FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1844.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county, will be holden on Saturday, the 3d February next, at the house of Henry Cassady.

J B GUTHRIE, Chairman.
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MEETING OF THE WHIG AND ANTIMASONIC COMMITTEES.—We observe in the Advocate of yesterday the proceedings of a meeting of a number of persons who call themselves the Whig and Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence. We had the curiosity to look over the names to see how the two parties were represented, and were astonished to find that there was but *one solitary* antimason present at this meeting that proposed to express the wishes of the antimasonic party, of Allegheny county. Mr JAMES KELLY, of Wilkins, stood solitary and alone among as decided a set of whigs as ever met to devise plans to cheat the people. We find among them such men as A. WYLIE, Esq, the head and front of the whig party in the city; E. W. STEVENS, one of the conspirators who attempted to coax the antimasonic candidate off the course last fall, so that BRACKENRIDGE, the coarse reviler of antimasons, might have the field to himself; ROBERT HIGHLANDS, who voted in the Legislature against an investigation of masonry; J. E. PARKE and R. H. DAVIS, leading spirits against the antimasons in Allegheny city, and in fact the whole of them are men who have time after time made themselves prominent as *denouncers* of antimasonry. Yet these men had the impudence to hold a meeting, arrange matters in such a manner as will give them an advantage over the antimasons, and then send forth their proceedings as the result of a whig and *antimasonic* meeting. We have always regarded the whigs of our city as being politically the most impudent set of schemers in the union, but among all their tricks we know of none possessed of less modesty than their meeting on Wednesday.

We think we can throw a little light on this manœuvre, and show why a few merchants, manufacturers and dandies of the city, who have heretofore denounced antimasonry in the strongest terms are now assuming to be leaders of the party. It is pretty well known that there is to be a meeting of the antimasonic committee of the county early in February, and the impression is very general that they will not consent to be quietly handed over to the followers of Grand Master Clay. It is thought that some of the honest old originals from the county may object to the policy of making them the tools of the whig exquisites of the city. They would no doubt require some time to think of it before they would consent to follow the whistle of the clique of whigs in the city, or if they did act, it is probable that they would adopt some expressions that might not be agreeable to Messrs Wylie & Co. To protect them from their own imprudence, these whig gentlemen have, at a great sacrifice of feeling, saved the antimasons the trouble of attending to any of the preliminary arrangements, and the matter is now all fixed for them Is not this trick too transparent to deceive any body? We have not much skill in the double dealing of whigery, but to us it is plain that the object of the late meeting of the Clay whigs was solely for the purpose of destroying the influence of the antimasonic meeting in February. Calling it a "whig and antimasonic meeting" they think will legitimatize their proceedings, and that the genuine antimasonic meeting which is shortly to be held cannot vitiate their doings.

This is truly unparallelled impudence, and is far ahead of the boldest acts of any faction we have ever known.

It will be remembered that the antimasons met a few weeks since, but on account of many of the districts not being represented, they very properly adjourned until the voice of the whole county could be heard.—This was honest, and such a course as men who believed themselves to be engaged in a worthy cause would pursue, but it appears their whig allies cannot appreciate any such motives, and while the antics are preparing to have a full expression of the wishes of the whole party, a few of the city whigs steal a march upon them, and settle on a course of policy without letting the antimasons of the county know any thing about it. This is the way the Clay whigs intend to treat the antimasons, now that they think they have the advantage of them. We will have more to say on this subject hereafter.

THE MEETING OF WEDNESDAY.—We give, from recollection, some of the arguments adduced at the meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in support of and in opposition to, the various projects which have been broached for the payment of the State Debt.

