FOREIGN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of May, and reached Boston on the 3rd instant, at 5½ o'clock, A. M. We are indebted to the New York Journal of Commerce for the following news, not embraced in our Telegraphic Dispatch of Saturday morning:

A great assemblage of German singers is about to be held at Bremen, which is to be attended by nine hundred vocalists.

In order to diminish the consumption of bread, the Saxon Government has forbidden new bread to be sold.

The Government of Bohemia has decided that the Jesuits shall not be allowed to reside at Prague.

The Societje Generale of Belgium has just lowered to 4½ per cent. its rate of discount on commercial bills.

The British Government have taken steps to send out Sir J. Richardson with his overland expedition to the North Pole.

Sir Charles Napier, it seems, has been suddenly ordered to hoist his flag at Portsmouth, and proceed to take the command of the Lisbon fleet.

The market town of Great Szalonta, in the district of Bihar, caught fire on the 17th of April, and one-fifth of it was laid in ashes.

The Free Trade Association of Belgium has called a meeting of the economists of all the world, at a general congress to be held at Brussels on the 10th of September next.

The King of Denmark has granted the sum of £15,000 for the purpose of furnishing bread to the poor at a price below the market rate.

Several German engineers have arrived in Egypt, in order to make the necessary surveys for cutting a ship canal through the isthmus of Suez.

A mine of rock salt which has just been discovered in the environs of Lemberg, in Austrian Gallicia, is said to be richer than that of Wieliczka, in the same province, hitherto considered the richest in Europe.

At the end of April, the lakes and rivers near Stockholm, together with the port and roadstead, to the distance of four leagues, were so solidly frozen, that carts heavily laden could pass over.

A Paris paper says that a rumor prevails that Mehemet Ali, in imitation of the emperor of Russia, has offered to exchange two millions sterling worth of corn against French Treasury Bonds.

Some very successful experiments have been made in various parts of England and Wales, testing the comparative advantages of gun-powder and guncotton. The advocates for the latter are increasing daily.

Several corporals and privates of the Guards have deserted, and proceeded to Mexico, where some of them have obtained commissions. It is said that Mexican agents are busily employed in seducing the men to desert.

There has been some very severe weather in the Highlands. Yesterday week the hills were thickly coated with snow. Vegetation is at least three weeks more backward than usual. Many of the potato fields, abandoned in despair when the stems blackened and died, have, on being turned up, yielded a considerable supply of sound potatoes.

THE SWATARA.—*A Series of Misfortunes.*—Some time ago the ship Swatara, was driven on to the coast of the Isle of Man in a gale, and to save the ship the masts were cut away. Having refitted, she sailed for the United States. In a few days, off the south of Ireland, she again lost one of her masts, and, with several of the emigrants on board dead, put into an Irish port. Having again refitted, she recently sailed a second time for her destination. Intelligence has been received that the unfortunate ship has put into Derry, having lost her masts a third time, and with more of the passengers dead.

Europe at large is suffering under the dire calamity of scarcity of food. The laboring classes in several of the continental cities and towns, as well as many residing in the United Kingdom, have lately exhibited symptoms of outrage and plunder. The accounts of the 8th of May, from Harrenberg, Track, Ludwigsburg, and Goppingen, in Wirtemburg, state that great anxiety was felt at those town for fear of outbreaks. Precautionary measures had been taken by the citizens. An attack was made on the shop of a baker in Brussels, whom they forced to make a distribution of bread; and, subsequently, the rioters proceeded to the premises of a corn merchant, which they proposed plundering, but were prevented by the military and police. Private letters state that there have been riots in Kommotau and also in Eger and Leitmeritz, directed against foreign corn dealers. The rioters were pursued out of Eger with showers of stones as far as Waldsasen; and in Leitmeritz a speculator in corn had both of his ears cut off! Several houses and shops were plundered at Posen on the 20th ult., and many carts, laden with corn and flour. Considerable excitement prevails in Nottingham, in England, where some contributions have been levied off several bakers and provision dealers.

In some of the English towns near the Irish coast, fever is mowing down its victims daily. Liverpool, now the greatest port in the world, is unhappily, from its *locale*, the principal recipient of Irish destitution and disease. Astounding as the numbers appear, since the commencement of the present year nearly 200,000 human souls have been thrown into that town, the *debris* of the sister country. The local taxes, which must provide for this enormous amount of wretchedness, have been swelled to an extent that shocks the nerves of that alarmingly sensitive biped,—the oldest inhabitant."

