FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1844.

☞ "LIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE."—The infamous slanders and misrepresentations against Mr SHUNK, which we noticed on Friday morning, have been circulated in Washington county, and in such a mode as their authors thought would save them from detection. But in this they are mistaken; we know the propogators of these falsehoods as well as if they had attached their names to the calumnies they have sent forth. Perhaps it may be necessary to bring their names before the public; when it will be found that they are men who more than once have been detected in circulating secret slanders against honorable men, and who have on a former occasion, when they wished to distract the party, resorted to the very same means that they are now using against Mr Shunk. The publication to which we refer was issued from the office in which the "*Man about Town*," was printed, the owner of which is, we understand, an open and avowed Infidel, and vile as that sheet was, it was not more deserving of execration than this last spawn of the enemies of Mr Shunk.

The authors of this handbill have resorted to their favorite system of electioneering, and have brought before the public the whole of our Catholic population, to be abused and villified, because it is supposed that many of them are favorable to the nomination of Mr Shunk. Mr S has doubtless many fricads among the Catholics, as he has among good men of every denomination; but that he resorted to any unworthy means to secure their friendship is a falsehood that none of these slanderers would dare to assert in public. They have barely courage enough to talk it over at the secret meetings of the squad of defamers, and to circulate it in other counties where they think they cannot be detected. The same system was adopted in 1835, and they were so successful in defeating the party on that occasion, that they are emboldened to try the same game now. But fortunately they are now well known; they have too long distracted the party, and too often attempted the same game for this last desperate effort to succeed.

Unfortunately for Mr Wilkins, these men are on all occasions professing the warmest friendship for him, and give as offs reason for their opposition to Mr Shunk tha: if they can break him down a "third man" might then come up, and Mr Wilkins may stand a chance for the nomination. If Mr W. wishes the nomination we cannot suppose that he would desire to get it through such efforts as some of his friends are now making through the new series of the "*Man About Town*," and if he were at home we feel certain that he would publicly renounce all connexion with this band of slanderers.

We have not room or time to say more on this subject this morning, but as these men have now put in print the misrepresentations and slanders which they have heretofore only dared to whisper in conversations, we will attend to them properly, and the public shall know their motives for attempting to proscribe a portion of their fellow-citizens for their religious opinions. We may here state for the information of our friends abroad, that every name that certifies to the falsehoods is fictitious; no such persons are known in this community, and no person of the smallest character for truth can be found to endorse them.

We copy the following article from the Washington Examiner of Saturday, so let these slanderers understand the estimation in which they are held by our democratic neighbors:

BASE AND INFAMOUS FRAUD!

We were shown a printed Slip on Yesterday, which for recklessness and destitution of principle is almost without a parallel. It is headed "The True Republican," and purports to have been printed in *this place*. The object which this most contemptible publication, or its authors, have in view, is the defamation of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, against whom is alledged the *heaven daring sin* of having walked in a Catholic procession in the city of Pittsburgh, some two years since. We neither know nor care anything about the truth of this charge. It may be a *lie*, in keeping with the character of men who are so debased as to resort to this mode of electioneering against the elevation of one of Pennsylvania's most worthy sons. We therefore put our readers on the guard against this trick of unprinciple and selfish politicians.

"*The True Republican*," was not printed in Washington. If it had been, it would, no doubt, have emonated from the Federal Office. No *real Democrat* would be so mean, and so indifferent to the welfare of the Democratic party as to be guilty of it. This affair had its origin in *Pittsburgh*, among a set of creatures, who being totally destitute of honest industry, pretend to be friends of Mr Muhlenberg, that they may obtain a post at some corner of the public crib.—The great body, yea almost every man of the Democratic party of Washington county, are steadfast friends of *Francis R Shunk*, and such low attempts as the one referred to, will only increase their zeal and devotion in his behalf. He is the choice of Western Pennsylvania, and the people's favorite throughout the state. The few disaffected upstarts in Pittsburgh, who hunger for the loaves and fishes of office, may rest assured that their *shallow trick* will be treated with utter contempt by the Democracy of Washington county.

We thank our friend at Claysville for the following letter which enables us to expose the foul slander:

CLAYSVILLE, Feb. 10th.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith:

Our last night's mail brought in the most foul libel on that sterling and unbought democrat ever published, a copy of which I send you. Comment on it is unnecessary. You are aware that Washington county has not yet chosen her delegates—hence this "*nullius filius*" appears amongst us unsought and unasked for, for the purpose of influencing the democracy of the county. I cannot believe that there is a democrat in this county base enough to publish any thing of the kind, hence I look for its publication elsewhere.