When we entered, the Secretary was reading, at the request of RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq., the Resolutions submitted to the Legislature by ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq., proposing to raise an annual revenue not exceeding $1,500,000, by taxation. Mr. BIDDLE then introduced a series of resolutions sustaining the project, and addressed the meeting in a speech of great beauty and power. He said that the question presented to them was one in which he had probably as little interest—to speak in a sordid sense—as any man in the meeting. He had no political aspirations to gratify, and if he had, he was certain that his present course was not calculated to advance them. He had no children to whom could descend the infamy of being Pennsylvanians, and who would ask, where was their father when the curse of a heavy debt, and dishonored name, was placed upon them. The burthen of taxation would fall as heavily upon him as almost any member of community; but he felt that he could not ask for even a quiet grave on the soil of his native state, if he suffered it to be blasted by the foul demon of Repudiation, or was indifferent to the demands of the widow and the orphan, who had invested their all in our state bonds. This question had been too long evaded; our cowardly politicians were afraid to meet it—they have been nursing their miserable popularity. The resolutions, he said did not denounce any other project; but proposed taxation as the only proper course at present, and the one most likely to afford immediate relief. The public lands cannot be rendered available in time to meet our engagements, and the subject is one on which great differences of opinion exist, and much angry discussion has and will take place. To sell the public works at the present time would, he thought, not only not afford relief, but would fix upon the state an indelible stigma of dishonor. It is not pretended by the advocates of this project that the Commonwealth would derive a single dollar from the sale. The state stock is now at a heavy discount, and to force the creditor to part with it in its present depressed state, would be but speculating upon our own dishonor. If it was thought best hereafter to sell the public works, or if we received our portion of the proceeds of the public lands, taxation to the amount proposed would not be necessary; but these were yet mooted points, and could not afford immediate relief. He thought some prompt action should be taken to inspire confidence and to give our creditors some assurance of our honesty.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., followed, and said that he had come to this meeting under a deep sense of the degradation which Pennsylvania had suffered from her inability to meet her obligations, and anxiously desirous that some project should be devised to restore her credit and wipe out the disgrace that had fallen upon her. He came there, too, as free from any sordid interest in the matter as the honorable and learned gentleman who had just taken his seat. He too might say that he had no political aspirations to gratify—he had not addressed a political meeting for some years, and he did not know that he should ever address one again. He deprecated a resort to Repudiation as strongly as that gentleman could do, and it was his anxious desire to save the state from such a calamity, that had induced him to rise in opposition to the Resolutions which had been introduced by Mr. BIDDLE. So far from retrieving the state from the deplorable condition in which she was placed, he firmly believed that they would but plunge her deeper in the "slough of despond." What was the proposition embraced in the resolutions? Why it was to double the amount of our taxes. Did the gentleman suppose that this would better our condition? Mr. W. insisted that so far from it, it would enhance the difficulties, and end at last in Repudiation. The Governor had told us in his last annual message, that nearly a million of dollars of the taxes already assessed remained unpaid: unpaid, not for one year only, but for several years. How was it possible to raise $1,500,000 more by taxation, when the people had already refused to pay the amount already assessed? If we adopt this project, he would hazard whatever little sagacity he might be supposed to possess, that we would be left without the means to meet our engagements, and eventually have to sponge out all our obligations by a resort to Repudiation.

He was in favor of selling the public works, as the most honest and practicable course. It would be considered very disreputable if any individual, having property to pay his debts, should draw his robes around him and refuse to do so. He considered it alike discreditable in a state. Much had been said about the productiveness of the public works; he held in his hand a statement which would show that they are now bringing less to the state than they did five years ago. A great deal of indignation had been expended too about sacrificing the main line. But persons who talked thus must recollect that it was not the main line which has involved the state to the amount of forty millions, and that it was not proposed to sell it for less than its cost of construction. By selling the main line for twenty millions, we would at once wipe out one million of interest annually. It had never been a source of profit to the state. Our public works were not like those of New York; they were on a more complicated scale, and subject to greater dangers and disasters. Every year or so, some accident befell them, that took the profits of three or four years to remedy. They had a corrupting tendency; the legion of officers engaged upon them used their power to advance their own interests at the expense of those of the people.—Many of the Collectors would prove defaulters, and the amount of their defalcations was counted as a portion of the proceeds of the public works, though neither the state nor the people received the benefit.

He denied that the sale would injure the creditor, and force him to dispose of his stock at a depreciated rate. Such a measure would immediately bring the state stocks to par, and the creditor would lose nothing: it had that effect in the recent sale of the Delaware Division, and would have again. He insisted that the public improvements had been a curse to the state, and more than one half our legislation was in some way connected with them. It would be a great blessing to get rid of them as soon as possible; and he concluded by submitting a memorial for their sale, as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Biddle.

Mr. JOHN FERRAL stated that he was opposed to both projects. The first gentleman had, in his resolutions, spoken of the deplorable situation in which we would be placed in the event of a war—the revenue from commerce cut off and our credit gone. Mr. F. was not aware that *credit* had ever brought any nation through a war. He thought that it was on the strong arms and brave hearts of American citizens that we would have to rely in such an event.