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are very awful. A Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, says, "There have been further tumultuary proceedings and processions of the peasantry in various parts of the country, and the military and police have been in general requisition to keep this spirit of insubordination in check. The reports of the progress of pestilence are quite disheartening, and, notwithstanding all the imports of food, and the immense extent of relief in food and money, great destitution still prevails, and the markets are advancing. All accounts concur in showing that the mortality is still very considerable. According to some calculations, the population has already been diminished to the extent of nearly one million, from death and emigration. But I should suppose that this estimate, for which there can be nothing like certain or accurate data, is greatly exaggerated." The Kerry Examiner says, "the Catholic clergy of this county have been obliged to suspend their usual monthly conferences in consequence of their inability to attend, owing to the heavy duties that devolve on them in their respective parishes in these times of famine and death." The pestilence is nearly as destructive in some parts of Ulster, as in any of the southern or western districts. In the northern county of Fermanagh the mortality is frightful. Then Cork Examiner contains details of the ravages of pestilence in various parts of that extensive county. In the famed district of Schull the extensive relief afforded, has caused some alleviation, and the mortality is decreasing. In the Cork workhouses the deaths, last week were 95,—an increase of 12 over the preceding week.

Father Matthew is likely to be appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.

The Repeal proceedings, except as indicating the protracted existence of the association, are wholly unworthy of notice. The rent for the week ending May 10th was announced at £27 7s. 1d., but the attendance was miserable beyond all precedent. The Liverpool subscription, of about £5, was sent in the early part of the month, whilst the town is burdened with 80,000 Irish paupers.

Scarcity of Food.—The following order has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's household:—Her Majesty having taken into consideration the high price of provisions and especially breadstuffs, has been graciously pleased to command that from the date of this, 2nds only of flour shall be used in her Majesty's household, and that the daily allowance of bread shall be 1 lb. per head to each person dieted in the palace.

Pius IX. has added another claim to the many he already possesses on the gratitude of his subjects. He has instituted a system of national representation, in the shape of a council of delegates from the different provinces, who are to assemble in Rome, for the purpose of discussing with the Government the affairs of the administration, and aiding it in its efforts for the good of the people. This grand measure has been hailed by the good Pope's subjects with the liveliest demonstrations of joy and thankfulness.

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence, for Allegheny county, will meet at the Washington Coffee House, on Wednesday next, (9th inst.,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

June 2. JOHN C. DAVITT, Ch'n.

"Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer:"
37 1-2 CENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN!!

We have concluded to furnish our Weekly paper to Clubs from this until the Election, at 37½ cents per copy, *payment in advance.* The paper will contain all the news of the day, and few advertisements, and will be well stored with original and selected political articles. The cheapness of the paper, should induce our friends to give it the most extensive circulation through this and the adjoining counties. The Federal party here support some four or five papers, which are constantly filled with reckless political untruths. It is our object to expose the wickedness and rottenness of Federalism, and to advocate the re-election of Gov Shunk with all the energies we possess. We trust the Democracy of Allegheny county will subscribe liberally for our Weekly paper, and circulate it freely. The subscription price will barely cover the expense. Our object is not to make money by the enterprise, but to spread before the People Light and Truth, and combat the Errors and Falsehoods of Federal Whiggery.

The Pass—Again.

The Gazette of yesterday morning, contains the following article in relation to "The Pass" which we give entire; in order that our readers may have the full benefit of all the grammatical, rhetorical, and logical profundity by which it is distinguished. The political acumen displayed by the Gazette in this brief article, is only exceeded by its profoundly logical conclusion, and the clearness and grammatical accuracy of some of its sentences:—

The Pass to Santa Anna.—The form of the pass granted to Santa Anna, as copied in some of the papers, is denied to be "an authentic copy" by the Union. Perhaps the editors will furnish us with one more authentic, and we the glad to see the President called upon to do so in the resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the Whig county Convention. The *denial of the* Union, however, *is not very good authority* upon public matters even when they affect the character of the administration. The organ may deny what it will, since the President himself answers most effectually its own denial. In the annual message of December 8, 1846, the following may be found:

"In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that when orders were issued to the commander of our naval force in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

