The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 6 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Duck streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Public Documents.

We are indebted to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of the U. S. Senate; and the Hons. JOB MANN, THOS. J. HENLEY and MOSES HAMPTON, of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

T. WATSON, Esq., at Harrisburg, is entitled to our thanks for a valuable State Report.

Paper Money.

It is refreshing in times like these, (when the sterling Democracy of our country are striving to bring about a *golden age*,) to meet with records of the past, calculated to confirm them in their faith; and such testimony as that which we now give, is like a solemn voice from the grave, telling all to beware. The following extract may be found in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, second series, volume 4th, page 99. It is from the Diary of a gentleman who died in 1756; who was a member of the General Court of the Colony for many years; and filled other offices. The late Judge PARSONS, after reading this Diary, is said to have remarked respecting the writer, that "he was always correct, in religious, moral, and political opinions—in every thing."

"Some time about the year 1703, upon the occasion of the Indian War, came forth "Province Bills," which we call paper money, which at first were of good credit, and have then, and since, done considerable service in the expeditions, paying off the soldiers, and other public charges; in building a college, castle, forts, &c. But they have also done considerable damage, in that, by reason thereof, all the stirring silver coin has been sert out of the country; and by its being undervalued, many quarrels and law suits have been occasioned. Men that have salaries, and set fees, have been very much wronged; and it has raised the price of almost every thing double; and what will be the event of it God only knows."

Democrats, when they tell the people of the worthlessness of the trash circulating in the name of money, instead of the money of the Constitution, are told that it is just as good as anything else—be cause men can get whatever they want with it; and that it is so much more *convenient* than silver or gold, as the coin which was true in 1703, is true now. From a resort to *paper* money then, all the "stirring silver coins" were driven out of the country; and yet, when, a few years since, the advocates of a hard money system told the People that every *promise to pay* dollar drove from circulation each the value of *one dollar*, they were accounted as demagogues or fools. That which has not, in itself, the property of value, cannot be made so by a mere resolution to call it so. Gold and silver are peculiarly adapted, from every consideration, for being used as the circulating medium of a country, and of the world; and no other substance can be made to possess an equal fitness for this purpose. Therefore, merely *because* men may choose to say that any thing else will just as well suit the purpose of a circulating medium for the world, for a country, or for any particular section of a country, it does not follow that the best interests of those concerned are thereby promoted; and no consideration of mere temporary convenience, is sufficient to justify a violation of the permanent interests of a country or a community.

There is another point established by the experience of this writer of a past age. The adoption of *paper* as a circulating medium "raised the price of almost every thing double." This operated, then, on all men who had "salaries and set fees." And what is the experience of every man, under the expansions and contractions inseparable from the paper system? The wages of the man who has to depend upon his daily exertions for a living, are among the last things to take a rise, in a time of expansion, and the first to sustain a fall, when the day for contraction comes. This acts most enormously upon all operatives—because the prices of those articles which they are necessarily compelled to buy, are the first to feel the effect of expansion, and the last to fall, under a contraction.

Then, "many quarrels and law suits" were occasioned. This, too, is incidental to a paper money system; and should therefore be well considered by all who profess to regard the morality of their fellow men. It begets a disposition for gambling, (or, an undue desire for speculation, and getting rich by the shortest way, which is the same in effect,) and thus tempts men to the commission of acts, which would necessarily be very seldom attempted, under a different system.

These thoughts were suggested to our minds, from the perusal of this brief extract; and, from this testimony from the experience of the past, we derive additional confidence in the doctrines so often asserted by our political friends, in relation to the paper Banking system; and we look with greater confidence to the time, not far distant, when it will be a thing unknown, except upon the pages of history.

The Taylor State Convention.

We have been requested to publish the Electoral Ticket adopted by the recent Taylor State Convention at Harrisburgh. We shall do so as a matter of history. It is as follows:

SENATORIAL.

John C. Bucher, of Harrisburgh.
Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1. Thomas D. Grover,	11. Luther Kidder,
2. Dr. J. K. Mitchell,	12. Edward Hersick,
3. James Peters,	13. Thomas W. Lloyd,
4. J. Sydney Jones,	15. Samuel Bonham,
5. Henry Dull,	16. Thomas C. Miller,
6. Scott N. Brown,	17. Thomas Burnside,
7. David M'Conkey,	19. James Kelley,
8. John Long,	20. Thomas J. Power,
9. Henry W. Smith,	21. W. G. Leslie,
10. Thomas Craig,	24. Samuel S. Harrison.

