The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER, JR.,
Of Westmoreland County.

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 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure 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 Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Our State Nominations.

Owing to the great press of other matters on yesterday, we were unable to say anything in relation to the nominations which have been unanimously sanctioned by our State Convention. As it respects the nomination for the Presidency, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing. The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is established; and cannot be increased by our commendations. The Convention, in unanimously recommending him to the General Convention at Baltimore, have only acted in accordance with the wishes of the great body of the Democratic party in our State; and, whatever may be the decision of that Convention, his name will ever be held in honored remembrance by the friends of equal rights, and equal political privileges, throughout the country.

Of the nominee for Canal Commissioner, (ISRAEL PAINTER, Jr., Esq.,) we need only say that he is a sterling Democrat, of the old Westmoreland legion. This is enough to recommend him to the Democracy of the West;—indeed to the whole State: for Westmoreland Democrats are always *ready*, when the interests of their country or their State require them to act. We should not wonder if he shall leave Westmoreland, on the day of election, with *three thousand majority!*

Democratic Convention.

We received by yesterday's mail the Harrisburgh Union of Wednesday, containing the full proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, up to the moment of adjournment. We shall present them to our readers on Monday; we have only room to-day for a very brief synopsis.

The first business transacted on Monday, was the announcement by the President of a committee to prepare address and resolutions. James S. Craft Esq., was one of the committee.

The Congressional districts were then called over, when the following reports were made by the delegates from the several districts.

Dist.	Delegates.	Electors.
1.	Wm. J. Reed.	H. L. Benner.
2.	John G. Sharp.	Horn R. Kneass.
3.	John Miller.	Isaac Shunk.
4.	Wm. Deal.	A. L. Roumfort.
5.	John B. Stergere.	Jacob S. Yost.
6.	Wm. T. Rogers.	Robert B. Wright.
7.	Nimrod Strickland.	W. W. Dowersp.
8.	Christian Bachman.	Henry Haldeman.
9.	J. Glancy Jones.	Peter Kline.
10.	A. H. Reeder.	B. S. Schoonover.
11.	Edward H. Baldy.	William Swetland.
12.	George Sanderson.	Jonah Browster.
13.	Stephen Wilson.	John C. King.
14.	David Pool.	John Weidman.
15.	Daniel Sheaffer.	Robert J. Fisher.
16.	James Graham.	Frederick Smith.
17.	James Burns.	John Cresswell.
18.	William Speight.	Charles A. Black.
19.	Alexander M'Kinney.	George W. Bowman.
20.	A. G. Cresswell.	John R. Shannon.
21.	David Lynch.	Geo. P. Hamilton.
22.	Wm. S. Garvin.	W. H. Davis.
23.	James Thompson.	Timothy Ives.
24.	Augustus Drum.	James G. Campbell.

Those marked thus (*) were disputed

After considerable discussion the above reports were agreed to.

A letter was then read from the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, full of wise counsel and patriotic sentiments, which was incorporated as part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. BREWER from the committee appointed for that purpose, read an exceedingly able Address, and a series of patriotic resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the Delegates.

A resolution offered by R. H. KERR, in favor of the adoption of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, was passed after some discussion—yeas 78, nays 63.

The Chair then announced the State Central Committee.

The Convention adjourned with nine cheers for JAMES Buchanan.

Ireland.

We present, below, an extract from another letter, written by HUGH KEENAN, Esq., to our friend and townsman, Captain JAMES MAY, dated Dublin, February 11th. A dark cloud still lange over starving, oppressed, unfortunate Ireland:

"The state of the country here is nothing better than when I wrote to you last. We have since had various letters detailing the frightful results of destitution, famine and disease. The people of unfortunate Ireland are doomed, and there is not the slightest hope of their release from the tyranny of their taskmasters. I still continue to send you papers regularly by every steamer, and will by the present send you Repeal papers as you mentioned. We have nothing stirring here of much account. You have all the news of importance in the public papers.