The editors of the Gazette tell us that, as the "form" of the pass published by his Federal contemporaries "is denied to be an authentic copy by the Union," he is glad that the Whig Convention of last week has called upon the President to furnish "one more authentic." We presume he means to convey the idea, in the next sentence, that, (though the Union has exposed the forgery of the pass given *by the Federal editors to Santa Anna*, in the name of the President,) the Union "is not very good authority" upon which to rely for a statement of fact; but from the *profound* character of the sentence, it is difficult to determine the real meaning of the writer. The whole paragraph, indeed, is of too transcendental an order to accommodate itself to our obtuse intellect. We have looked in vain at the published account of the proceedings of the Whig Convention, with a view to find any call upon the President for a "more authentic" copy of the *pass;* and we are, therefore, forced to conclude that there must be a wonderful array of facts, and a weight of argument, in the resolutions of that Convention, and in the article which we have quoted from the Gazette, far beyond the limited powers of our minds to comprehend. We will merely remark, in quitting this part of the subject, that the words in the article above, which appear in *italics*, were so marked by ourselves.

How far the paragraph, extracted from the last annual message of the President, goes to disprove the truth of the statement of the Union, that the whole story about the *pass* was false, we leave to the astute professors of Whiggery; whose mental faculties must enable them to discriminate with much more than microscopic nicety, and to demonstrate far beyond mathematical certainty.—We cannot find, either in the extract or in the Message itself, a single word or line which conveys to our mind a denial of the truth of the statement made by the Union. Will the editor of the Gazette point out the paragraph? He surely cannot mean to pay so equivocal a compliment to the intelligence of his readers, as to insist that the paragraph which he has quoted, in the least possible degree implicates the editor of the Union, (or any other editor of a Democratic paper who has pronounced the *pass* a forgery,) with falsehood or error upon that point. Such a quantity of bad grammar might be swallowed; but this could not surely be forced down their throats.

The Prospect Brightens.

From every county in the State we have the most cheering intelligence. The prospects of the Democratic party were never brighter than they are at present. The election of Governor SHUNK, by a largely increased majority, is as certain as any future event can be.

Our political opponents count largely upon divisions in our ranks in Allegheny county. They industriously circulate the tale that this man and that man will oppose the Governor's election. This is done for political effect. It is like the whistling of a chicken-hearted boy in a grave-yard to keep his courage up! The Federalists will find themselves egregiously mistaken, if they calculate upon the vote of a single Democrat in Allegheny county for the Monopolists' candidate; the man who voted for the infamous Bankrupt law, and and then voted against its repeal. The Democracy of Old Allegheny will do their duty; they will stand as they have heretofore stood: foremost in the battle. Although overpowered, heretofore, by a superior force, yet they have never for a moment faltered, or proved recreant to their principles. Despite the ridiculous assertions of the Federalists, we predict that this county will, this fall, give a larger Democratic vote than she has given at any election heretofore. Mark our words!

The Central Railroad.

If the Central Railroad was finished and in operation, what a depot for provisions Philadelphia would be!. There are almost incredible stores of flour and grain lying at Pittsburgh, and other points in the West, waiting a market, the lines now in use being totally inadequate to transport the half of what is required. The difference in favor of Philadelphia, if the Central Railroad was in operation, would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In connexion with this thought, we may mention that the citizens of Pittsburgh are beginning to interest themselves enthusiastically in favor of the Central Railroad. A committee of the most respectable inhabitants has been appointed to receive subscriptions.

We clip the above from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Friday last. The importance, nay, the absolute necessity of a Railroad to Philadelphia, is daily becoming more manifest. During the month of May there were 73,278 barrels of Flour shipped by Canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Although about twenty-five boats were cleared daily, carrying from 280 to 300 bbls. each, yet the warehouses of our merchants have all along been stocked and almost breaking down with flour, and not half enough boats at the basin to carry it away.—The truth is, the Pennsylvania Canal, with double the number of boats now in use, is entirely inadequate to transact the business between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. From $1,75 to $2,00 per bbl. has been paid during the last two months for transporting a barrel of flour from one city to the other. This is certainly exorbitant, but shippers have paid it willingly, in order to relieve themselves of a portion of the heavy stock on hand.

A Railroad to Philadelphia will be of the utmost importance to Pittsburgh in many respects.

First: It will be of incalculable advantage to every merchant, not only in this city, but in the cities North, West and South of this. This fact is too self-evident to require an argument from us to sustain it.

Second: The owners of Real Estate in this city will be the gainers by the construction of a Railroad. Every foot of land will be increased in value at least 25, and perhaps 50 per cent. The population will extend, and consequently the demand for business houses and private dwellings will be greatly augmented.

Taking this view of the matter, we conceive it to be the interest of every property holder to take stock in the Central Railroad. That the stock will be profitable does not admit of a single doubt.