From all accounts, the Convention must have been a most miserable failure—a perfect abortion. James Madison Porter, Secretary of War under John Tyler, presided. The *Democratic Union* says of the Convention, that "it was a very sickly affair. As there was no chance to get Delegations from the various counties of the Commonwealth, it was determined to call over Congressional districts, in the hope that somebody might be found to attend from each district; but after calling over the twenty-four districts, delegates could only be found from *eight* of them; leaving *sixteen* entirely unrepresented. On a vote being taken, it was found that there were *thirty-two* delegates in attendance, two-thirds of whom were also delegates to a Native American Convention, which met alternately with this Convention, in some back room of Merckley's Hotel, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

☞ ADAM HAYS, Esq., of Waynesburgh, Greene County, died very suddenly, on the 26th ult He was about 65 or 70 years of age, and during his life time had filled a number of offices of trust.

The Kentucky "Whig" Convention.

Some days since, we, and all the other city papers who received dispatches by the Telegraph, informed our readers that the Federal Convention, that lately met at Frankfort, had disarmed Mr. CLAY, and recommended, to the General Convention of their party, Gen. TAYLOR, as their first choice. This statement, as it came to us, was based upon a declaration, said to have been made in the Convention, that Mr. Clay had said he would not be scandidate for the Presidency. We thought, at the time, that this was a strange circumstance; but had no idea that any of Mr. Clay's political friends could act so basely towards him, as to palm upon the country, a statement altogether untrue in relation to him. Such, however, would seem to be the fact. Statements, of a character to lead to the belief that the news received by Telegraph was true—in the shape of letters from Frankfort, and other articles—have appeared in the Louisville Journal, the leading organ of the Federal party in Kentucky. These statements have met the observation of some of the members of the Convention, and they proceed, in a summary manner, to pronounce the whole story false. The first letter is from one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and is as follows:—

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning you publish a letter from Frankfort over the signature of A., in which there is the following statement:

"It was generally understood *in the whig State convention*, from declarations by the friends of Mr. Clay, that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency—that he will in a short time formally announce this determination; and the convention, *therefore*, very properly, from motives of delicacy to him, forebore to nominate Gen. Taylor."

I was one of the secretaries of the whig convention—I was present during the whole time it was in session, and heard all of the speeches made in it, and if your correspondent meant to state that any one of the friends of Mr. Clay stated in and to the convention "that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency—that he will in a short time formally announce this determination;" and that in consequence of this statement made to the convention, from motives of delicacy to Mr. Clay, General Taylor was not nominated, then I pronounce the statement utterly and without qualification false; and I can prove it to be false by five hundred men. Nay, so far from its being true, exactly the reverse is the fact.

In reply to a question by Mr Page, Gen. Coombs stated substantially, if not in so many words, that "no man was authorized to say whether Mr. Clay's name would or would not be presented to the national convention; that Mr. Clay reserved to him self, and to himself alone, the right to determine upon that subject at the proper time." And I will further say, that if the friends of Taylor's nomination had offered a resolution in the whig convention, nominating him, it would have been rejected by a overwhelming majority; that the wire-workers knew this, and that in my opinion it was for this and for no other reason such a resolution was not offered.

February 25. G. J. JOHNSTON.

This is sufficiently explicit in relation to the assertion that Mr. Clay would not be a candidate; and another statement, made by "five gentlemen of the highest respectability," (according to the Journal,) is, that—

"The immense meeting held in the capitol, on Monday night, was one of the largest congregations of the delegates at any time assembled together; that it was the only meeting in which the names of Mr. Clay and Gen Taylor were mentioned in connection; and that never at any time in that very enthusiastic meeting, was the cheering so tremendous, so prolonged and so deafening, as when Mr. Andrews declared, that if resolutions nominating Gen. Taylor were offered in whig state convention, he would "move to *strike out* the name of *Taylor*, and insert the name of *Clay*." The cheering here was absolutely overwhelming, and continued for many minutes, the whole meeting nearly rising to their feet and joining in the applause. And when the Taylor men requested the immense crowd to leave and let them state their business, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Henry Clay, and at last four-fifths of the meeting left the Capitol. It was never doubted by Mr. Clay's friends that if the vote between Clay and Taylor had been taken in that overwhelming meeting, it would have resulted in the preference of Clay by an immense majority. In justice to Mr. Clay and his friends throughout the country, we feel it our duty to make public these statements. They will be sustained by the united voice almost of the great crowd which assembled in Frankfort at our whig State convention."