"In the midst of starvation the provision markets are still declining. There are yet a few failures occasionally among Commercial men, but it is hoped the worst is over. The pressure is not so great in the money market as it was some time ago. Discounts are more free and coming down in rate; yet manufacturing and trade are still very dull and languid. As I have written to you so frequently of late, it is likely I shall not have occasion to trouble you for some time, but I wish to hear from you often, and why not send me some of your *good* papers.

"The first number of a flaming Democratic Repeal paper will be published in this city in a few days. I will send you some copies on its first appearance."

Telegraphic Despatches.

On Saturday last, we gave a report, received here from Philadelphia, that there is "no change in any of the eastern markets." It has been denied that there was a dispatch *of any kind* received by either the Gazette or the Post on Friday evening last. Our readers were furnished with a statement of the proceedings in Congress on Friday in Saturday's paper. Such reports are not obtained here except by Telegraph; and this was received as we have received all our daily reports of a similar character. What we said in relation to the markets was received in the same manner—maugre the very positive assertion to the contrary. If there has been any *lying* done, it can be easily traced to the source where it came from.

Why is it that a certain *bragging* journal of this city has no *dispatches of any kind* for some days past? Has the *credit* of the establishment fetched

☞ A Daily Democratic paper, entitled the Patriot, has been commenced at Jackson, Michigan.

Gen. Taylor—The Presidency.

We have given to our readers extracts from the correspondence of Gen. Taylor, which establishes the belief that he is not only willing, but anxious to be a candidate for the Presidency. We shall now proceed to give some reasons for arriving at the conclusion, that the Federal party will be compelled to take him as *their* candidate, without any reference to the *principles* which they have professed to contend for, since their organization under the name of "Whigs."

A protective Tariff; a National Bank, (or some other scheme by which the revenues of the government shall be made to enrich private speculators,) a grand system of internal improvements by the General Government; the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; and a holy horror of all "military chieftains?"—all these have been, since 1836, recognised as leading "Whig" principles. Upon these questions, they have gone forth before the People; and the greatest minds of the party have been powerfully exerted, to convince our fellow citizens that the grounds taken by "Whig" politicians were the true constitutional doctrines. To carry out these great principles, their candidates for public favor have been uniformly pledged; and they have as uniformly opposed the election of any man, who was not thus pledged, or who did not at least remain silent respecting them. This latter resource was deemed effective on some occasions,—because of the odium attached to certain of their doctrines in particular sections: and in such cases, it was deemed sufficient to establish a man's title to the name of "Whig" if he opposed *all* Democrats, and especially the measures of ANDREW JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, even though he should not have any particular opinions "for the public eye," on great constitutional questions. This was the distinguished characteristic of the campaign of 1840, when pledges were made to suit the particular latitude or longitude of the candidate.

In the campaign of 1844, inspired with sanguine hopes of success, and having the father of the party as their standard-bearer, the "Whigs" appeared before the people, with their long cherished principles inscribed on their banner. The result is known. They were defeated. A temporary success in one branch of the General Legislature, has again inspired them with a faint hope of success; and they wish to appear as a party in the campaign of 1848. To do this under the banner of Whiggery, as displayed in 1836 or 1844, they know is but subjecting themselves to another and more signal defeat. A new issue must therefore be presented; and all the sacrifices of principle—of the Constitution itself, if this could be done—necessary to insure success by deceiving the People, they conclude must now be resorted to. The great issue now must be *the injustice and unconstitutionality of the war;* and to prove that it is a war both unjust and unconstitutional, the truth of history is most wantonly disregarded, and constitutional doctrines are asserted, as shamelessly false, as were ever attempted to be imposed on an intelligent and free People.