Pittsburgers have too long been grasping at a shadow—let us now seize the substance. There is no use to vex ourselves in relation to the course pursued by Baltimore. Let us make a Pennsylvania Road, while the present favorable opportunity is presented. If Baltimore wishes to secure *a portion* of the business of Pittsburgh, the door shall not be closed against her. But her own money must bring her here.

☞The Gazette, in copying the following paragraph from the Indiana State Journal, with comments, endorses the inquiry. We think that it can be most easily and satisfactorily answered:

"Do the people hereabouts recollect any thing of the Speeches of Judge WICK, another of the Polk electors? He too, if we are correctly informed, was willing to whip Mexico on contract. We dont hear of his taking it. Why don't he do it."

The principal reason why Judge WICK has not undertaken the job of whipping the Mexicans by contract, we presume is, that he found there was no chance whatever to get it. Col. Benton offered to undertake it in that way, and every Federalist in Congress, together with a portion of the Democrats, opposed the plan. The Judge is so modest a man, that he could not have been prevailed on to try to get a job of the kind after Col. Benton was defeated. He well knew that, though the Feds hate Benton they hate him more.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.—The above is the caption of the Whig ticket, in the papers of that party. What's in a name? Two adhering Masons and Odd Fellows, Geo. Darsie and J. W. Baxter, comingling with Deacon White and other enemies of the lodge. Last year Deacon White kicked Rowley off the track, because he was a Mason. But the Deacon lost east by his honesty and he no longer rules.

Darsie is said to be rich now, and perhaps he is about the only man in Pittsburgh, whose misfortunes by the great fire of April, 1845, has been beneficial to him.

"The One Term Principle."

We are glad to see that our Whig *friends* have abandoned the "one term" humbug. Last year, this "one term" party re nominated Messrs. Roseburg and Madeira, for two of the most lucrative offices in the county, and this year they have re nominated that fast friend of the one term principle, George Darsie, who has been a standing candidate of all parties opposed to Democracy, for the last 15 years; and in order to evince their determination more fully to abandon the humbug, they re-nominated Mr. Thomas Perkins, for County Commissioner.

Sale of Pig Metal.—We have a sale this morning of 100 tons Etna Furnace, Hanging Rock, to be delivered, at $37, 6 mos. It will be recollected our paper in Feb. predicted exactly this price in June for H. R. Metal.

We clip the above from the columns of the Whig organ of this city. The prophesying talent of the Editor of the American, is truly astonishing, and scarcely equalled by any of his coadjutors. We wonder what the Editor of the Whig organ prophesied, about 12 months ago, respecting the price Pig Iron would bring, when the Tariff of 1842 was repealed, Ruin, Ruin, Ruin, eh!!!

New Counterfeits.

Messrs. Holmes & Son notify the public, (though the American of yesterday,) of finely executed counterfeit $5 notes, on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, which have just made their appearance in this city. Vignette, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, letter B. various dates. W. G. W. Gano Cashier, G. Carlisle President.

WILLIAM A. Hill & Co. give notice of a $100 Counterfeit note on the State bank of Ohio, so well executed as to deceive the most experienced judges. The note was on the Dayton branch. Signed *Peirce*, Chashier and *Swan* President. The Brokers of Cincinnati, as we learn from the *Commercial*, have also been deceived by this counterfeit. The Ohio Statesman says that the State Bank has issued no notes of this denomination. It also notices $100 notes on the Franklin Branch of the State Bank at Cincinnati, which are poorly executed.

MORE SPECIE.—The Hibernia brought out specie to the amount of £189,100, or about $900,000.

THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

At the annual meeting of the Corporators for the Allegheny Cemetery held on Saturday the 5th inst., the following board of managers was elected for the coming year, viz:

President—Thos. M. Howe.

Managers—Jno. H. Shoenberger, Jesse Carothers, Wilson McCandless, Jno. Bissell, N. Holmes, Jas. R. Speer.—*American of yesterday.*

Fire! Fire!

There was a Fire last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the hill above the Reservoir, and near the Fountain Inn. We did not learn the extent of the conflagration; but saw that there was a very considerable blaze. The Engine and Hose Companies were prompt in their attendance, as usual; and doubtless, rendered efficient service. This neighborhood is in a bad condition, on the occurrence of fires, owing to the scarcity of water.

An Assault.