They did not propose to pay the state debt, but only the interest on it. It could be very easily proved that our public works were fraudulently and unconstitutionally constructed, under a solemn assurance that the people should never be taxed one cent for them.—But he would waive that question; and would tell them how they could pay the *principal* of their debt. It appeared from statistics that the wealth of Pennsylvania amounts to $146,000,000. Now let a tax be imposed on all citizens owning more than $300, and on a graduated scale increasing according to the wealth of the individual taxed. This would give the wealthy a rare opportunity to display their patriotism, of which they so vauntingly talk.

S. W. BLACK, Esq., supported the original resolutions. A sale of the public works would be an imposition on the creditor, for its advocates admit that they are unproductive; and to sell them to the domestic creditor would be but giving him for his pay that which is worthless. If we sell them to the foreign creditor, we are left at the mercy of the monarchies of Europe, and can travel from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia only by the grace of her Majesty Queen Victoria. He thought that the poor as well as the rich should have some of the glory which will result from retrieving the honor of the State.

JAMES DUNLOP, Esq., commented on the inequality of taxation in the state, and contended that to extend such an odious system, would be a great wrong.—What would be thought of a man he asked, having means to pay his debts, who would go on paying and compounding interest, without liquidating the principal. Every body would say, the man will break—he will break as sure as a gun; and yet such had been the policy of Pennsylvania. We had the public works, and could pay with them a large amount of our debts, and by doing so, lessen instead of increase taxation. It was the part of wisdom, it was the part of honesty, he thought, to sell them, and not attempt to increase a burthen that now falls so unequally upon the citizens.

Mr JUDSON rose to speak, but the hour being late, the meeting would have the question, and he yielded.

The resolutions of Mr Biddle, as we stated yesterday, were adopted.

SANTA FEE.—The Saint Louis Gazette of the 16th says:—"A letter from Santa Fe, received by a gentleman of this city a few days since, is before us. From it, we learn that in the early part of November last, there was quite a mutiny of the Mexican soldiers of that city, in the Public Square in front of the Governor's Palace. It was immediately quelled, however, by the Governor in person, with 50 soldiers and a 12 pounder shotted and pointed towards the mutineers, the match being lighted. Only two were killed and three wounded in this affair.

A rumor had just reached the capitol, that Armijo had been removed and a new Governor was within 200 miles of the city.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The Editor of the "Pennsylvanian," in his paper of Monday last, thus disposes of Messrs. Fuller and Nicholson, the delegates elect from Fayette County, after stating that they were instructed to vote first for Dr. Sturgeon: Hear him—"The Delegates of Fayette, it is understood, will vote for Mr. Muhlenberg on the 2d ballot."

We have no doubt that the very respectable Editor of that sterling democratic paper, had some authority for the assertion, but it is certainly news to us; and we assure him that there is about as much truth in it as there is in the charge made by the "Philadelphia Argus:" That Mr. Shunk was a Bank man—that he was the intimate friend of J. Horsly Palmer, who visited this country as the agent of British whigs to procure the assumption of the state debts by the General Government—that he was living upon accommodations obtained from Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh Banks—that he was a borer for Bank and other swindling corporations while clerk of the House of Representatives—that while a resident of Harrisburgh he invited the whig members to his house to the exclusion of County democrats. We would not wonder if the last charge were true if it was the misfortune of the County to be represented by a man who had so little regard for the truth as to make the other charges against Mr. Shunk, who is known to be a strict anti-Bank man; who is not, and never was a director in any Bank, and only known to them, unfortunately for himself, as endorser for friends who are not able to protect him.—Mr. Shunk has no acquaintance with Palmer or his notions in relation to the state debt, and never officiated in the character of borer, for any of the rascally schemes of the swindlers of Eastern Pennsylvania. It would be well for the democratic party if some of his violent opponents could say as much. Mr. Shunk's kindness of heart and urbanity of manners, need no defence at our hands. His character is proof against the shafts of our political opponents—the lies of pretended friends will but endear him to the democratic party.

The following is the information we have from Fayette, and we are satisfied of its correctness, as the letters we received were written by gentlemen of standing and respectability in the party, and were members of the Committee, that reported the resolutions. We have conversed with persons who were at the meeting and they agree with the sentiments expressed in the following letters:

UNIONTOWN, 16th January, 1844.