Notwithstanding a large portion of the Federal party disregard even the appearance of truth, in their statements of the origin and character of the war, they well know, that no struggle in which we have yet been engaged, has been more zealously entered into, by the "bone and sinew" of our country, than this; and yet, while professing to regard the war as unjust and unconstitutional, and while affording all the "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, which they can afford, without rendering themselves liable to suffer the doom of traitors;—even with the denunciations of distinguished officers of their own party hurled at them, and the plain charge of being TRAITORS made against them; they wish to make capital for themselves of this war, by identifying themselves, and their ever odious doctrines, with one of the most distinguished actors in it. This, with all their impudence, and utter disregard for common decency in political action, they cannot do, without the APPEARANCE of sustaining a man of their own political faith. True, a portion of the party have impudence, and a total disregard for *principle*, enough to sanction even such a course as this; but the great number are not to be controlled in this way. They are not willing at once to admit that the principles they have contended for are utterly disgraceful; and therefore they must have a something offered them, which will satisfy the remains of regard for the appearance of principle, which they possess. This portion of the party cherish a sincere devotion to Mr. CLAY, who has sustained them and their principles, in all the mutations of their existence. But the portion of their party who are ready and willing to sacrifice—not the political doctrines for which they have contended, but—all *profession of principle*, is too numerous to be disregarded; and a compromise must be effected between the two branches. The latter cannot bark, composed of the broken down hacks of all other parties, and the hungry expectants of office, who never hope for success under any administration coming into power after a fair contest,—have raised the cry for Gen. TAYLOR, and profess a willingness to sacrifice any man, however devoted he may have been to their professed principles; and to sacrifice any principle, in order to obtain so ceas.

These are assertions respecting the "Whig" party, of an unquestionably serious character—calculated vitally to affect them with all men, who cherish any regard for moral honesty. But we do not make them unadvisedly. They are not the result of forced inferences, from the unguarded statements of newspaper scribblers. The authority upon which we make these statements is of a high character; and we derive it from the leaders of the Federal party themselves.

JOSEPH L. WHITE, formerly a Federal member of Congress from the State of Indiana, at a "Whig" meeting in New York, on the 24th ultimo, said—"I well remember, that in 1828, and again in 1832, we, as a Whig party, solemnly committed ourselves to the great principle that we would not advocate the elevation of a military man to the Presidency, solely on account of military qualifications. Has anything occurred from that time to this, gentlemen, to change this determination? (Loud cries of "no! no!") Has what was principle then become mere profession now? Were we honest then, or are we dishonest now? The true principle is, place him in the field who is educated for the camp, and he who is educated for a statesmen in the councils of the nation. This is Whig policy."

This speech is said, by the Federal papers of that city, to have been received with every demonstration of applause, by an immense meeting of that party. The same gentleman, in March, 1847, had spoken before these same New York "Whigs;" and he then adverted to the approaching Presidential contest. Referring them to the past, he thus eloquently addressed them:—

"I entertain the same views now which were cherished in 1828, and again in 1832, when that same whig party of ours, standing upon the high ground of principle, and discarding all preference for men, looking far into the future, with an eye not only to the interests of that generation, but posterity which was to come after them, and to whom they desired to transmit unimpaired that rich inheritance of substantial glory which their revolutionary fathers had bequeathed to them; warned their fellow-countrymen against the elevation of a military chieftain to the Presidency of the United States. Gentlemen, I can never forget the deep impression then made upon my mind with regard to this great principle at that time, and which was confirmed by the subsequent history of the administrations of 1828 and 1832. The constitution of our country makes the military subordinate to the civil power. It is one of the wisest arrangements of that admirable instrument. In obedience to the requirements of the federal constitution, I do now, and while God preserves to me my intellect and my self-respect, I will always consider the military power as, in all respects, except, in the tented field, subordinate to the civil power; and I will not do violence to the constitution of my country, however great my gratitude may be for the heroic achievements of distinguished leaders, in vindication of the national honor. Never can I unite in holding up the Presidency of the United States as a reward to the man who shall strike the deepest to the heart of his foe, and thus encourage ambitious spirits to make cause of quarrel with the neighboring States. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

"It is idle for you and me to satisfy our consciences by the declaration that, by the elevation of a military chieftain to the presidency, we do no violence to the federal constitution. So far as the letter of that constitution is concerned, you may not do it violence; but I conjure you to look to the spirit of the instrument as well as to its letter. Let it go forth in the land that the only road to the presidency lies through the blood of a slaughtered foe, and what security is there for the freedom of this country beyond the next eight years? How do you know that a second Cæsar, "with a Senate at his heels," may not occupy the chair, the road to which has been carried by his sword? I prote-ted against the policy of '32—I protest against it now, and while there is no man in this Union who would go farther and do more than the humble individual that addresses you for the purpose of testifying a proper regard and admiration for that distinguished man who has shed so much lustre on the military character of his country in the tented field, yet I am the last, so help me God! and whilst I breathe I shall ever be the last, to invite a man fresh from the battle field to the chair of the presidency; and to reward military achievements with the highe t civil office in the gift of a free people. [Tremendous cheering.]"