There is not a particle of doubt, but that the democracy of this county, is strong in favor of Shunk—and if libels of this sort, are to be made use of to impose on and alienate the friends of the best of men, it is time the democracy were aware of it. I trust the intelligence of the citizens will prevent its having any effect. We will see. A third candidate—what does the libeller mean? There are now five candidates out. His object is known—and, if it succeeds, then farewell to harmony—union and strength. There have been other tales circulated here, with a view to injure that sterling democrat F. R. S.—but they were merely local—and not impeaching the motives or character of that good man.

I am in haste yours.

HON. WILLIAM WILKINS.—We stated in our paper of Saturday, on the authority of a Philadelphia paper, that it was probable the Hon WILLIAM WILKINS would be appointed Secretary of the Navy.—We have since learned that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from Washington, which states that the office of *Secretary of War* will be offered to Mr. WILKINS. This would be an excellent appointment and we have no doubt would be satisfactory to all parties.

RETIRED.—Mrs Bannister, we notice, has retired from the Stage, and is located in good business in New Orleans. She has been a very deserving actress, in her time, but we anticipate for her a more joyous life in her new avocation, than when she "spoke in public on the Stage."

The Advocate insists that if our manufactures are sufficiently encouraged by a protective tariff, a home market will be created for our agricultural products. This fact is addduced to the farmers to induce them to believe that they are benefitted by a Tariff. Why this solicitude to procure a market for our agriculturists? Have they asked that government should set to work for that purpose? No! let them alone and they will find a market for themselves. They do not want any laws to be enacted for that purpose. But let us see the benefit they will receive from this "home market." The average price of wheat in this country is seventy five cents a bushel; and the average price in England is two dollars a bushel! Now, how will we benefit the farmer by excluding him from a market where he could sell his wheat for two dollars a bushel, and creating a home market for him where he gets but *seventy-five cents* a bushel! We think it will require the nicest kind of logic to convince the farmers of the advantages they derive from such a policy. This fact is sufficient of itself to show that the farmers are not benefitted by this home market, about which the Advocate talks, even admitting that protecting our manufactures would create such a market. But does it do so. If the Advocate will refer to Niles' Register, it will find that in the year 1840, before the present Tariff was imposed, western pork sold in New York for *one dollar and thirty-three cents a hundred;* while in 1842, *after* the Tariff was passed, it averaged but SEVENTY FIVE CENTS a hundred! Now, if protecting our manufactures will create a home market for our farmers, the price of pork as well as al! other western produce, should have advanced in price. But the reverse is the fact; they have diminished instead of increased. The North has not been able to consume the surplus of the west—the foreign market is cut off by our *protective* tariff, and the farmers have had to submit to a reduction of the price of their pork, *fifty-eight* cents a hundred! This is a curious way of supporting and benefitting our farmers.

Here is an extract which will show the deceptive character of the whole article of the Advocate:

"If by abandoning the protective system our manufacturing interests are broken up, and thousands of laborers, now the consumers of our agricultural products, are turned out of the workshops to till the soil and raise more grain and beef, what are we to do with the vast surplus we shall have on hand? We now export, say 80 millions, which is all we can sell at fair prices. If we must send into the foreign market 80 millions more, it is evident that we must dispose of it *for less than will pay the farmer for his toil.* But he must sell or let it rot in his barn yard. This must be the consequence, if the protective policy is abandoned. The effects would be equally disastrous to mechanical labor and indeed to every branch of industrial pursuit."

This is all gammon. The farmers received better prices for their produce when our tariff was low than they do now. There is no danger that we will have to dispose of our products "for less than will pay the farmer for his toil." To say nothing of other countries, Great Britain and Ireland consume annually seventy millions of bushels of wheat and are in want of an incalculable amount of meat. England has lessened her tariff considerably on these articles, and will be forced to still further decrease it. We can sell to them much lower than they can buy at home, and make much more than in our own "home market." The apprehensions of the Advocate are therefore entirely groundless.—We are disposed to doubt its assertion that we export eighty millions of agricultural products, and would like to see the "documents" for it.

It is equally questionable whether the tariff confers any benefit on the working man of the north. If it gives him work, it is at reduced prices, and his wages appear to decrease just in proportion as the profits of the capitalists increase. The present tariff was passed in 1842, and the first evidence the workingmen had of its benefits was in the following, which appeared in a Boston paper, in November last. "An agreement has been entered into by the factories at Lowell, to *reduce* the wages of the operatives after the 1st of December, from 15 to 20 per cent."