From these statements, we can only infer, that, after the State Convention had adjourned, a portion of its members may have resolved themselves into a body claiming to represent the "Whig" party of Kentucky, and sent forth to the country such statements as were furnished to us and some of the other papers here; and which have gone forth to the country as the voice of the Federal party in Kentucky.

We are certainly glad to find, that Kentucky has not given up her idol: for, however widely we may differ from Mr. Clay upon political matters, he is a man, whose lofty mind, and chivalrous course in life, would endear him to any party, to which he might become attached; unless composed exclusively of the most cold, calculating and soulless beings. We are the more pleased to see these statements, because they show to us, that the "Whigs" of Kentucky *at least* are not willing to cast off HENRY CLAY (who has been with their party in all its trials, and has cheerfully endured with them all its mischances and disgrace) at a time when most of their political compeers seem to be willing to bow at any shrine, provided its divinity is deemed able to clothe them with political power.

Steam Boat Accidents.

The Board of Trade have under consideration the subject of obtaining further legislation from the General Government, to prevent accidents from Steam Boats, on the western and south western waters. The matter has been discussed at two meetings; and it is now given over to a Committee to devise and report a practicable plan to affect the contemplated object. The following named gentlemen comprise the Committee; and from their high standing and practical knowledge, good results may be anticipated from their labors:—Thomas Bakewell, James Thomson, John Smart, Dan H. Stone, Thomas Jones, Thomas K. Leech, Wm. J. Totten and James May.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by the Commercial Journal of this day, that the Editor is disposed to encourage the obscene and licentious exhibition of a company of abandoned wretches who call themselves the Model Artists. I am astonished to find a gentleman whose moral character stands so fair in this community as the Editor of that paper, say: "We shall see for ourselves before hazarding an opinion." It is well known that Model Artists exhibitions have been denounced by nearly every Christian minister in the east—it is well known that the Legislatures of some states have deemed it proper that new laws should be enacted, to prohibit these infamous exhibitions—it is also well known that they have been the subject of presentment by grand juries—and it is likewise known that the Mayors of several cities have utterly refused to grant license to these depraved beings to exhibit their nakedness; and notwithstanding all this, my friend of the Journal, for whose morality I have always entertained a high regard, wishes to "see for himself," before he condemns! Really this is a strange species of morality!

Suppose our streets were infested with bawdy houses, those "hells" of the large cities of the east, to corrupt the young, and spread disgrace, infamy, disease and death, in the community, would it be proper for a newspaper editor to give the public the benefit of *his* own experience in relation to such dens of vice, before expressing an opinion publicly against them? For my part I can see no difference, in point of morals, between those houses and the exhibitions alluded to. Both are degrading and demoralizing in the extreme. SENEX.

Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1848.

☞ The Washington Union of Thursday last, says: "A resolution was moved in the House of Representatives yesterday, to recognise the Wilmot Proviso substantially for all newly acquired territories. It was laid on the table by a majority of thirteen."

Death from Chloroform.

We some days ago published an account of the death of Mrs. SIMMONS, at Cincinnati, from the effects of Chloroform. Some of the leading physicians of Cincinnati have published the following statement in relation to the case:

The undersigned made a very careful and minute examination of the body of Mrs. MARTHA G. SIMMONS, wife of Mr. LEWIS C. SIMMONS, and report the following facts:

1st. Mrs. Simmons, as shown by the condition of the various organs of the body, was in good health when the Chloroform was administered. It is true she had labored under slight catarrh a few days previous to her death; but we are of opinion that the very slight diseased action which existed, was in no way instrumental in causing the fatal result.

2d. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that death was caused by the action of Chloroform.

3d. Death resulted from a rapid and complete exhaustion of the nervous system.

There are various points connected with this case, of a deeply interesting character; but the subject is too abstruse for popular discussion; and as a full report of the condition of the body, and other facts connected with the case, together with observations on the poisonous action of Chloroform will speedily be published in the *Western Lancet*, it is deemed unnecessary to say more in this communication.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D.
R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.
A. H. BAKER, M. D.
WM. MULFORD, M. D.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1848.

In connection with the above, we think it but proper that we should lay before our readers the following card, which we find in the Washington Union, of the 29th ult.

Chloroform.

To the Medical Profession.

The undersigned, as chairman of the committee* appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Medical Association held in Philadelphia in May, 1847, to make a report to the next meeting to be held in Baltimore in May, 1848, "on all the important improvements in obstetric medicine effected in America during the last year," beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of the profession, throughout the country, to the effects of chloroform in alleviating the sufferings of child-birth, and to request that those gentlemen who have tried, or may hereafter prefer to try the remedy, would transmit to the subscriber, at Washington, a brief but precise report of its effects in their hands, that the facts, thus collected, may be presented by the committee to the association at their next annual meeting.