A disturbance of a rather serious character took place in Virgin Alley, about 6 o'clock last evening. The circumstances, as we learned them, were, that a very quiet and unoffensive man named MICHAEL CANNON, who keeps a Fruit Stand in the Market, having called upon some negroes who live in Virgin Alley to collect a small claim that was due to him, on entering their house, was knocked down and very severely injured by a blow upon the side of his head. We understand that his skull was badly fractured. He was taken to the office of Dr. WATT, near the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, who dressed his wounds; and it is hoped he may recover. We did not hear what disposition had been made of the negroes.

☞Governor SHUNK yesterday visited the U. S. Arsenal, near this city, and spent a couple of hours in the various work-shops. A grand salute was fired on the occasion. We understand that he is the first Governor of Pennsylvania who ever visited that Arsenal.

☞A communication from our friend R. H. Kerr, Esq., enclosing the correspondence between Bishop Potter and the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, has been crowded out of this day's paper. The above shall appear to-morrow.

Prosperity of the Country Under the Tariff of 1846.

The following statement, showing the commerce of the port of New York for the month of May, compared with that of the corresponding month last year, is derived from the Custom house books.

Imports.	In May, 1847.	In May, 1846
Free goods	$738,753	$1,300,751
Dutiable	5,868,961	4,160,300
Specie	1,326,697	27,286
	$7,933,711	$5,488,337
Increase, $2,445,374.		
Exports.	In May, 1847.	In May, 1846.
Domestic mdse	$2,073,393	$2,026,095
Foreign articles dutiable,	230,760	208,562
" " not "	97,711	85,850
Specie	158,090	291,041
	$1,159,954	$3,114,549
Increase, $1,045,319		
Duties Received.		
May, 1847 $1,182,708.69	May, '46	$1,577,227.45
4 mos prev. 6,692,819.23		6,746,078 52
	$8,175,527 92	$8,023,305.97
Increase, $152,221 96.		

The imports and exports for five months, commencing with the 1st of January last, are as follows:

Imports.	1847.	1846.
January	$6,068,099	$5,241,515
February	7,409,637	4,749,091
March	8,177,141	9,812,494
April	13,723,526	6,440,815
May	7,933,711	5,488,337
	$43,313,014	$31,732,252
Increase, $11,580,762.		
Exports.	1847.	1846.
January	$3,192,406	$3,122,606
February	3,468,009	1,972,545
March	4,146,896	1,900,595
April	3,933,674	2,828,789
May	4,159,864	3,114,549
	$18,900,849	$11,948,078
Increase, $6,952,771.		

The imports were made up of dutiable goods, free goods, and specie, in the following proportions:

Dutiable.	1847.	1846.
January	$5,496,682	$4,812,884
February	5,889,387	4,177,095
March	6,000,746	8,657,762
April	8,339,429	4,105,393
May	5,868,261	4,160,300
	$31,657,505	$25,943,322
Free.		**Specie.**
1847. 1846.	1847.	1846.
Jan.... $478,443 $376,005	$90,874	$31,726
Feb.... 285,128 474,360	1,235,122	96,779
March. 786,937 1,092,476	1,320,458	62,225
April.. 1,987,033 2,228,878	3,397,064	106,544
May... 738,753 1,300,251	1,326,697	27,286
$4,276,294	$5,473,370	$7,379,215	$314,560

Aggregate for the Five Months.	1847.	1846.
Dutiable	$31,657,505	$25,944,322
Free	4,276,294	5,473,370
Specie	7,379,215	314,560
Total	$43,312,014	$31,732,252
Duties received	8,175,527.92	8,023,302.97

Increase of dutiable goods in 1847, $5,713,183
Decrease of free goods, 1,196,076
Increase of specie, 7,064,655
Increase of duties received, 152,221.95

Besides which, remarks the Journal of Commerce, there is a considerable amount of duties yet to be received from goods warehoused. So it appears that they who predicted a decrease of revenue under the new Tariff, must be set down as false prophets.

The increase of exports is $6,052.771; and the value, $18,900,849. This, for a period of five months, is altogether unprecedented. New York is not ruined yet.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As doubts have existed in the minds of our fellow citizens with regard to the route the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend to pursue, we addressed the president on the subject by telegraph, and beg the favor of your inserting in to-morrow's paper the following copy of his reply. Respectfully,

THOS. BAKEWELL.

Monday afternoon. per W. M'CANDLESS.

"The Engineers have been instructed to locate the Road for contract from Pittsburgh 15 miles east. The work will be let in July."

MR. HARPER—*Sir:* Please to publish the following nominations for the consideration of the approaching Democratic County Convention, and oblige the First Ward, Allegheny city.