There is not, on God's earth, a more ignorant or degraded people than are to be found in the manufacturing districts of England. Their condition should be precisely the reverse, for they are *protected* by a high tariff!! The bosses, how ever, roll in wealth, and exercise a tyranny over the workmen which is scarcely exceeded by the acts of any tyrant of whom history makes mension.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—Our whig friends are in quite a ferment about the Gubernatorial nomination. Many of them have talked themselves into the belief that a breach similar to that of 1835 will take place in the democratic party, and that they can again slip in a minority Governor. The Markle men are going it strong; they have steam up to the highest point and if they do not clap on a safety guard there is great danger that an explosion will ensue. We have no doubt but Mr MARKLE was a brave soldier in the last war, and that he deserves the gratitude of his fellow citizens for his brave and patriotic conduct. But we think the "Mississinnewa War Club" pills on the greatness a little too strong, and by its Munchausen stories will be apt to turn Gen. Markle's genuine merits into ridicule. No one doubts but he was a gallant soldier, notwithstanding that story of the dead Indian; but there are some qualifications required for the office of Governor which are not comprised among Gen. Markle's merits. We are told by a gentleman who is his warm personal friend, and has known him well for the last quarter of a century, that he is an honest, easy, good hearted old gentleman, without any skill in the wiles and schemes of politicians, and could be easily used by the corrupt and intriguing for their own purposes. His capacity for the office is about equal to that of Joseph Ritner, and every body remembers what a complete nose of wax he was in the hands of the political leaders of his party. If Gen. Markle would make such a Governor as Joseph Ritner, his election would be a lamentable event for the people of Pennsylvania.

A number of persons in this city have commenced the manufacture of public opinion in favor of Mr Forward, but we do not believe they will succeed to any extent, as the Markle men have got the start of them, and judging from their efforts thus far they will keep ahead of all competitors.

But those people will have their labor for nothing; they predicate their hope of success on division in the democratic ranks; but there will be no division among the democrats after the nomination. Shunk will be the candidate, and against him no man in the federal ranks has the slightest chance of success.

We hope our friend Jaynes has some security for the payment of his labor on the "*War Club*." The patriotism that is fermented through the columns of that sheet is very like the enthusiasm which was exhibited in 1840, and Mr J. knows that *that* was rather expensive and injurious to Maj Irons.

CARROLL COUNTY.—The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Westmoreland and other counties, to be called Carroll, passed on second reading in the House of Representatives on the 5th. A petition was presented signed by 1500 persons for the erection of a new county out of Westmoreland and Indiana, to be called Jackson county.

ALMOST A FIGHT.—An alarm of fire was raised on Saturday last, which proved to be false. A dispute arose, between the Vigilant and Allegheny Engines, which had like to have terminated in a general row—Don't fight, boys, don't fight; leave that to the Philadelphians.

NAVIGATION.—The Rivers are clear of Ice, with 4½ feet of water in the channel. The Steamers Valley Forge and Massachusetts are aground at the Trap.—The Zanesville went down on Saturday to lighten the Valley Forge, and on Sunday to lighten the Massachusetts. Both boats may be looked for up this morning.

ALABAMA FRESHET.—The Picayune of the 27th says: We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman from Alabama, in relation to a great freshet by which our communications with the North have been so seriously interrupted. He represents the country on the Warrior, Noxubee and Bigbee rivers as lying under a very deluge of water when he left it, some four days since. The face of the country was one sheet of water, enveloped in a covering of unpicked cotton.—Every thing was afloat. Even cotton in the bale had to be laided upon passing steamboats by floating it to them across the fields. Chickens and other fowls were as ill off as the first dove Noah sent forth from the ark—the trees were their only refuge. Fences have been carried away, gullies cut through cotton fields; corn in cribs washed off, and in every variety of modo mischief has been done. The amount of loss is impossible to estimate, but it is undoubtedly immense. The sufferers have all our sympathies.

A SHIP LOST.—By the Montezuma, intelligence was received that the ship Wales, from Manilla for New York, was lost on the 1st of August, off West Basia, (China sea.) Crew saved—no other particulars given. We learn that the vessel and cargo were insured in Wall street, to the amount of $55, 000.

MR CLAY.—The Louisville Journal learns that the late Judge Porter, of Louisiana, who manifested through life the most unwavering and enthusiastic attachment to Mr Clay, left at death a considerable portion of his large property, to his distinguished friend.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome disease has again apeared at Cincinnati, and was very prevalent at Palmyra Mo.

☞ A Temperance paper is about to be started in New Orleans. There is no place where one is more needed.