DEAR SIR:

Our County meeting is just over; James Fuller and Wm F. Nicholson were chosen delegates to the 4th of March Convention. A resolution was passed recommending Dr. Sturgeon for nomination—this is the extent of the instructions. The delegates will be for him, and if the Doctor has no chance, they are "*Old Shunk*" men to the hub—first and last after the Doctor. Three delegates have been appointed to meet those from Green County to appoint a Senatorial delegate. They will select a man of the same feeling as the Representative delegates. Our meeting was very large and not more than twenty opposed to us.

Extract from a letter, dated

UNIONTOWN, January 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:

I can assure you we have appointed two delegates who are good men and true. They are instructed for the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, and will go for him if there is a probability of his nomination, but if there is none they are *Shunk men out and out*. There was some opposition, but very little.

I can safely say that after Sturgeon, every democrat in the County except about a dozen, are devoted friends of Shunk, and the opposition tremble at the prospect of his nomination.

By reference to the proceedings of the meeting published in the "Genius of Liberty"—the Editor of the Pennsylvanian will observe that a Resolution was passed in favor of a Western man, which fact would at least prevent so speedy a flight by the delegates from the West to the East, for a candidate, if they were not friendly to Mr. Shunk, which is not the fact. Such is not the character of Western democrats. They are united and will go into the Convention with a force that will not be lightly felt.

The delegates from Beaver, Messrs Boies and Powers are claimed for Mr Muhlenberg, in the same article by the Pennsylvanian. This we think is without authority. We learn from one of those gentlemen, that a large majority of the democrats, of that County, are friendly to Mr *Shunk*, and we are satisfied that he will not violate the feelings of his constituents. The other set of delegates elected by that County, at a different meeting, are instructed to go for a Western man. So much for the information of that paper as to Western Pennsylvania, if it knows as little about the Eastern part of the state, its statements should not be relied on.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR SHUNK!—We extract the following from a letter received yesterday morning, dated at Pottstown, January 21st, 1844:

"The democrats of Montgomery county held a Convention on yesterday for the purpose of electing delegates to the 4th of March Convention. The delegates elected are the Hon Jacob Fry, jr. Doctor Jones, Jacob Server and John Boyer, with instructions to support the nomination of Francis R Shunk for Governor."

Montgomery is Mr Shunk's native county, and his early friends have spoken nobly in his favor. Allegheny, the county of his adoption, when the county Committee of Correspondence condescend to allow the people to meet for the election of delegates, will respond in thunder tones.

Extract from a Letter to the Editor, dated

HARRISBURG, January 22.

This morning, Major Andrews of the House, announced the appointment of the three transcribing clerks, and immediately tendered his resignation of the office of Clerk of the House. To-night we will go into caucus to nominate his successor. JACK, PETRIKEN and SEILER are spoken of, but who will be the successful candidate I cannot tell.

The dispute about the State Printer is still the prevailing annoyance in the Legislature, and nobody can tell when or how it will be settled. A majority of the House appear inclined to go for the lowest bidder.

Yours, &c.

Our friend does not inform us why Major Andrews resigned the Clerkship, but we learn from another source that it was in consequence of some remarks made by Col. SNOWDEN, the Speaker.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1844.

Wise's nomination, contrary to all expectation was sent into the Senate yesterday for Rio Janerio. This has been caused, solely by the state of his health. He is suffering terribly from bronchitis, and his physicians say that he must try a Southern climate if he wishes to save his life. The Senate will confirm him

The Committee in the Senate have reported against Porter, and his head is to be cut off.

THE POMEROY TRUNK.—Francis J. Stratton, the constable who gave the information which led to the arrest of P. N. Rust, Esq., proprietor of the Syracuse House, for the Pomeroy trunk robbery, was committed in Rochester last Wednesday on a charge of perjury.

REPORTED REDUCTION OF TOLL.—It is reported in Pottsville that the Navigation Company have reduced the toll to 30 cents from Pottsville, and 25 from Schuylkill Haven. The Miners Journal says it cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

From the New York Sun, Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Britannia at Boston Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, we have Liverpool papers to the 4th of January, inclusive.

We are indebted to Messrs Wilmer & Smith's European Times for the annexed summary.

No change in Cotton.

The French chambers opened on the 2d January.

Mr O'Connell remains at Derrynane Abbey.

Ireland is quiet—the linen trade is brisk.

A January overland Mail from India and China has arrived.