Chloroform has now been employed in obstetric medicine, in a great number of cases, by some of the most distinguished practitioners in Edinburgh, London, Boston, and various other places; and if the concurrent testimony of these gentlemen can be depended on, this agent, when cautiously and judiciously administered, is effectual in controlling the pains of this generally agonizing process of nature, and at the same time perfectly safe. That the correctness of these views may be confirmed by a still wider and more extensive experience, and the results be placed before the profession in an authoritative and accessible form, is the object of the committee in asking these communications.

All communications addressed to the undersigned, and received before the 23d of April, will be carefully preserved, and duly noticed in the report.

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., Chairman
WASHINGTON CITY, February 29, 1848.

P. S. Editors of newspapers generally are requested to give this an insertion.

*The other members of the committee are Prof. Channing, of Boston; Prof. Gilman, of New York; Prof. Roberts, of Baltimore; Prof. Riley, of Georgetown, D. C.; Dr. Hazell, of Richmond, Va.; Prof. Annan, of Lexington, Ky.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive, in the organ of the National Reformers, "Young America," the published proceedings of the great meeting held in New York, last week, to organize a Land League, and enable the industrious but poor citizens, by concert of action, to resist the increasing exactions of the House LORDS in that city. As the like evils exist in a full development here, your insertion of the subjoined sketch, condensed from the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, by a meeting held without distinction of party, will be matter of instruction, for your progressive and democratic readers, and greatly oblige one who, under the landlord-made laws of this State, has been a severe SUFFERER.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The great meeting of the Tenants of N. Y., held to adopt "the best mode of checking the steady annual increase of rents," was addressed by Commerford, O'Connor, Duffin, Lillibridge, and Townshend, in support of the resolutions, which were in substance as follows: To compel Landlords "not to receive as rent more than 7 per cent. upon the assessed value of their premises," and deter the attempt of "a tenant who pays the legal rent, for the purpose of renting the premises to another." "The city corporation to tax all unimproved lots at thrice the amount of the assessed valuation." The corporation to sell or rent the public lots, in single lots, to those only who are not possessed of any lot or lots, and to be built upon, within one year, from the commencement of the lease. "The rent to be at the rate of seven per cent. upon the present value; and rent to cease when the price of the lot shall be paid in rent." Then the lot to be the property of the lessee. To prohibit the erection of buildings covering more than a limited portion of the lots, under a penalty of $500, and the removal of the buildings. Not to rent cellars unless with sleeping apartments above ground, for dwellings, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Opposed to chartering companies "for building tenements for the poor;" it is concentrating "of capital to oppress that class still more." Aldermen to be salaried officers, to hinder the undue influence of capitalists. "Auctioneers to pay to the State a per centage for articles bid in on behalf of the owner." To deter the *Peter Funks* from making mock sales of lands and houses. "A TENANT LEAGUE for the purpose of protecting the tenants from illegal evictions of landlords or their agents, by suits at law, or otherwise." After the adoption of the above, Mr. Barr said, the speakers and the audience had all conceded, "there is a disease in this country." He looked upon what was adopted as being only a palliative for the disease; the remedy or cure consists in the "*freedom of the soil.*" He then offered resolutions which were adopted unanimously, with marked enthusiasm, on the "*Freedom of the Public Lands*," to cause emigration from the cities, and by lessening the number of tenants, diminish rents, and raise the price of labor; by a decrease of workmen. On the subject of *Homestead Exemption*, he said, would preserve to the family the means of life—the land—by securing it from mortgage and forced sale; and, most important of all, "*Land Limitation in the States* would break up all land monopolies at the death of the present holders; reduce the price of land, and increase the number of freeholders, till, at the end of one generation, all would be freeholders, as in a true republic they should be."

The meeting adjourned with cheers, after having increased the Committee, with instructions to apply forthwith to the Legislature, to enact the necessary laws for carrying out the proposed reforms.

For the Morning Post.

"OUR CITY FATHERS."

MR. HARPER:—The press, so aptly denominated "the palladium of the peoples rights," has no doubt from want of information, been silent on the subject of the gross injustice inflicted on the property holders on the north side of 2nd street, in the 8th ward.

Corporations, says the old adage, have no souls, a fact which has been unfeelingly illustrated in the establishment of a grade in Kensington for Second street, by the City Councils, which renders the houses and lots on one side of said street valueless—the cut in some places extending twenty feet below the foundations of the dwellings, and subjecting them, on the opening of spring, together with their inmates, to destruction.