☞ A steeple-chase sweepstake has been made up in New York. There are six subscribers at $1000 each. Among them is Viscount Bertrand, son of the veteran General who lately visited our country.—Willis says: "The Viscount has won several steeple-chases in England, and has had some rough riding after the Arabs in Algiers—so I would bet on him, unless there happened to be a fox-hunting Irishman among the competitors." The same writer very coolly remarks that "probably six horses will be ruined and one or two necks broken. *Fortunately, there is a superfluity of horses and young men.*"

☞ Wm Nicol, Esq., has been elected President of the Bank of Tennessee.

☞ The last Arkansas Intelligencer, says: "The river has taken another rise, and is now in good boating order for large boats."

Also: "There is not now a prisoner in our county jail."

☞ The Court House at Perrysville, In., was burnt on the 29th ult. Records saved.

SEVERE.—During a late procession in New York a Yankee was mounted on a pony, which stubbornly refused to go. He whipped him, at which the crowd huzzaed loudly.

"Don't," said he, "don't good folks, don't make such a noise; the critter will think he's got among a lot of donkeys, and a fellow feeling will induce him to stay in spite of all that I can do."

MICHIGAN appears rather averse to continuing her system of internal improvements. The House of Representatives, on Saturday, postponed indefinitely the bill reported by the committee of Internal Improvements, for the completion of the Central railroad between Marshall and Kalamazoo.

☞ An Englishman at Saco, Me. attempted to cut off his own head. By his own account, he took the axe and chopped his own head, till he had become so benumed that he could use it no longer. He then went into the hotel and asked the hostler to help him to finish the work." He was covered with blood, and had inflicted about a dozen wounds on himself. He was conveyed to the poor house, but it was thought he would not survive.

FOR THE POST.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

"Some men think because their eyes are shut, the rest of the world can't see."

Why has the election of township delegates in Allegheny county been fixed on an unusual day? Why has the meeting of the county convention to appoint delegates to the 4th March convention been fixed on an unusual day? And why has the meeting of the county convention been postponed to the last possible period? These are pertinent questions which every democrat in the county has a right to ask. Did those who have, regardless of the public will, done those things, intend to promote the harmony of the party, and comply with the wishes of the people? Did they, by fixing an unusual day for the primary meetings, intend to accommodate the mechanics and workingmen—did they not know that it was usual to fix on Saturday evenings for their convenience?

The democrats of a county so large and populous as Allegheny had a right to be heard at an early period throughout the state. They are honest freemen who have opinions and preferences, which they are anxious to manifest; and they are men who never hesitate when a fair opportunity occurs to express their opinions and preferences. As regards the course of the majority of the County Committee of Correspondence, the eyes of the people are open to it, and they cannot be deceived by the petty tyranny which, by accident, has had the power to postpone, and has postponed the decision of Allegheny county upon very important political questions to the latest period practicable, as if the people had no will of their own, but must wait; in order to make up their minds; to see what is done in other counties. I now ask, are the democrats of Allegheny county represented by such a pitiful, hesitating, skulking policy? Let those who have adopted it come out and justify themselves, and give their reasons. Let them prove, if they can, that the small, secret, mumbling and spiteful game they are playing is consistent with the open, manly and independent character of the democracy of the county.

It is possible that proper explanations may be given in the forthcoming number of that *respectable* and anonymous publication, denominated "*Light for the People.*"

WESTON.

The town of Weston, on the Missouri River, near Fort Levenworth, is said to be rapidly improving.—But a very few years ago, and the spot on which it now stands, was covered with forest trees. The Platte Eagle published at that place, states that persons now visiting there, after an absence of twelve months, would scarcely recognize the town—so great have been the improvements within that period. The principal streets have been graded, many buildings have been erected, and the town authorities are now engaged in improving the wharf—which, the Eagle says, will soon be inferior to none on the Missouri River.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1844.

In the Senate to-day, after the transaction of the usual morning business, Mr Woodbury finished his remarks on the subject of the present tariff and the protective policy. He examined the rates of duties under the present tariff somewhat in detail, showing, by comparison, that in many cases they exceeded by 100 per cent. those under the act of 1828—as an act, the enormities of which were so great as to threaten the permanency of the Union. He argued too, that if the present exclusive protective system—that is, protection to the manufacturer at the expense of those engaged in farming, planting and shipping—was persisted in, the evils of it would be eventually visited upon the manufacturer themselves; that it would work their destruction. The unnatural stimulation given to that branch of industry, and the high per centages consequent, would cause such a diversion of capital from other pursuits to that; as to involve the manufacturers in common ruin. Mr *W.*'s speech was considered the most able he ever delivered in that body upon this or any other subject.