The President's Message, which came to hand on Wednesday week, by the Independence, Capt. Nye, has been very unsparingly analyzed. It has given little satisfaction on this side of the water. Of the various pens to which it has afforded employment, all, without exception, find fault either with the tone of his morality or its overreaching animus. The absence of all censure of the repudiating states, in so elaborate a document, is held to be one of its primary defects; the freebooting style in which it recommends the erection of American military posts on the Oregon, while the territory itself is in dispute, has given much great offence; and the manner in which the President hints his wishes for the annexation of Texas, and the hard words he bestows upon Mexico (from which it is evident that he desires to proceed to blows with that tottering Republic,) has been held to indicate a very low standard of moral feeling. All these points have been sharply criticised.

We regret to see the death of Mr. Secretary Morrison the missionary at Hong Kong, an individual highly gifted, and universally regretted.

Mr Morgan John O'Connell, M P., the nephew of the member for Cork, is about to be united to one of the Misses Power of Tipperary. The young lady has a fortune of £20,000 in the funds. She is the daughter-in-law of the Right Hon Richard Shiel, M. P.

The contest between the League and the Landlords continues. The latter have been making an effort to shake off the lethargy which has so long benumbed them. One or two country meetings have been recently held to raise subscriptions for the purpose of "exposing the gross falsehoods of the League through the medium of the press."

The torch of the incendiary still blazes in the agricultural districts. Almost every paper which we take up contains an account of the destruction of property by the cowardly and barbarous process. The fact, which is undeniable, may be traced to the ignorance and the destitution that prevail among the farmers' laborers.

Great distress prevails in London, and various remedies have been proposed to relieve it. The distress is not perhaps greater than is usual at this season of the year, nor is it confined to London—every great town in the three kingdoms swarm with it. But in London—the seat of government, the focus of the aristocracy, the abode of wealth, and the residence of the law-makers the contrast which daily meets the eye between absolute destitution and superabundant luxury is more striking.

IRELAND.

The Newry Telegraph reports of the linen-trade in the North of Ireland "that every operative to be met with has his hands full of work, and that wages had increased full thirty per cent."

The resistance to the collection of poor rates in Ireland, though unobserved for a time, continues. In the Castlebar Union, the Guardians are in debt on account of the arrears; but they deprecate making a new rate, which the Poor-law Commissioners wish them to do.

The opposition to the registry of fire-arms for members of the liberal party threatened to go to strange lengths: notices of opposition have been served upon Mr. Hugh Morgan Tuite, M. P. for Westmeath, a Protestant of large fortune and on Sir Richard Nagle, a Catholic. Government, however, have interposed to stop this scandal, and have forwarded instructions to the assistant barristers of counties, directing them in all cases to appeal from the decisions of Magistrates under the Arms Bill, altogether to disregard objections arising out of the political opinions of the applicants.

Certain Protestants of Drumholme, described by their Chairman, Mr. George Moneybury, as "seven hundred brave young men," recently met and voted an address to the Lord Lieutenant, thanking him for "the careful watch he has kept—the prompt and praiseworthy preparations made to protect the lives and liberties of her Majesty's loyal subjects, and defend the brightest diadem in our Sovereign's crown—to maintain inviolate the happy union which is the true source of our greatness and England's glory."

The Crown Solicitor has addressed a formal notice to Mr. O'Connell, Mr. J. O'Connell, Messrs. Steele, Gray, Barnett, Duffy, Ray, the Rev. J. Tierney, and even to the Rev. P J. Tyrrell, who is no more, that their trial will be held at the bar of the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, the 15th instant.

The revised jury list, consisting of seven or eight hundred names, does not include, it is said, more than 200 Roman Catholics. This is a much smaller number than it ought to have been; but old exclusive and condemned panel had not more than thirty available Roman Catholics altogether. About Monday, the 8th inst, the High Sheriff will be required by the Attorney General to attend the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that a special jury may be struck for the trial of the traversers in the state prosecutions. Numbers corresponding with all the names in the special panel, will be placed in a box, and in the presence of the Solicitors for both sides, 48 names will be drawn by ballot.

The subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the state continues to be discussed by the English papers. The Times is at the head of the party which advocates the imperative necessity of the measure. That paper quotes the evidence which was given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1825, when the Roman Catholic prelates expressed themselves favorable to the payment of stipends by the nation. Mr. O'Connell expressed a similar opinion on the same occasion, although he, like the prelates, is now opposed to the measure, and if offered, will battle against it tooth and nail.

SCOTLAND.