For Senator.
Samuel Jones, Allegheny city.

For Assembly.
Wm. Wilkins, Wilkins township.
Jos. Cooper, Moon township.
J. F. Richards, Elizabeth township.
J. A. Gibson, Pine township.

For County Treasurer.
Thomas Farley, Allegheny city.

For County Commissioner.
Alex'r. Carnahan, Lower St. Clair tp.

For Auditor.
Peter Shouse, Flaugherty.

Died,

On Monday morning, 7th instant, at 9 o'clock, ANDREW ENWIN, in the 57th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, in the Diamond, this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Extraordinary Dinner Scene in Dublin—American Sympathy in Ireland.

On the evening of the 4th ultimo, a numerous company entertained Captain Clarke and the crew of the American ship Victor, at dinner, in the pillar room of the Rotunda. The room was decorated with flags and other ornaments, amongst which the "star spangled banner" of America was conspicuous. The chair was occupied by Mr. Richard O'Gordon; at his right sat Captain Clarke.

The Chairman proposed the health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."—(Cheers.)

Mr. O'Donohue, as secretary, read a letter of apology for non-attendance from the Mayor.

The Chairman next gave "The President and People of America." (Cheers.)

Mr. Reddy, supercargo of the Victor, returned thanks, and proposed "the health of Captain 'Victor' Clarke, his gallant officers and crew." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Captain Clarke returned thanks, and concluded by giving the health of the chairman.

The Chairman returned thanks.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., in responding to the toast—"Peace and prosperity to our Native Land," said, I feel, and I feel it deeply, we have had too much talk in Ireland. We have had public meetings and public speeches enough. The voice of our sorrow has crossed the Atlantic. We have threatened, we have promised—and, Heaven knows, and I confess I feel almost ashamed in speaking before that man—I feel myself ashamed of my position as an Irishman—I feel that I belong to a race the most abject, the most degraded, the most servile of any that has ever blotted the face of the earth.

We are in the habit, in this land, of praising one another, of saying that the Irish people are the finest, the bravest, and the boldest in the world. [A voice: We are no such thing;] yes, we are by no means a thing, [cheering and interruption.] I shall tell you what we are. We have borne more suffering, we have tamely borne more degradation—we have broken more vows [no, no,] than any other nation that I ever read of, [cheers.] And now, gentlemen, when you drink with enthusiasm the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," let me tell you this, that in my heart and soul I believe that the cause of the absence of that prosperity is not so much the misgovernment of any other country, as a want of self-reliance and honest exertion among ourselves. If you are fit to be freemen, if you are honest men, when you hear the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland" remember that that prosperity depends upon yourselves (cheers)—remember it is yours to seek it—it is yours to win it—(continued cheering.) And if you want to know how it is to be won, ask Captain Clarke of America—(loud cheering.) If you want to know how Irish prosperity is to be obtained read the history of American independence—(cheering, hissing, and slight confusion) Gentlemen I am exceedingly sorry if a single word that I have said, has in the least degree, hurt the feelings of any individual present—(hear, hear) You will find that the means by which American prosperity has been gained, were truth, honesty, and self-reliance—(applause)—By those means, and by those means alone, the prosperity of every nation is to be won—(hear, hear.)

Mr. P. O'Donihue read an "Address to the captain, officers, and crew of the American ship Victor."

Captain Clarke read his reply, of which the following is an extract:—You will permit me to say, in acknowledging your eloquent address, that we have come here messengers of benevolence, bearing to the distressed Irish the sympathy and aid of our fellow citizens of the American Republic—our mission has no reference to political considerations. The Americans heard you were in need and in coming in your aid they were governed by the highest impulses which actuate men; and I may say without offence to any form of Government, that to help the suffering and raise up the lowly is the peculiar duty of those who are blessed with free institutions.

I do not comprehend those restrictions to which you allude, nor would it become me, if I did, to advert to them here. But without any reference to the present circumstances, I may express a hope that you are mistaken, and that there is no government which, when the lives of the people are at stake, would be influenced by the considerations to which you refer. Though little versed in statesmanship, one thing I can thoroughly understand—namely, that the principle of economy which compromises public safety must be fallacious and unsound. You will pardon me, my friends, if I refrain from farther allusions to these topics. My business is with you, nor have I ought to say of the government under which you live.

The Chairman next proposed, "The American Ladies."