After he concluded, Mr Huntington obtained the floor, and will address the Senate upon the subject tomorrow. The Senate spent a short time in executive session; what they did, we have not ascertained.

The discussion on the report of the committee on elections, on the case of members elected by general ticket, was continued in the House to-day. The report of the committee was sustained by Messrs Beardsley, G W Jones, and Cobb; and opposed by Messrs Caleb Smith, Grider and Newton. Mr Jacob Thompson had the floor when the House adjourned.

☞ Three children, at Maysville, Ky., have of late been killed—one by hot water—two by their clothes taking fire. Such accidents are truly melancholy.

☞ A large meeting of the friends of the Abolition of the Punishment of Death was held in New York on the 5th. A society was organized for the collection and diffusion of information on the subject of the *Punishment of Death.*

Wm C Bryant was elected President and Horace Greely Chairman of the Executive committee.

INCENDIARIES are "about" in Columbus. They have had a fire there every day or two.

FROM HAVANA.

By the last southern mail we have some later dates from Havana. The market is very active, especially in the articles of coffee and sugar. Ham and lard are quoted the same as at former advices. Jose Dolores, the negro bandit, had been captured. The scarlet fever was quite prevalent.

FEDERAL WHIG PRINCIPLES:

A National Bank—a Protective Tariff, taxing the poor man for the benefit of the lords of capital—a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands at a time when the Treasury is empty, and the Republic is debt—Assumption of the debts of the States, a scheme which would make one man pay the debts of another—a mutilation of the Constitution by striking out the Veto Power—Bankrupt Laws, and a latitudinous construction of the Constitution—the right of Congress to exclude from that body the Representatives of sovereign States of the Confederacy—let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor—"Henry Clay first—Henry Clay last—Henry Clay all the time."

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

THE JANUS-FACED PARTY—THE JANUS-FACED CANDIDATE.

From the Richmond Whig—the leading Clay paper in Virginia.

"The fact that Mr. Clay is MORE OF A FREE TRADE MAN—advocate as he is of a wise and reasonable Tariff THAN MR. VAN BUREN, IS BECOMING GENERALLY KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. His letter to Dr. Bronson, in consequence of the unjust criticism of the locofocos, and their vile attempts to show that it is inconsistent with his former opinions, has had the effect of bringing this FACT to the knowledge of thousands who formerly were not aware of it."

"Fair Protection to American Industry."—*Henry Clay.*

"I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff."—*Henry Clay.*

"Certain protection should be extended to our domestic interests."—*Henry Clay.*

"I should have preferred that the compromise act, in all its parts, could have been adhered to."—*Henry Clay.*

"Agriculture needs no protection.—*Henry Clay.*

"Since 1832 my efforts have been directed to the reduction and modification of Tariffs."—*Henry Clay.*

"I supported the Tariff of 1832, which greatly reduced and modified the Tariff of 1828."—*Henry Clay.*

"No more revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the government."—*Henry Clay.*

"Such a Tariff as the Whigs support will possess permanency and stability, a quality far more essential and important than a high Tariff, producing dissatisfaction, fluctuation and uncertainty."—*Henry Clay.*

PHILOSOPHY OF COUGHING.

A writer in the N E Puritan has quite an article upon this subject. He divides coughing into four different classes, each of which he says is exemplified every Sabbath. in the northern Churches, to wit:

1st. The Cough Thoughtless, and therefore ill-bred and clownish. 2d. The Cough Careless, and therefore irreverent. 3d. The Cough Independent, and therefore impious and ungodly; and finally, the Cough Malignant and Triumphant, and therefore diabolical!

The "Puritan" is a keen observer. He has an ear and an inference, and there is doubtless much truth in in this classification of church coughing. The cough is significant everywhere. It is often a medium for the communication of hints, which perhaps it would not do to reduce to the precision of words. It frequently expresses opinion without the trouble of talking. There is a cough of approval, as well as a cough of discontent, and there are characteristics in the style of coughing which are explanatory of disposition. The selfish and egotistical cough in arrogance, as if they had a right to every man's ear on that interesting occasion, and were privileged to cause any amount of disturbance.—Authority has a relentless cough peculiar to itself, and boldness is not at all afeared to make as much noise as may seem to be desirable; while humility, on the contrary, hacks a little in subservence or in supplication and hesitates to indulge in the full luxury of its catarrh. Those who are approbative and defer to opinion—who think of effects not only to themselves, but on other people, give loose to no tracheal ecstacies, but are mild, subdued and considerate in the paroxysm, even if it be in times of influenza; affording a vivid contrast to yourself-poised and self-sustained man of consequence, who coughs up and down stairs at midnight and creaks over your drowsy head in ponderous boots. The philosophy of coughing is a study, though it has not yet penetrated the schools and lacks its professor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A marriage extraordinary took place in the Northern Liberties on the 20th inst. before Alderman John Conard, for there was but one couple to be married and four persons present all of one family, yet strange to relate, that at the nuptial ceremony they duly and truly represented thirty-six persons, as follows:—