But even Mr. Joseph L. White, one of the distinguished leaders of the purely *patriotic* "Whigs," it would seem, may be induced to forget that he was ever frightened at the name of a "military chieftain?" for, after passing many encomiums upon Mr. Clay, and apostrophising most eloquently upon the beauty of an adherence to "Whig" *principles*, he says, in his last New York speech—

"Gentlemen, while I cannot deny that General Taylor is a Whig, I cannot proclaim that he is hne. Standing as I do upon principle, believing as I do that this Government can never be successfully and properly administered without adherence to the great principles of the Whig party, I can sustain no man, of whose opinions there is any doubt, or any need for the people of this country to ask a question. *It is not, therefore, because Taylor is not a Whig that I do not support him—it is because I do not know that he is a Whig.* (*Great applause.*)"

Then there are those who, though "Whigs"—and always "Whigs"—who have always contended for "Whig" principles,—are able to vouch for the fact, that "HE IS IN FAVOR OF A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY;" and in the New Orleans Bee, the leading Federal Organ of Louisiana, it is said—

"One reason why the South should, and probably will sustain Gen. Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity, is *because his nomination affords us a final and unlooked for chance of electing a Southern man to office.* Now, when it is considered that both the great parties at the North, count the anti-slavery faction; that both are opposed to the extension of slavery; and that both exhibited in the late Congress a united determination to disfranchise the South—the importance of the South, in the affairs of government, one who from birth, association and connexion, is identified with the South, and will fearlessly uphold her rights, and guard her from oppression, cannot but strike every candid man with force. In this view, his election becomes a matter of vital moment to the slaveholding portion of the confederacy."

At a large meeting of the Federalists in Mecklenburg county, Va., held not long since, one of their orators said:

"He hoped the South would not let party zeal lead them to support a Northern man; that Gen. Taylor was the only Southern man who could obtain the nomination, in these agitating times on the subject of slavery."

Thus much for those who profess to have some regard for "*Whig*" principles—though it is a difficult matter to determine what these are, when "Whigs" of the South go for *free trade*, and "Whigs" of Pennsylvania contend for a *Protective Tariff*; when some "Whigs" are for "no party," (no principles) and others are equally *sincere* in asserting that the "Whigs" *have* political principles.

But there is another *authority* from whom we must quote—the Hon. REVEREDY JOHNSON, the representative of the "Whig" *sovereignty* of Maryland. He tells the New York "Whigs," in plain terms, that their principles are looked upon by the country as utterly disgraceful; and therefore advises them to profess NO PRINCIPLES. Hear him as he spoke at the great Taylor meeting in that city, on the 15th ultimo:—

"Now and then there are whigs to be met with who say, "We do not know if we can go for Gen Taylor. We think that first he ought to come out and avow himself to be in favor of all the whig principles. We do not know whether he is a whig or not. He ought to come out flat-footed and take on the whole of whigism upon his shoulders; and if he does not do this, why then we do not know whether he is a whig or not." Is this the issue? But what issue is this? I myself am a whig, and I believe that Gen. Taylor is a whig, too, but not a whig upon the old platform of whigism, though I have fought for these principles till I was whipped off every button, and have become even more than a whig. There. When I first started, I went for every question upon the old platform of whigism. I was once in favor of a Bank of the United States; for the whole beast, with its seven heads and ten horns. Then, again, I was in favor of distributing the proceeds of the United States land offices. Then, also, I was in favor of abolishing the veto power of the President. Then, also, I was against removing any one from office by the Executive, unless there was no charges against the person, to be approved by the Senate of the U. States. I was also in favor of a tariff, high or low, or anything. This was the old whig platform. But as I have grown older, I trust I have grown wiser. I do not admire the man whose head is like a pop-gun, which, when it has one shot in it, as soon as that is out, he has no other idea in his brains."