Mr. T. F. Meagher returned thanks. He said:—The citizens of Dublin—I must say the Democrats of Dublin—[Loud cheers]—have met to pay a compliment to a plain citizen of America, which they would not pay—"no, not for all the gold in Venice"—to the Prime Minister of England.—[Loud and long continued cheers.] America, finding that this island, after an irksome affiliation for centuries with the most opulent kingdom on the earth, has been plunged into the deepest excesses of destitution and disease—[Hear, hear]—and believing that these fine ships, which a few years since were the "avenging angels of freedom, and guarded its domain with a sword of fire—[Loud cheers]—believing that these ships might be entrusted with a kindlier mission, and be the messenger of life, as they had been the agents of death—[Continued cheers]—guided not by the principles of political economy, but—[Loud cries of "Hear, hear!" and "Chair, chair!"]

One of the Stewards:—I most respectfully submit under the correction of the chair——

Loud cries of "Mr. Meagher!"

Mr. Rooney (a stewart) then approached the chair, and endeavored to obtain a hearing, but the cries for Mr. Meagher being continued, he broke his wand and retired.

Mr. Meagher then resumed amid loud cheers:—Guided, not by the principles of political economy, but impelled by the liveliest passions of humanity, this young nation has come to our rescue, and thus we behold the eagle, which, by the banks of the Deleware, scared away the spoiler from its offspring. (Loud cheers.) The toast to which you have invited me to speak, dictates a nobler lesson to this country.

The ladies of America refuse to wear English manufactures. (Hear, and loud cheers.) The ladies, imitate their virtue, and be their rivals in heroic citizenship. (Loud cheers.) If this example be imitated here, I think the day will come when the Irish flag will be hailed in the port of Boston. But if, in the vicissitudes to which all nations are exposed, danger shall fall on the Great Republic, and if the choice be made to us to desert or befriend the land of Washington & Franklin, I, for one, will prefer to be grateful to the Samaritan rather than love the Levite. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.)

Legislature of New Hampshire.

The Legislature of the Granite State was organized on last Wednesday, as we learn from the Concord Patriot, and although the allies made a desperate attempt to defeat the election of a democratic speaker in the House, we are rejoiced to learn that they failed most signally.

In the Senate, Hon. HENRY HIBBARD was chosen President, having seven votes, to one against him. John H. George was elected clerk, and Francis B. Chase, assistant clerk, by the same vote.

In the House, on the first ballot for Speaker, there was no choice, on account of the jr. being left off the name of the democratic candidate by mistake. The second ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. MOSES NORRIS, Jr., by a majority of *thirteen* over all, namely—

Whole number of votes	283
Necessary to a choice	142
John Preston, abo	1
James Wilson, whig	1
Ass Fowler, whig	133
Moses Norris, Jr., dem	148

Lewis Smith, dem., was elected clerk, by 146 ballots, to 130 for Thomas J. Harris, whig, and three scattering. Charles B. Fletcher, of Nashua, was appointed assistant clerk. Thus the democracy of New Hampshire are again completely in the ascendant.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE.
J. Carothers, Wm. A. Hill, N. B. Craig.

Movements of the Steam Ships.

Steamers.	*Captains.*	*Leave Liverpool.*	*Leave Amer.*
Hibernia,	Ryrie;	May 19	June 16
Cambria,	Judkin;	June 4	July 1

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

6 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL—FALLING.

ARRIVED.

Rhode Island, Dawson, Zanesville.
Mingo Chief, Moore, Zanesville.
Harlem, Hunter, Wheeling.
Zanesville Packet, Galigher, Zanesville.
Palo Alto, M'Donald, Beaver.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Monongahela, Stone, Cin.
Hibernia, Smith, Wheeling.
Zanesville Packet, Galigher, Zanesville.
Brooklyn, Boies, St. Louis.
Palo Alto, M'Donald, Beaver.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

Daily Review of the Markets.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY MORNING, June 8, 1847.

FLOUR—The market continued in an unsettled state yesterday, and prices show a decline since Saturday. This is owing to two causes: 1st, a decline in the Eastern market this morning, and 2d, the high rate of freight. An extensive operator in flour politely furnished us with a despatch dated Philadelphia, June 7, 3 o'clock, P. M., which says: "Small sales of Flour at $8,75—8,50 offered. Corn selling at $1,50 ℔ bu." This is a decline of 50@62½c. ℔ bbl. since Saturday, consequently there has been a corresponding decline here. The sales yesterday were very limited at $5,87½@6,00 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—Sales 200 bu. at $1,08 ℔ bu., which is a slight advance.