1 widow, 1 widower, 1 wife, 1 husband, 1 bride, 1 bridegroom, 1 bridesmaid, 1 bridesman, 1 son, 1 stepson, 1 daughter-in-law, 1 sister-in-law, 1 father-in-law, 1 mother-in-law 1 grandfather, 1 grandmother, 1 stepfather, 2 sisters, 2 aunts, 2 uncles, 2 fathers, 2 mothers, and 2 husbands and their 2 wives, the only four persons.

Oh! what an increase in one family on the bridal day.

DIED,

On Sabbath the 11th inst. Mary H. wife of Robert Dunlap, Jr. in the 26th year of her age. Her Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Beaver st. opposite the Methodist church Allegheny. Feb. 12, 1844.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF AN EDITOR.

An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptious. If he states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuse to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes, who measures of words into verse as a clerk does tape, by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor be not *kind* enough to print the nonsense,—"Stop my paper; I won't patronize the man that's no better judge of poetry." One murmurs because his paper is too literary; another because it is not literary enough. One grumbles because the advertisements engross too much room; another complains that the paper is too large; he can't find time to read it at all. One wants the type so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half an inch long. One old lady actually offered to give an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for hand-bills. In fact every subscriber, has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sisyphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all.

☞ The Picayune thus notices one of the annoyances to which it is subjected:—

"We have no particular object in making these remarks, except that we are distracted from other matters by the beating of that infernal drum over at the Auction Mart, opposite our office. Most devoutly have we prayed, day after day, for the last three months that some benevolent individual would shoot the diabolical African who beats that drum! How we have longed to get a bawdy shovel and tongs in our hand and perform a scientific *tattoo* upon the head of that Ethiopian scoundrel, even as he rattles away at the head of the drum! Our friend, the Major, is a naughty individual, so to annoy us. In fact, we shall insist upon his promotion, and from henceforth only know him as the *drum-major*. Upon further consideration we likewise perceive that auctioneers *sound* their customers as well as store-keepers."

US LEAD MINES.—From the report of the Secretary of War, we gather the following items in relation to the United States' lead mines of the Upper Mississippi:

Actual number of tracts leased, 987.

Only 271 of these lessees have made returns of the quantity of mineral raised by them, amounting in the aggregate to be 8,697,654 pounds. This quantity, at the average yield of 70 pounds of lead for every 100 pounds of mineral, has afforded these lessees 6,088,-357 pounds of pure lead, on which the rent stipulated to be paid to the United States amounts to 395,391 pounds, while there have been actually paid but 178,-052 pounds; leaving 187,249 pounds due on the 1st ult., even on the small quantity of mineral acknowledged to have been dug.

This statement, however, exhibits a very limited view of the mining operations of this region, as by far the largest quantity of mineral obtained from it is dug by persons claiming title to these lands, either on certificates of entry issued at the land offices contrary to instructions, and on which the patents are withheld, (as in Wisconsin) or by those who claim upon the ordinary rules of preemption, but to whom certificates of entry are refused, (as in Illinois and Iowa;) for it appears from the best date that can be obtained, that for the last two or three years, not less than 35,000,000 pounds of lead have been sent from this region to St. Louis annually, exclusive of such as finds a market by way of the lakes.

☞ The public have doubtless seen a statement in the papers that Gen. G. C. DROOMGOOLE, member of Congress from Virginia, had joined the Temperance society. The cause which led to his intemperance, and his general character and habits is thus sketched by a correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser:—