These houses and lots are owned principally by Widows and Orphans, having been left to them as the legacies of industrious husbands and fathers.

The accumulations of years of toil are now to be swept away without the offer of indemnity, and the consolation that brightened up the last moments of the departed, that they had secured humble shelters for their wives and little ones, is to be negatived by a system of municipal injustice, which would not be tolerated between man and man.

Our City Fathers are requested to examine into this matter. It is a crying shame and reproach.—Look to it, before you bring ruin on the weak and helpless. DU QUESNE.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—The wife of a respectable carpenter in Jersey city, was, on Thursday last, delivered of a fine healthy boy, who, although perfect and beautiful in form and feature, presented the most extraordinary spectacle of a head, which, in lieu of hair, was covered with feathers, resembling those of a canary bird. The mother and child are both doing well.

RUNNING FOR AN OFFICE.—"Hallo there, what's your hurry; where are you going?" "Going, I'm running for an office." "Running for an office! what office?" "Why a lawyer's office. Blast it I'm sued!"

LOCAL MATTERS.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA.—We are informed that the last Exhibition, in Pittsburgh, of this truly magnificent painting, will be given on Tuesday evening next. On Monday, the entire proceeds will be given to the New Mercy Hospital—and this, apart from the merits of the work, will induce many to be present on that evening.

The picture is a moving panorama of the Hudson River, from the mouth of the Mohawk to New York Bay, a distance of 160 miles! Both sides are represented in succession, and with such fidelity to Nature in the Hudson depicted, with its noble scenery, cities, towns, villages, islands and steamers and other vessels, that the spectator involuntarily forgets, that what he sees is mere representation. Perhaps there is no river in the United States, more replete with historical associations than the noble Hudson. West Point, New Berg, the dwelling ground of Burr and Hamilton, and the spot where the unfortunate Andre was executed, with many other places well known in legendary and historical lore, are all represented. Mr. Wheaton, one of the gentlemanly proprietors, acts as *Cicerone* to the traveler, and, as the scene rolls on, gives such historical and topographical illustrations, as tends considerably to heighten the interest of the performance. We understand, he intends exhibiting his Panorama in Europe. We have no doubt he will succeed, but if he should visit England, we fear that his historical explanations, will recall a few unpleasant occurrences of the Revolution.

MORE RELIEF.—A correspondent made an excellent suggestion yesterday; and we hope Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, and the well-wisers of mankind of every nation, will go to work at once, and do something handsome for the relief of Ireland. The 17th of March will be appropriate for a Ball for the Benefit of the Irish People. Our citizens did well while contributions were being raised last year, but their stores were not exhausted—there is yet abundance, and but few persons are so poor that they could not give something. Experience has shown that Balls are the most efficient means of raising funds for good objects; and we hope that arrangements will be made at once. Let one influential man move in this matter, and the whole thing will be accomplished.

☞ The Ball on Thursday night was large enough—but badly assorted: There were but few ladies. We understand that some of the *gentlemen* did not behave in a very becoming manner. Some took too much "tea," and became funny; some "swore terribly;" and generally, but little respect appeared to be entertained for those who desired to enjoy the dance. These Firemen's Balls are not what they once were, or what they might be. There is no reason why firemen should not be decent as other folks; and they are, too; but a few persons, who attend these public assemblies in check shirts, are a disgrace to the entire department. The next Ball should be gotten up with a view to exclude blackguards from the rooms.

MR. EDITOR:—In all my life, I never saw such nonsensical jargon as you have made out of the resolutions of the Managers of the Mercy Hospital Source. Whether the original copy is to blame, or the proof correctors of the Gazette, I am at a loss; then there is a new way of spelling the name of the Chairman introduced to the public; for what reason the change has been made, no one but yourself knows; I believe it was about $50,000. The freight was probably worth as much more.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Yours till death,

SNOOKS.

We confess that the Resolutions were put forth in a strange style; but "no blame can be attached to the officers." Accidents will happen. However, bunglingly as the job was done, the thought of the Managers was conveyed to the reader, and hence we see no necessity for republishing the Resolutions, "corrected and revised." The chairman loves his *ease* doubtless, but one "e" is enough in his name, so he thinks. We will look out for this in our next attempt; and perform no act *not* granted by legislative authority.

"THE ALDENIC PROJECT ANALYZED."—This is the title of a manuscript copy of an "Oration" left with us for publication, by the speaker, "Rev. HUGH KIRKLAND, of the Catholic Church of God, &c. in the U S. of N. A." It was delivered on last Saturday, in the New Court House.

