted.

He recommends that the sixteenth section of every township of land be applied to the purposes of common school education; that the present banks be restrained from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars; that the laws relative to the assessment of taxable property be revised: that resolutions be passed recommending to Congress the establishment of a Navy Yard at Pensacola, and trusts that with the view of amending the State Constitution, the General Assembly will afford the people every facility to exercise, without restriction, their sovereign power.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Steamship New York, Capt Wright, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., from Galveston, with Texas dates to the 31st ult.

A bill has been introduced into the lower house, providing for the annexation of the Republic to the United States, in case the latter consents. It will pass almost if not quite unanimously. The whole people of Texas are in favor of the annexation.

Charles Raymond, Esq., Secretary of Legation to the United States, is on his way to fulfil his mission.

The Galveston Gazette of the 30th says:

"Some of our cotemporaries are indulging in shrewd speculations in regard to the movements of our Commissioners in Mexico, and the despatches from them. It is scarcely necessary to inform the public that the stories published are wholly fictitious. No late or important intelligence has been received from the Commissioners, and none at any time of a discouraging character."

The markets at Galveston are unusually well supplied with goods, and a brisk business is doing.

THE CHOCTAWS.

The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 23d ult. says:

The Choctaws have improved very much within a few years. They go better clad, are more comfortably off, and more moral than the neighboring tribes. These people are earnestly seeking literary and moral improvement. Nearly half of their annuities are appropriated to the purpose of education, say some $20,000 in the State.

Great harmony exists among them; their Government works easy and well—it is truly a Republic of simple and economical form. The people are industrious, frugal and moral; and comparatively, are a happy people. The Choctaw nation is a field in which philanthropists may labor, with anticipations of happy results.

The following authentic statements will show a certain and gradual increase of population among the Choctaws West, since 1837. It will be seen that the registry of 1843 numbered 232 persons less than were registered in 1842; which may make it appear that there was a decrease during 1843; it can be accounted for from the fact that a number of Choctaws, who had joint claims upon the Chickasaw tribe, from pecuniary motives, preferred being enrolled among the Chickasaws:

In 1838, 11,908—souls.
In 1839, 12,062—increase 154
In 1840, 12,224—increase 162
In 1841, 12,564—increase 340
In 1842, 12,690—increase 226
In 1843, 12,458—decrease 232.

The agents east of the Mississippi have enrolled the choctaws in their old nation, and report them to be over 6,000 strong. About 2000 are expected out West in the spring of 1844. The balance will follow during the same year. A contract has been already entered into for their removal. We look forward to their arrival with anxiety; it will be a happy occasion when the whole of these people get together. In pecuniary point of view, this emigration will be of considerable importance to our citizens. By an act of congress, about 4 or 500,000 dollars is to be paid to these people and distributed to the heads of families, in in land office scrip, *receivable at all Land Offices.*—One half was to be paid them east of the Mississippi, and the remainder to be paid them upon their arrival in the new country West.

THE COTTON CROP.

Accounts come in very unfavorably from every section of the cotton growing country of late. The rain has probably completed the destruction of nearly all the cotton in the fields, and such as has not been housed. There has been no weather favorable to gathering for the last six weeks, and the cotton unpicked previous to the commencement of the rains, we learn from all quarters, is either beaten out of the bolls and into the earth, or has commenced sprouting in the bolls that still adhere to the stalk. The Tuscumbia North Alabamian, of last Thursday week, says: "If other portions of the cotton growing country have suffered from the long continued rains proportionably with this, the expectation of an abundant crop is not likely to be realized." From the complexion of the accounts we have lately received from the interior, we should not be surprised if the receipts of this year at this port should fall short of 400,000 bales. There are plenty of our old citizens who are willing to back their judgment, that the receipts here will not exceed that number. The rains still continue in this vicinity as copious as ever.

Mobile Advertiser.

The Montreal Minerve, on the authority of Mr Roebuck, states that the imperial government has finally determined to allow the State prisoners in Van Dieman's land to come back to their country, and that no obstacle will be offered to the return of Mr Papineau.