In the House of Representatives, there is another victim to duelling, although suffering in a different way. In 1815, Gen Droomgoole fought with a Mr Dugger, and killed him. The dispute arose on a fourth of July frolic. It appears that the party were more than half seas over, and in their cups perpetrated all sorts of personal jokes. Dugger threw a glass of wine in the face of Droomgoole. Some say he was too far gone to take any notice of this, and others allege he looked upon it as a mere frolic. But, as often happens in such cases some excessively good natured friend, inspired, days after, Droomgoole with the notion, that Dugger meditated and intended to insult him. Although Dugger belonged to the same political party as Droomgoole, it happened that his friends were endeavoring to push him forward as member of Congress in place of the latter. Advantage was taken of this to excite mutual jealousy; and what at the time was only intended as a joke, ended in a tragedy. They met, attended by *mutual friends*, (save the mark!) and Dugger was, at the first fire, mortally wounded. He died next day, leaving a young wife to mourn his untimely end. Since then. Droomgoole has been the victim of remorse. which he too frequently tries to drown in the intoxicating cup. One thing is certain, he will get on a spree for weeks together, absenting himself from his congressional duties. He is a short, thick-set man, very near sighted. On the morning of the duel, when placed opposite his antagonist, he was asked by second, if he was ready 'Not yet,' he replied, taking off his spectacles, and carefully wiping them with a handkerchief.

This done, he coolly replaced them, looked at his man—the word was given and the murder perpetrated. The death of Dugger goes by another and milder name, but this does not alter the fact. Dromgoole is rich, unmarried, about forty-five years of age, and it is said he supports the widow of his victim, and has made a will leaving her all his property. He is a man of some talents, a ready debater, and what is probably of more use in these days, an excellent political manager. Notwithstanding these accomplishments, in your atmosphere, with his present habits, he could not be elected a constable. In the South, however, the people have a wonderful sympathy for the weakness of humanity. Whether this is a vice or a virtue, I cannot say.

A very Falstaff in Flesh and figure went up yesterday to the manager of one of our city theatres, between both of whom the following dialogue ensued:

Fat Man—"The manager of this theatre, I presume?"

Manager—"I have the honor,"

Fat Man—"Give me an engagement."

Manager—"May I ask what is your line?"

Fat Man—"Light comedy, of course—thought you knew it."

Manager—(with surprise)—"Thought I knew it? Why, my dear sir, you mistake your *role*! you misdirect your talent—you are out of your element, I may say. Nature—Nature, sir, and genius have been both combined to make you excel—shine—aye, shine as a bright particular star in *heavy business!* Then why will you thwart their design?"

Fat Man—"You are personal—you are insulting."

Manager—"I didn't mean it, I assure you."

Fat Man—"You did; and if you followed the teaching of nature, you'd never appear in anything but the lean apothecary in Romeo and Juliet."

The fat man walked—no, waddled off, muttering some remarks not very complimentary to the manager.

☞ The young Democrats of Allegheny city friendly to the nominee of the Democratic party are particularly requested to meet at the house of Capt. Cooper, at 7 o'clock P M, February 13th, instant, for the purpose of forming an association to be called the Keystone Association, of Allegheny city.

Jos. Kerr Riddle,	Daniel W Boss,
George Spangler,	William Walker,
James J Mason,	Columbus Coleman.
J A H Cooper.	

Feb'y 10, 1843 (Aurora copy)

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received, and for sale by J. G. & A. GORDON.
c27.

To Farmers.

THE Cultivator, for February, has just been received. Persons desirous of subscribing to this valuable paper can do so by applying at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 4th street. sole agency for Pittsburgh.
f7

TO GLAZIERS AND GLASS CUTTERS.

SHEMS Patent Diamonds, set with key, constantly in store and for sale at the Drug store of JON. KIDD, corner of 4th and Wood sts.
feb 9.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, JAN. 28.—The Picayune states that Exchange is in brisk demand, as measures are now in progress to enable the Commissioners to realise their assets, particularly the Hotel and Insurance stocks. Consolidated has improved since our last. Citizens—the demand is very good—it being principally bought up by debtors to the bank. Commercial and Atchafalaya, but little doing. There is some little demand for Improvements at our quotations. In Orleans, nothing but small transactions. Alabama, Tennessee and Western, remain without change.

SUGAR.—The demand is very active, and the market firm. Inferior and common 5 a 5¼ fair, 5¾ a 5¾, prime 6 a 6½; on Plantation 5¼ a 6 1-8c.

MOLASSES—Prices range from 22 to 25c per gal.

FLOUR—The market is in a dull state, with a heavy stock on hand. Superfine, $4 05 a 4 15.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 20½ cents per gallon. Common, 25.

COFFEE—Havana, good to prime, green, 6¾ a 7, Rio, 6¾ a 6¾, Laguira, 6¾ a 7c per lb.

RICE—The supply is fair, and the demand limited, at $2 50 a 2 75 per 100 pounds.