A number of friends to the Free Protesting Church of Scotland met in Canonmills Hall, at Edinburgh, on the 14th ult, to hear reports from the deputations that had recently visited England. Mr. Tweedie stated that the committee had divided England into twenty districts, to be visited by as many deputations. In spite of much vituperation and opposition, those deputations had everywhere been well received Altogether a sum of $35,000£ had been realized from the former and recent visits; and some of the deputations were still prosecuting the work. Mr Candlish regretted that their Evangelical brethren of the Church of England did not show them much countenance.

At Glasgow City Hall, on Tuesday week, a public meeting assembled, to consider the conduct of the Peel Ministry in their interference of the right of public meetings and petitioning in Ireland. Resolutions were passed, condemning that interference as a tyrannical encroachment on the people's rights and privileges, and declaring it the duty of all reformers to support the Irish people in vindicating their rights; especially as government, if successful in Ireland, might extend the same coercive measures to the sister kingdoms.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur Parisien assures us that the King's speech produced a great sensation, and that the King was repeatedly saluted with loud cries of "Vive la Roi."

The Duke of Aumale arrived safe at Constantia on the 4th instant.

An "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her majesty Isabella the Second, to the Queen Mother," S. Donuzo-Contes, arrived in Paris early in the week, to invite Queen Christina back to Madrid One account says she declined, because she was also invited to take 10,000,000 francs with her in cash, of the 150,000,000 francs still remaining in the coffers; another, that she only delayed an answer to see the issue of the long debate in the Cortes on the Queen's declaration against Olozaga.

The French Chambers of Deputies assembled on Thursday last, to elect its officers. Of the eighteen Chairman and Secretaries elected by the nine Standing Committees, 10 were Ministerialists 8 Oppositionists. The candidate for the Presidency obtained the following numbers on the first ballot: Sauzet, 157; O'Dillon Barrot, 91; Dupin, 65; Dupont de l'Eure, 5; Dufaure, 1. Neither having obtained an "absolute majority" (165), a new ballot became necessary; but it had not terminated at post-time.

The Royal Court of Paris decided, on Wednesday last, that East Indian slave, as well as other slaves, recover their liberty the moment their feet is on the territory of France.

The Moniteur of Sunday publishes a Royal ordonance, countersigned by Marshal Soult, appointing M Dumon Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Public Works, in the room of M. Teste, who is appointed President of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation, and raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. By another ordinance, M. Hypolyte Passy, former Minister Secretary of State, is raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. Unimportant as these movements appear, they are considered indications of more important things. The removal of M. Teste is supposed to foreshadow Marshal Soult's secession from office—"The nomination of M. Dumon is considered to prove," says the Paris letter of the Times, "the increasing power and influence of M. Guizot; and would not fail to create in the Paris press a sensation that would not be easily allayed, were it not that the opposition papers had attacked him with so much violence because of his contending that the various great lines of railroad should be adjudged to speculators, and not carried on by the State. This was in all probability the immediate reason for his dismissal; which takes away from the opposition one head of charge against ministers."

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid come down to the 15th inst. when the tedious debates in the Cortes still went on.

Efforts making by the mutual friends of General Serrano and Gonzales Bravo, to settle in an amicable manner the difference which had arisen between them, had not yet had the desired result. The General refused to retract, at a public setting of the Chamber, the offensive expressions he had used. Hopes were nevertheless entertained that no hostile meeting would ensue.

The proceedings against the persons arrested as accomplices in the attempt against the life of Gen Serrano, were likely to end in the acquittal of the prisoners. One of them, S Gaminde, who could not be identified by his accuser, with whom he was confronted, had been liberated instanter by order of the Judge.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states, that not only were the most melancholy accounts expected daily from Madrid, but that rumor had already announced the occurrence of an insurrection in the Spanish capital—"Be the on dit true or false, you should be prepared for accounts of the most unpleasant nature from Spain. Narvaez has foreseen the difficulties about to arrive, and is determined on anticipating them by the conception of an immense army at Madrid, and of assuming the direction of affairs. He may succeed, but he may also fail.

Don Carlos will not, it is said, now permit his son to marry Queen Isabella, as he hopes by a union with the Progresistas to place him eventually on the throne.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 19th December, state that a royal order, or *portaria*, was published in the official *Diario* on Friday last, directing the Administrator of the Custom-house to send in a report, without loss of time, to the Minister of Finance, stating whether, in his opinion, it would be conducive towards the augmentation of the revenue to substitute *ad valorem* duties on foreign imports for the present system of duties. This savours of an intention on the part of the Portuguese to agree to Lord Aberdeen's terms relative to the tariff convention.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By an extra mail direct from Calcutta to Suez, accounts have been received from Calcutta to the 19th of November, Madras 16th November, and Singapore 14th October.