By Last Night's Mail.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*]

Washington Jan. 17, 1844.

Senate.—A great number of memorials asking a reduction of letter postage, were presented and referred to the post office committee.

In the course of some conversation which ensued, Mr Merrick stated that the attention of the committee has been especially, called to the evil of permitting the 15,000 postmasters of the country to frank. This evil they purpose to remedy. They also purpose to cut down materially the franking privileges of members of Congress. The bill will be reported as early as practicable.

The consideration of the tariff resolutions of Mr McDuffie was again postponed.

The House bill, appropriating $45,000 for the relief and protection of American seamen at foreign ports, was taken up and passed.

Several important reports were made from committees.

Mr Berrien gave notice of a bill to establish a Naval School.

A debate then arose on the bill to connect the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, by a canal.

Without coming to any decision, at an early hour the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the adoption of some unimportant resolutions, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr Cave Johnson, to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire what sum of money will be required to keep the boats now in use, and those in the process of preparation, designed to be employed in removing obstructions in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, in constant active employment for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next, and that they report to this House the sum for that purpose in the next appropriation bill. After much bickering the motion to reconsider was adopted.

Steamboat Accidents.—The Fanny Ellsler was burned to the water's edge, at Apalachicola, on the 4th inst. Loss $3,000.

The Little Ben was slightly damaged by fire, on her last trip, near Rock Spring.

The Empress broke her shaft, below Louisville, and was towed to Cincinnati, by the Vicksburgh.

The Messenger struck a snag at Hat Island, which broke 30 of her timbers and damaged a part of the cargo. She was not delayed by the accident.

☞ David Spangler, the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, has declined. So says the Ohio States man.

Fire.—Uniontown was visited by a destructive fire on Thursday morning last, which consumed several houses before the flames were subdued. A man by the name of L. M. Kleim has been arrested on the charge of firing his own store, which was among the property consumed. His goods were insured to a large amount.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Democratic young men of the County of Allegheny—favorable to the formation of a Democratic Young mens Association, is requested at the Washington Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 23d of January, 1844, at 7 o'clock.

James Irwin,	Jno Hughes,
Charles H Poulson,	Rody Patterson,
Jacob Hunker,	Thomas Phillips,
P Remer,	Jas Salisbury,
Jno R Day,	George Hall,
I B Guthrie,	S McKee,
James Paul,	Wm H Smith,
B F Anderson,	R H Kerr,
John Morford,	B Hogan,
A Hunker,	Jno T Connolly
Wm McClure jr,	S W Black,
John S Kennedy,	S Morrow
James Petree,	P Brennin,
Jno B Craig,	Jno Kierr Biddle
Wm Bryant,	Jno Sinnot,
S B McElroy,	Jacob Lowman,
Geo Thopson,	O H Brown,
Wm C Meredith,	Robt E Phillips,
James W Johnston,	Jno Irwin,
E H Heastings	James Newhouse,
A Stewart,	Alex McDonald
Saml McClure,	S S McBride,
Thos Hamilton,	D D Bruce.
Robt Porter,	Wm W Dallas,
H B Huard	E Snowded,
Jno Hamilton,	Wm Flinn,
Jno Gallagher,	Hiram Kane,
Wm J Askrim,	Charles Barnett,
Wm T Barr,	P H Hunker,
Jno Coyle.	

DIED.

Yesterday morning, John A. youngest son of James Lonergan, aged two years and four days. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Scott's field, near the toe gate, Fourth street Road. jan 20 1844

P. Walder, Boot and Shoe Maker,

WHO resided on 2d street, between Wood and Smithfield street, for many years, has removed back from Allegheny city to the house lately occupied by Charles L Voltz, on Wood street, between 2d and 1st streets, Pittsburgh. Keeps all kinds of shoes and boots, and shoe findings of the best quality, all of which he will sell at low prices to his old customers, and all others who may favor him with a call

jan 20–1m

A RARE CHANCE FOR RETAIL GROCERS!