We think the learned gentleman missed his aim in not couching his brilliant thoughts in a language comprehensible to the masses. We doubt whether any person, not acquainted with the mysteries of the Church to which the Rev. orator belongs, can fully comprehend the depth of his philosophy. The transcendentalism of the whole world, boiled down in a pot, would be as easily understood as some passages in this "Oration."—We give a taste of the orator's quality:

"If it is not a solemn invocation of the modern Infidel, anti-Catholic, anti-Christian, goddess of Associations; is it not a blasphemous, sacrilegious, conciliatory and devoutly impetrative, on the common and usual ethnick principle of ancient and modern times, *nullum numen abest si sit Associatio*; or as the *Sapient* Dr. Lardner, the great literary, industrial, mechanical, *vel in aliquo modo*; theological, philosopical, politicale, vellegale?"

We decline publishing the Oration for the obvious reasons noticed above. Mr. K. was born at least four centuries too soon; he is a "child of posterity."

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a stable near Penn street, a little above the Canal, in the Fifth Ward. Two dwelling houses were burned down. We did not hear how the fire originated. The firemen were on the ground early, and saved the property of neighbors. It was a cold night for a fire, as the wind was high; but the roof was covered with snow, which is a great protection.

☞ Col. Curry is to deliver an Eulogy upon John Quincy Adams, before the *Natyous*. The distinguished dead was no "abergoine;" he had a soul above the prejudices birth. He was the friend of man, of whatever nation or color. But there can be no objections to the Natives keeping honors upon his memory.

THE PRIZES.—The *Hose Reel* put up by the Vigilant Company, was won by the Uncle Sam, of Allegheny city. The *spanners, caps, &c.*, were awarded to the Allegheny, of this city, though not without a struggle on the part of the Niagara.

☞ There was but one case in the Tombs yesterday morning. The weather injures the business vastly.

The Temperance men, we understand, had an interesting meeting in the Hall yesterday afternoon.

☞ The Rev. Mr. WEST will preach in relation to the poor, on Sabbath evening next, in the 5th Presbyterian Church;—after which, a collection will be lifted for their benefit,—to be dispensed by the "Union Benevolent Society for the Poor and Destitute."

☞ Mr. James J. Johnston will deliver a Lecture on HUMAN MAGNETISM, at Temperance Hall, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Experiments of a novel and interesting character will be given by members of his class. Ticket, 25 to be had at the bookstore of Elliott & English, No. 56, Market street or at the door. mar3-2t*

☞ Who are quacks? The administrator of calomel? the professor of the water cure? the disciple of the great Hahnemann who administers his minute doses, and wonders at the non-belief of the million? the steam doctor? the botanical doctor? the mesmerizer? and the ten thousand inventors of patent cure-alls? which is true one true system?—we pause for a reply. Our Courts of Justice show the blistering, bleeding, calomel faculty often arraigned for manslaughter; but, like a band of brothers, they swear each other through thick and thick. The water cure has men like Sir E. L. Bulwer to prove its powerful medicinal agency, over all other remedies. Then steps forth a host of believers in homeopathy, the ONLY true system, say they,—oh, no, it is steam only, says a most respectable group, which you can rely upon; it cured us when all others failed:—hold! says another party, botanical treatment has proved itself the only safe and reliable means of cure, we have been through all your systems, and all failed; botanical treatment cured us:—A loud cry was heard, as from millions of voices—*Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture*, the Great American Remedy, after all other trials in all other medicines had proved fatile—saved our lives. So we go, reader; and the agents of this medicine, in this place, will give you a pamphlet, look into it. Dr. G. C. Vaughn's Lithontriptic sells at a rate of many thousands per year.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1848.

THE SENATE was organized; and received from the President a communication containing Wise's Brazil Correspondence, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dix presented a memorial from physicians, relating to the importation of adulterated drugs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The proceedings of a meeting held in Saratoga, were presented by Mr. Dickinson, which supported the War.

Mr. Dayton presented Resolutions from the New Jersey Legislature, in favor of Whitney's Railroad Project.

Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rockwell moved that the Debate stop in the Committee of the Whole on "Deficiency Bill" at 2 o'clock, to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills, Mr. Ashmun in the Chair.

The Speaker laid before the House various communications from the Executive department, among which was one from the Commissioners of Patents. Another relative to the emigrants. The number that arrived last year was given. Ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

The Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1848.