SAINT LOUIS, FEBRUARY 3d.—The Reporter, in its review of the markets, says that the weather the past week was, up to yesterday, intensely cold, which increased the floating ice so as almost wholly to close navigation. It is now quite warm, however, with a southerly wind, which, if continued, will soon free the river of ice, and perhaps cause a raise. There is scant six feet water in the channel to Cairo. Business generally is at a stand, with the exception of sales by retail.

VENANGO IRON.

Several bars of Iron were rolled at the "*Venango Iron Works*" at this place, on Saturday last, in the presence of a great number of people, who had assembled to witness the first-rolling operation. A gorge of ice in the race, intercepted the water; nevertheless, a bar ten feet in length, was drawn from the bloom in a minute, and Mr Cooper, one of the proprietors, and superintendent of that branch, says, that with a full head of water the same can be done in half the time.

Proprietors and spectators appeared to be abundantly satisfied with the result, and after the examination by blacksmiths, and others capable of judging, the Iron was pronounced of an excellent quality; equal, if not superior, to the Juniata manufacture.

It is the intention of the firm to warrant the Iron, and we heard Mr. Cooper say that he would pay any person for his trouble in returning any that was defective.

We congratulate the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, north and west, and the public generally, upon the facility thus afforded of procuring a valuable article of Iron.

The proprietors being active, day and night operatives, doubly recommend them to the public patronage, especially when their iron is inferior to none in the country, and we again wish them triumphant success, and full remuneration for their laborious enterprise.

The Nail factory will not go into operation for some weeks.

The whole establishment is order and perfection, and the "regulator" of the power excites curiosity. It is a "Fly Wheel" 42 feet in circumference, cast iron rim, of several tons weight, and turns with fearful velocity, making 140 revolutions in a minute, a speed sufficient to perform a journey of 25,000 miles or once round the earth in 16 days.—*Venango Dem.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

REPORTED BY

D. B. Shoble, General Steamboat Agent and Commission Merchant,

Water Street, near Wood Street.

4 FEET 6 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Belmont, Poe, Wheeling,

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

TO YOUNG MEN.

WE have a fine chance for a young man of business habits and a small cash Capital. An establishment in a pleasant line of business, in which an active and attentive young man might do well. Call at the Real Estate Office next door to the Post Office.
f12 EGOLF & FOSTER.

HARPERS' ILLUMINATED BIBLE, &c

JUST RECEIVED, at Cook's Literary Depot, 89 Fourth street,

Harpers' Illuminated and New Pictorial Bible, No 1, now issue.

Arabella Stuart, a Romance from English History. by G P R James, Esq., author of Morley Ernstein, False Hair, &c.

Guarica, the Charib Bride, a Legend of Hispaniola by Henry W Herbert, author of Cromwell, Ringwood the Rover, &c.

Lady Annabel, or the Doom of the Foisoner, a Romance, by an unknown author.

Domestic French Cookery, comprising 200 receipts by Miss Leslie.

A Whisper to a Newly Married Pair, from a widowed wife.
feb 12

AUCTION SALE.

THIS day, Monday, Feb 12, 1844, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods.

At 2 o'clock P. M., Furniture.
feb 12 J. D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

FRESH GOODS,

DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

2 KEGS Sun Raisins,
2 " Tamarinds,
1500 lbs. Goshen Cheese,
6 cases Citron,
3 bags Eng. Walnuts,
4 " Almonds,
4 casks Zante Currants,
2 cases Rock Candy,
30 Drums S Figs,
60 Boxes Bunch Raisins,
20½ " " "
2 doz. bottles Preserved Pine Apples,
2 " Extract of Lemon,
1 " Rose Water,
2 " Jujube Paste,

Pectorals Balsamique Paste, an excellent article for coughs and colds; just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
j22. 140, Liberty st.

DANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY.

THE first session of Madame Blaique's Academy will commence on SATURDAY, this day, Jan. 13th, at Concert Hall, at 9 A. M.

The days of tuition will be Monday, from 3 to 5 P M; Thursday from 3 to 5 P M; and Saturday from 9 to 12 A M and from 3 to 5 P M, of each week.

It is desirable that those intending to enter pupils should do so at the opening of the session.

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN,
e5-tf

85 SHARES Allegheny Bridge Stock, at private sale, by JOHN D. DAVIS,
sep 14 Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

ZOAR BUTTER.—A lot of that celebrated choice family butter, put up in full bound kegs. Apply to A. BEELEN.
n8-tf

BUFFALO TONGUES.—Received by Little Bep 19 boxes Buffalo Tongues, in fine order, direct from the mountains. A. BEELEN,
n8-tf

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.
e5-tf

WANTED—An active lad, 15 or 16 years of age, by (jan 25) F L SNOWDEN.