THE subscriber will sell the balance of the stock of Groceries, and also the fixtures of a retail Grocery Store at a low rate; to any person who wishes to engage in the business this is a favorable opportunity. In the stock is embraced alot of superior Rio Coffee, which is lower than it can be purchased eastward.

J. R. MURPHY, Exe'r,
jan 12–tf Liberty, foot of 5th street.

Notice.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and environs, are hereby informed that a special meeting of the society will be held on the 22d inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at their society room in the Diamond. A general attendance is requested as many things of importance will be laid before the society.

jan 18–3t *By order of the Society.*

HEMP AND MOLASSES.—
10 ton water rotted hemp,
6 bbls sugar house molasses,
Received on consignment and for sale by
J G & A GORDON,
jan 18 12 Water and 20 Front street.

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

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

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

JAMES BLAKELY,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
dec 4–d&w6m.

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	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Burks County Scrip	75
EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.	
On Philadelphia	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
SPECIE.	
Gold	[illegible] 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	par
Kensington bank	par
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Girard bank	12
U. S. bank and branches	36
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	par
Franklin bank of Washington	1
Bank of Chambersburgh	2
" *Middletown*	2
" *Gettysburgh*	2
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	—
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1[illegible]
Carlisle bank	2
Erie bank	2
Farmers and Drovers' bank	2
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1[illegible]
" *Bank of Reading*	[illegible]
Harrisburg bank	2
Honesdale "	2
Lancaster "	1[illegible]
Lancaster co. "	1[illegible]
Lebanon "	2
Miners' bank of Pottsville	2
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	2
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	35
Wyoming bank	2[illegible]
West Branch bank	10
York bank	2
OHIO.	
Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	1
Clinton bank of Columbus	1
Columbiana bank of New Lisbon	[illegible]
Circleville (Lawrence, cashier)	1
" *(Warren, cashier)*	no sale
Cincinnati banks	[illegible]
Chillicothe bank	1
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	1[illegible]
Dayton bank	1
Franklin bank of Columbus	1
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville	1
Farmers' bank of Canton	40
Geauga	1
Granville	72
Hamilton	15
Lancaster	15
Marietta	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders'. Cincinnati	2
Mount Pleasant	[illegible]
Norwalk	1
Putnam	[illegible]
Sandusky	1
Scioto	20
Urbana	[illegible]
Wooster	1
Xenia	1
Zanesville	1
Bank of Cleveland	50
INDIANA.	
State bank and branches	1
State Scrip	20
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	1[illegible]
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2
GEORGIA.	
All solvent banks	2[illegible]
ALABAMA.	
Mobile banks	10
Country banks	10
LOUISIANA.	
New Orleans banks (good)	1[illegible]
TENNESSEE.	
All banks	3

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

S. W. CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STS.

The proprietors of the Morning Post and Mercury and Manufacturer respectfully inform their friends and the patrons of those papers, that they have a large and well chosen assortment of

JOB TYPE,

AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS

Necessary to a Job Printing Office, and that they are prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Books,	Bills of Lading,	Circulars,
Pamphlets,	Bill Heads,	Cards,
Handbills,	Blank Checks,	Hat Tips.

All kinds of Blanks,

Stage, Steamboat and Canal Boat Bills, with appropriate cuts,

Printed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

We respectfully ask the patronage of our friends and the public in general in this branch of our business.

July 31, 1843. PHILLIPS & SMITH.

WANTED—to buy a quantity of Carpet Rags in balls; Paper Rags; Country Carpet; Flax and Tow Yarn; Beeswax; Tallow; Wheat and Rye Flour in bags; Dried apples and Peaches; Beans, &c.—for which a fair market price will be paid in any kind of Goods, Books or Stationary, or Pittsburgh manufactures on hand, and part in money will be paid.

FOR SALE—good Cast Steel Pennsylvania Yankee axes, and handles; Hatchet handles; also a good assortment of window Glass and Sashes.

ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. & Com
jan 16, 1844. Merchant, No. 9, 5th street.