SENATE—The Treaty was amended yesterday. But seven Senators opposed it. To-morrow it will be ratified.

☞ No change in any of the Eeastern Markets. Merchants are awaiting the arrival of the Foreign Steamer. Bread stuffs are firm.

Great Fire.

Soon after 12 o'clock on Sunday night, or perhaps it was nearer one, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was quickly ascertained that the fire was in the storehouse Hendrick Hudson, at Myers' landing. The flames broke out in the hold of that boat, and they were soon communicated to the whole cabin, which burned like tinders. It was with considerable difficulty that the clerk of the Gen. Scott, who was sleeping on board at the time, could make his escape, which he dibdy leaving the greater part of his clothes behind. It is supposed by the captain of the H. H., that a couple of deck hands perished in the flames, and that one man was drowned. In a very short space of time, the boat was consumed to the waters edge, which was the fate of the Trenton and Circassian, laying side by side—the pride of the boat. The various Fire Companies were on the spot, and did all they could to suppress the flames, but they were beyond control. We learn that the Hendrick Hudson was insured for $10,000 in the Franklin Fire Insurance, and the Columbus Insurance offices; the Trenton was insured for $12,000 in the Manufacturer's office, and the Circassian for $5000, but in what office we did not understand. The Trenton had been repairing, and only dropped down the day previous. The H. H. was about two-thirds freighted for New Orleans, among which was live stock, some of which were burned to death, and others badly injured.

On the Hendrick Hudson, the mate, Washington Rouse, in his laudable efforts to save the boat, lost the whole of his wardrobe, the carpenter was a good deal hurt by falling over the hog chain.

One of the firemen belongs in George street No. 2's, fell overboard, and was nobly rescued by the aid of Gen. Turner and Jacob Trefl of the Rovers.

The whole amount of loss, aside from the freight of the Hudson, is about $60,000. The freight was probably worth as much more.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

☞ We confess that the Resolutions were put forth in a strange style; but "no blame can be attached to the officers." Accidents will happen. However, bunglingly as the job was done, the thought of the Managers was conveyed to the reader, and hence we see no necessity for republishing the Resolutions, "corrected and revised." The chairman loves his *ease* doubtless, but one "e" is enough in his name, so he thinks. We will look out for this in our next attempt; and perform no act *not* granted by legislative authority.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The great meeting of the Tenants of N. Y., held to adopt "the best mode of checking the steady annual increase of rents," was addressed by Commerford, O'Connor, Duffin, Lillibridge, and Townshend, in support of the resolutions, which were in substance as follows: To compel Landlords "not to receive as rent more than 7 per cent. upon the assessed value of their premises," and deter the attempt of "a tenant who pays the legal rent, for the purpose of renting the premises to another." "The city corporation to tax all unimproved lots at thrice the amount of the assessed valuation." The corporation to sell or rent the public lots, in single lots, to those only who are not possessed of any lot or lots, and to be built upon, within one year, from the commencement of the lease. "The rent to be at the rate of seven per cent. upon the present value; and rent to cease when the price of the lot shall be paid in rent." Then the lot to be the property of the lessee. To prohibit the erection of buildings covering more than a limited portion of the lots, under a penalty of $500, and the removal of the buildings. Not to rent cellars unless with sleeping apartments above ground, for dwellings, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Opposed to chartering companies "for building tenements for the poor;" it is concentrating "of capital to oppress that class still more." Aldermen to be salaried officers, to hinder the undue influence of capitalists. "Auctioneers to pay to the State a per centage for articles bid in on behalf of the owner." To deter the *Peter Funks* from making mock sales of lands and houses. "A TENANT LEAGUE for the purpose of protecting the tenants from illegal evictions of landlords or their agents, by suits at law, or otherwise." After the adoption of the above, Mr. Barr said, the speakers and the audience had all conceded, "there is a disease in this country." He looked upon what was adopted as being only a palliative for the disease; the remedy or cure consists in the "*freedom of the soil.*" He then offered resolutions which were adopted unanimously, with marked enthusiasm, on the "*Freedom of the Public Lands*," to cause emigration from the cities, and by lessening the number of tenants, diminish rents, and raise the price of labor; by a decrease of workmen. On the subject of *Homestead Exemption*, he said, would preserve to the family the means of life—the land—by securing it from mortgage and forced sale; and, most important of all, "*Land Limitation in the States* would break up all land monopolies at the death of the present holders; reduce the price of land, and increase the number of freeholders, till, at the end of one generation, all would be freeholders, as in a true republic they should be."