He then presents each of these "Whig" *principles* in detail; and tells his hearers the fate of each before the People; and warns them that it We must get rid of these by taking new men, fresh men, who have not the odium of all those questions upon them, or who can boldly come out from them and declare that these questions are not now the rule of their conduct." But the gentleman was not, surely, aware of the fact, that the People of our country have been divided upon these questions, either directly or indirectly, since the organization of our government; and that, (whatever may be said by politicians who have known little else than defeat, and who would now persuade the people that they are obsolete ideas,) they are still the favorite ideas of all the unwavering and truly honest portion of the Federal party: that they are still the cherished ideas of Clay, of Webster, of Corwin, of all who have been most honored among the Federal leaders. We therefore think we may conclude, with entire safety, that the Federal party will be *forced* to take Gen. TAYLOR as *their* candidate for the Presidency; and, in doing so, they must be expected to go before the People, under the cloak of *no-party*—no PRINCIPLES;—seeing that Gen. TAYLOR, though a "Whig," is *no party* man; and (though professing to know and cherish the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON,) has not thought enough upon the leading topics, discussed during the last twenty years, to be able to form an opinion; or, as is fairly inferable from his letters, though a "Whig," that he has no POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

Cleveland Charter Election.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—On Monday last, 6th inst. an election was held in the City of Cleveland, for Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c. After a warm contest, the Democracy triumphed most gloriously. The Times of the 7th says:

"We have the pleasure of announcing a brilliant and decisive victory achieved by the sterling democracy of this city, over Mexican Whiggery, and the half-scord of factions that rallied under its black banner, to oppose the democratic ticket. We have elected our Mayor, by over SEVENTY majority, and SEVEN out of nine of the City Council!!! This is glory enough for one day."

This is the first gun from Ohio, since the nomination of Weller,—a pretty loud one it is too. Mexican Federalism will meet with a Buena Vista defeat in that noble State, on the 2d Tuesday of October next. Mark our prediction!

☞ Three men were arrested in Cincinnati, on Friday last, on the suspicion of being engaged in the passage of counterfeit money. Upon examination, a large amount of counterfeit notes, upon the Lafayette and Norwalk Banks, were found upon them.

☞ A mass Democratic Convention will be holden at Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th of April.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THEATRE.—Manager POSTER announces the opening of the Theatre, for the season, this evening We think he offers quite an attractive bill. We are glad to see so many of our old favorites on the cast. There is JOHN DUNN, who was received last season with great applause—he appears to night in his character of *Rascal Jack*. After which, Miss MALVINA appears in a *Medley Dance*. This lady was quite successful last season, in winning the plaudits of the audiences. The southern papers have spoken in the highest terms of her grace as a dancer. Mr. DUNN and Miss PORTER appear in the popular Drama of *Black Eyed Susan*. The old friends of this lady will be glad to see her name announced. No lady of the stage stands higher in the estimation of the public than Miss P. Mr. PORTER himself, appears in the concluding farce, The Two Murderers. The audience will bring the house right down on him, mind that. He has the honor of being the only Manager who ever continued in the good graces of the Pittsburgh Theatre goers beyond one season. The old Governor has a way of winning and keeping the love of the people, that few men possess.

MNEMONICS.—On Thursday evening, we attended the introductory lecture of the Misses PIKE, delivered in Philo Hall. They pleased their audience, and astonished them. The science which they teach, has never commanded much attention in this city; but we judge from the number of persons present at the introductory, that a great excitement will be the result of the teachings of these ladies.

In order that our readers who did not happen to be present, may gather some idea in relation to Mnemonics, we will state what they do, as well as we can. The Committee appointed by the audience, sit down opposite certain numbers, the names of men and things, and sentences, and read them over once. Upon the calling of the number, the lecturers proved that they could remember the names and sentences set opposite. They also proved that they could remember dates and numbers under the same test. The audience, at their request, announced certain dates, (the day of the month and the year,) and the Misses Pike instantly named the day of the week.