Although the news from the Punjaub is not much later than that by the last mail, it is still important, as contradicting the report of Heera Singh's murder, Leena Singh also survived. And both these chiefs, though previously opposed to each other, were reconciled for the moment, and wielded joint sway over the Seikh empire, that is, over the 10,000 men collected in the vicinity of Lahore.

At Gwalior, the Khasgee has been seized by troops without bloodshed, and his reign is at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of an army unnecessary.

Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabu, by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan of Bukhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers, with his own seal, to Cabu, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to Heaven.

The Delhi Gazette of the 29th October announces the arrival on the 5th September, of a messenger from Col. Stoddard, at Hyderabad, (in Scinde,) who had left Bokara eighty days previously, but whose papers had been taken from him in the Fisheen Valley, by Meer Delkhan.

GREECE AND RUSSIA.

"On the 23d November, a Russian steamer of war arrived at the Piræus. The minister was summoned on board the vessel to receive his despatches; but no sooner had he set foot on the deck than a significant touch on the shoulder warned him that he was under arrest, and he returned on shore no more! All the legation, with the exception of one secretary, was embarked in the course of the afternoon; and the steamer bore away its diplomatic convicts without so much as a parting salutation to the King, the Court, the National Assembly, or the Diplomatic body." Thus Nicholas manifests his august displeasure: Greece and its King are slighted: his power is displayed by treating his ambassador like a menial; and, if some stories are true, he is benevolently doing Greece all the harm he can by forcing Turkey and other contterminous countries to be hostile.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, January 26, 1844.

Since our last report we have had several days of warm weather, and our rivers have risen, and had last evening about 12 feet water in the channel.

This morning it is quite cold and hard frozen, making a good foundation for a fine snow and good sleighing, which would very much increase our business. Our stocks are large, cheap and excellent for the season, and daily improving. Cotton yarn, and several articles of country produce, such as Cloverseed, dried Peaches, &c., have advanced, as will be seen in the following review.

FLOUR: Ready sales of all that arrives in boats and wagons at $3,56 a 3,62½, and from stores $3,75 a 4 per bl. Daily sales of Evans', Rashers' and Patterson's S F family flour at $4 per bl.

GRAIN: Wheat 65, Rye 37½, Oats 18¾ a 22, Corn 33 a 35 per bushel.

SEED: Cloverseed $5,50; Timothy $1,12 a 1,25, Flaxseed 87 a 91 per bushel.

HAY: $7 a $8, per ton.

ASHES: Pots 3¾a4c, Scorchings 3¾a3½c, Pearls 4¾a 5c a lb.

COTTON YARNS have advanced at all our Factories; No 5 a 10 short real 19 cents a lb. par money and no discount. Nos 11 to 24, from 20 to 31 cents according to No. *Long Real* No 500 10 cents, 600 9 cents, 700, 8 cents 800, 900 and 1000, 7 cents. Candlewick 19c. a lb.

GROCERIES: *Coffee*. Rio 7¾a8¾. Havanna Green 8a 9. *Sugar*, N. O. in hhds. 6¾a7½ and in bbls 7a8c a lb. *Teas*, Y H 40a75. Imperial 62½a80. *Molasses*, sales at 29a31½a gal. per bbl.

FRUITS: Dried Peaches $1 25: Dried Apples 45a50; Green Apples a bbl. $1 a 1 25. Raisins box $2 50a2,-74

PROVISIONS: Butter in keg 5a6. Rolls, 6; in bbls. 7a8. Tallow, rough 4. incakes, 5½ a lb. Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. paid by Butchers, $2 to 3 for common, choice $3,50. Hogs $2,75a3. Sheep 87½a $1,50.—Calves $1,75 to 3,50 each: Bacon, hog round $4a4,50.

IRON: Sales of Juniata Blooms, $57 a 60 a ton.—Pig Metal, sales of Allegheny $27a28; Hanging Rock $29a30.

SALT: Sales at the River, $1,12½a1.25, and from stores $1,25a1,37 per bbl.

FRUITS IN GLASS—4 dozen, jars Prunes, of extra quality, just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
j26 140, Liberty street.

By Last Night's Mail.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1844.