WOOL—Small lots new clip continue to arrive, and sales at former quotations. Good common tub washed will bring 23c. ℔ lb.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales 100 bushels at $1,50 ℔ bu.

GLASS—Sales 8x10 country brands at $2,50, and 10x12 at $2,75 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Sales from stores at 27@30c. ℔ lb.

LARD—Sales 25 kegs No. 1 at 8½c., and 20 bbls. grease Lard at 7½c. ℔ lb.

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY FOR

THE DAILY MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

June 7, 9 o'clock, P. M.

The market is very much depressed to-day in various articles, and a reaction after the strong excitement subsequent to the steamer is beginning to take place. Breadstuffs are particularly affected.

FLOUR—The market opened dull this morning at $9 for Western and Pa. brands, but became unsettled towards noon, holders making concessions to bring buyers forward. This afternoon $8,75 was named, but there are no buyers at that, and finally $8,50 was offered for lots, but there are no sellers. The market closes dull.

WHEAT has declined with Flour. Sales Red of prime quality at 210c.

CORN is cheaper. There are plenty of sellers of prime Yellow at 120c., but no buyers.

PROVISIONS—The market is decidedly dull. No export demand exists, and there have been no sales except of small lots as wanted for consumption. I quote new Mess Pork at $17; Prime at $14,50. Sales Bacon small at 7¾, 9¾ and 10c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams of Western cure.—Small sales No. 1 keg Lard at 10¾c.

WHISKEY—The market is unsettled, and a price difficult to quote.

The Cotton market is also confused, and no regular prices current

NEW YORK MARKET.

June 7, 2 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—In New York prices of Flour are on the decline—sales Genessee at $9 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Prime White sells at 116@118c., and Yellow at 119@122c.

OATS are worth 58@60c.

WHISKEY—Sales at 41@43c. ℔ gall.

CORNMEAL sells at $5,68¾ ℔ bbl.

No change in Cotton since the decline.

PROVISIONS the same.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 7, 2 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Howard street selling at $9,25; City Mills held at $9,75 nominally.

CORNMEAL—$5,62½ ℔ bbl.

CANAL TOLLS.

We have obtained from official sources the following statement of the amount of tolls received on all the canals of the State, for the third week in the month of May in the years 1843, '4, '5, '6, and '7, and the aggregate received during each of those years to and including the 22d day of May:

Canal open.	3d week in May.	Aggregate.
1843, May 1	$82,922 73	$242,113 51
1844, April 15	90,351 98	501,086 57
1845, April 15	89,276 31	515,843 00
1846, April 16	105,070 42	482,743 69
1847, May 1	173,689 71	540,214 60

It will be seen that the receipts this year, so far, are greater, by the sum of $57,470 91, than the receipts to the corresponding period last year, when the canal had been open 15 days longer;—and greater, by the sum of $24,371 60 than they were to the corresponding period in 1845—to which time the receipts had been greater than during any preceding year, and exceeded those of last year.

In 1843 the canal opened the same day it did the present season, and the excess of tolls this year over 1843 is $298,101 09, being 55,987 68 more than the whole receipts to and including 22d May in that year.

On the receipts for the 3d week of May, this year, $173,689 71, the sum of $68,951 26, or more than one-third was paid at Buffalo. The entire receipts at Buffalo last year were $763,683,02, and there is every prospect this year that they will not fall far short of one million of dollars.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the receipts for a period of six months from all the public works of Pennsylvania, railways as well as canals, amounted to the sum of $413,311,96 being less by the sum of $126,002 64, than the receipts of tolls collected on the canals of New York during a period of only *twenty-two days!*—What other State or country can show a parallel?

[*Albany Argus.*

FISH: 50 bbls. large No. 3 Mackerel of 1846;
20 " No. 1 Herring;
10 " No. 1 Shad;
In store and for sale by
je8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGARS;
10 casks Lovering's double refined Loaf Sugar;
10 barrels " " pulverized, " do;
15 boxes white Havanna Sugar;
Just rec'd and for sale by
je8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

The Work goes Bravely On!

We have received the first number of the Warren County Standard, published at Warren, Pa., by S. J. Goodrich, Esq. It takes the place of the Advocate. Mr. Goodrich makes an able and interesting paper, and we think the Democracy of Warren county will extend to him the most liberal support. From the number before us, we copy the following excellent article:

GOVERNOR SHUNK.

It is truly gratifying to see the perfect union and harmony which se