The meeting adjourned with cheers, after having increased the Committee, with instructions to apply forthwith to the Legislature, to enact the necessary laws for carrying out the proposed reforms.

For the Morning Post.

"OUR CITY FATHERS."

MR. HARPER:—The press, so aptly denominated "the palladium of the peoples rights," has no doubt from want of information, been silent on the subject of the gross injustice inflicted on the property holders on the north side of 2nd street, in the 8th ward.

Corporations, says the old adage, have no souls, a fact which has been unfeelingly illustrated in the establishment of a grade in Kensington for Second street, by the City Councils, which renders the houses and lots on one side of said street valueless—the cut in some places extending twenty feet below the foundations of the dwellings, and subjecting them, on the opening of spring, together with their inmates, to destruction.

These houses and lots are owned principally by Widows and Orphans, having been left to them as the legacies of industrious husbands and fathers.

The accumulations of years of toil are now to be swept away without the offer of indemnity, and the consolation that brightened up the last moments of the departed, that they had secured humble shelters for their wives and little ones, is to be negatived by a system of municipal injustice, which would not be tolerated between man and man.

Our City Fathers are requested to examine into this matter. It is a crying shame and reproach.—Look to it, before you bring ruin on the weak and helpless. DU QUESNE.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—The wife of a respectable carpenter in Jersey city, was, on Thursday last, delivered of a fine healthy boy, who, although perfect and beautiful in form and feature, presented the most extraordinary spectacle of a head, which, in lieu of hair, was covered with feathers, resembling those of a canary bird. The mother and child are both doing well.

RUNNING FOR AN OFFICE.—"Hallo there, what's your hurry; where are you going?" "Going, I'm running for an office." "Running for an office! what office?" "Why a lawyer's office. Blast it I'm sued!"

Benefit of the Mercy Hospital!

HUDSON'S Panorama of the Hudson River, for Two Evenings more at Philo Hall. The entire proceeds of Monday evening, March 6th, will be given for the Benefit of the New Mercy Hospital. Tuesday evening, March 7th, will positively be the last exhibition that will be given in this city.

☞ Tickets 25 cents, and may be had of James Blakely, Esq., Hon. William B. M'Cleary, William B. M'Cleary, George Quigley, John Savage, P. Mulvany, John J. M'Dermot, John M'Cann, John E. Downing, Thomas Geoghegan and at the Door.

☞ The *Free List*, with the exception of the Press, necessarily must be excluded.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock, exhibition to commence at 7 mar3

Cheap Hat and Cap House, 102 Wood st.

GREAT PASHONS.—Silk Beaver, and Fashionable Nutria HATS.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has returned from New York, bringing with him the most approved style of Hats, for spring and summer wear, adopted by Wm. H. Beebe, Broadway, (late Beebe & Costar.) He would also inform the public that he is daily manufacturing Hats and Caps, of all descriptions, which he is determined to dispose of at prices to please the purchaser. (that is, cheaper than any other Hat establishment in the city.)

☞ Country Merchants, wishing to purchase Hats and Caps, by wholesale, are requested to call and examine his assortment: as he feels confident of being able to please in quality, quantity, and price.

G. W. GLASSGOW, Manufacturer,
No. 102, Wood st., 3d door below John D. Davis'
mar4-d3m Commercial Auction Rooms.

Spring Fashions for 1848.

M'CORD & CO., (*late M'Cord & King,*) HATTERS, will introduce the Spring Style of HATS this day, Saturday, March 4th, 1848.

Their friends and customers are requested to call and examine their stock of Spring Hats, just received from New York, at their store, corner of Fifth and Wood sts.

mar4

SPRING FASHION FOR HATS.—This beautiful style of HATS are now ready at PAULSON'S.
mar4

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Peter Baughman, of Peebles township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. PETER BAUGHMAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travellers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm. Tomer, Wm. Bougher, Wm. Watson, Wm. Johnston, John Kealing, Samuel Crawford, Henry Hodil, Wm. Route, R. W. Thomas, P. Hauck, N. Bridenthal, J. T. Gunster. mar4-3td*

Spring Style.

SMOORE, has just received from New York, the Spring Style of Hats—which he will introduce on Saturday, March 4. All those in want of a neat and superior Hat, will please call and examine, at No. 75, Wood street, 3d door above Fourth street. m3

SAFE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—A person having a capital of $1,500, can make an investment of it, in a safe and profitable manufacturing business, now in operation—the owner being desirous of changing his business, and going into the country.

L. S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent.
mar4 50 Smithfield st.

Vigilant Hose Carriage Ball.

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