SENATE.

A letter from Mr Sprague was received, tendering his resignation as a Senator, owing to the unfortunate death of his brother.

Mr Bates presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment of the Constitution so that representation may be based on the free population alone.

Messrs King, Sevier, and others, denounced the resolution as containing the doctrines of the Hartford Convention. Finally, the resolution was considered as received, but the Senate, by a large vote, refused to print it.

Mr White, of Indiana, presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, instructing him to vote in favor of the bill refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, and against W. Cost Johnson's stock scheme; also, against any measure which might propose a distribution of the public lands.

After a long speech from Mr W., the resolution was laid on the table.

Several private and local matters were disposed of, after which the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the finance committee, proposing the indefinite postponement of Mr McDuffie's tariff bill.

Mr Evans having the floor, resumed his remarks from yesterday, in reply to the arguments of Mr McDuffie. He was speaking when this was closed.

HOUSE.—Mr Holmes, chairman of the committee on commerce, offered a resolution, setting forth that as the committee have had referred to them the whole subject of the Western waters, they ought to be allowed a clerk. After some conversation, the resolution was killed by hanging upon it an amendment, authorising all the committees to have a clerk. This is a real school boy work, as some of the committees have no use for a clerk.

Numerous bills were reported from committees.—Among them was a bill regulating the appointment of commission officers in the Marine Service.

Some days ago, on motion of Mr Owen, a joint resolution was referred the committee on foreign affairs, instructing the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain, that our government desires to abrogate that section of the treaty of 1818, which relates to the joint occupation of Oregon.

This morning, Mr Ingersoll, from that committee, reported a resolution to the effect that it is not expedient now to act upon the joint resolution, inasmuch as negotiations on that subject are about to commence.

The whole subject was referred to the committee of the whole, in order that the subject might have a free and full discussion.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into committee. It failed. Yeas 120—Nays—83—not two thirds.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules. The question pending was on the motion of Mr Black to re-correct the report with instructions to re-insert the 21st Rule.

Mr Adams, asked leave to present certain resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts. The resolutions were of the same nature as those presented some weeks ago, viz: asking such an amendment of the constitution as will cut off the slave representation of the south, and apportion direct taxation and representation on free persons alone.

Mr Adams observed that in the former resolution there was a verbal error. These resolutions were forwarded to make the correction. Besides the former resolutions were not signed by the governor, and these were.

Mr Campbell objected to their reception at this time.

Mr Adams, with much warmth, said something to the effect that no *honorable* gentleman could object.

Mr Campbell—ah! well, let the gentleman wait his time.

Mr C J Ingersoll said there was one question he would like to ask. He had heard that these resolutions had been written by the member from Massachusetts himself. He would like to know if that were the fact.

Mr Adams declined answering, but moved a suspension of the rules, so that the resolutions might be received. This motion failed, yeas 50, nays 105.

After the reception of executive communications the House adjourned.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Steamer Princess struck a snag and sunk, on the 9th instant, near New Orleans. Boat and cargo supposed to be a total loss.

Tavern Stand For Rent.

FOURTEEN acres of land on the Franklin Road, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh, for rent, together with the improvements, consisting of a large house containing ten rooms, excellent water at the door, stabling, sheds, &c, formerly occupied as a tavern: there is on the land (which is under excellent fence) a large bank barn, with stabling for 12 horses, an orchard of bearing apple trees, garden, &c, &c. More land for pasture could be had if required.
Apply at the Real Estate Agency of
BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
j26 Smithfield and Penn streets.

For Sale.

2 FIFTY ACRE LOTS, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, within 4 miles of the city of Allegheny, part cleared land and part woodland, and under good fence. It would be divided into small lots, if wished. Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
j26 Real Estate Agents.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Claire Aime Fidele Do Rouaud, commonly called Francis Rouaud, late of Pittsburgh, Merchant, are hereby notified to present the same without delay for settlement, and those indebted to the deceased will please make payment to Wm. H. Denny, acting Executor.
HARMAR DENNY, } Executors of Claire Aime Fidele Do Rouaud.
W. H. DENNY,
C. S. BRADFORD,
jan 26-3t

Fresh Lemons.

A LOT of prime FRESH SICILY LEMONS, just received and for sale, by
REINHART & STRONG,
j24 140 Liberty st.

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 and 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.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

N. 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 TYPES,

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

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Pamphlets,	Bill Heads,	Cards,
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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.