They commenced lecturing before the class, last evening.

MORTALITY.—Our citizens cannot fail to notice the increased number of deaths that daily occur in our midst. It is fearful to think upon. Not a day has passed that we do not notice closed stores—some friend having been called to a last account. There is no epidemic raging in our city, at present. It does not seem that a particular affection prevails among us. But the general health of the citizens is not good. Various and complicated are the diseases which baffle the skill of the physicians, (some of them the best in the world.) The weather has been unfavorable to health. We know no other cause—none other has been discovered.

Sister cities east and west, north and south, are alike unhealthy. Men, women and children, who were regarded as *proof* against sickness in any shape, have been stricken from the scroll of time. We should not complain. The ways of an inscrutable Providence are just.

ARTHUR BROWN, Jr.—This distinguished individual has been tripped up again; foiled in a most ingenious scheme for escape from his lonely cell, by Sheriff Forsyth.

It appears that a small box of nick-nacks was received per Green's Express, addressed to Arthur Brown, Jr., care of his Attornier. One of them took the box to the jail for his client, but the Sheriff would not be satisfied that it should be handed into his cell until the contents were examined. The box was opened, each package carefully searched, and nothing appeared wrong. A bunch of quills alone remained, which the Sheriff thought might contain some treasure. He found and *saw* a neat little saw sure enough, one that would divide a bolt or bar in quick time. The Attorney, innocent as he was, looked wild, and the officer seemed very much pleased that he had not been swindled by the adroit individual under his protection.

Had not the Sheriff been thus particular in his examination, probably we might have been called upon to a morning to announce that Arthur Brown, Jr., had taken his leave of these parts. As it is, we think he will be likely to stand a trial, and be heard in his defence.

THE GANG.—The Cincinnati officers have succeeded in arresting another group of the gang of counterfeiters who have gained such notoriety in the principal cities of the Union. Two are in our Jail, one in prison in Cincinnati, and others are looking through diamonds in different parts of the country.

Only one of the number, arrested in Cincinnati, was committed. His name is Eastman.

☞ The public should understand that the Athenæum Saloon is in no way connected with the Athenæum *Musical* Hall, except that it is in the same building. The lessees of the Saloon should not be injured by the indignation excited against the Hall and its director. Peck, Thompson & Co. keep a respectable house, and are patronized by many of the best class of our people.

ANOTHER SUFFER.—Last evening a friend handed us the following. We publish it with pleasure:

For the Morn ing Post.

MR. EDITOR: You have duly noticed the intended celebration of the "gentlemen" at the Emmet House, on Patrick's Day; please notify the "bone and sinew," through your Democratic columns, that a good Supper will be provided by Mrs. Dougherty, Right of Way House, Liberty street, near the Canal Bridge, on Patrick's Night.

It may not be amiss here to state, that "*bould*" DOUGHERTY, the landlord, is a sergeant of the gallant Pittsburgh Greens, now in Mexico. While he is nobly playing his part, doing his duty to his country, as a volunteer, his numerous friends will seize this opportunity to testify their respect for his manly deportment at home, and his courageous conduct in Mexico.

PAUGHABALLAGH.

BOYS IN PHILO HALL.—Admitting boys into Philo Hall is a most inexcusable nuisance. The gentleman who controls the room should make a rule that no boy should pass the door unaccompanied by parents or guardians. On Thursday evening about a dozen boys succeeded in disturbing the audience of the Misses PIKE. And yet there appeared no one to put them out, or quiet them. This is too bad.

☞ An alarm of fire was raised on Thursday evening, on account of the burning of the clothing of a woman, who lives in Prospect street. She was lying upon the hearth, in a state of beastly intoxication, when by some accident, fire was applied to some portion of her dress, which quickly spread, and would have destroyed her and her miserable dwelling, had the neighbors not came to her rescue.

☞ We came near getting a good local, yesterday. Two horses started with a wagon, at a rapid rate, and were making fair for a lamp post, when some busy body had to interfere, and prevent a smash.

☞ The Swedenborgians have taken the Apollo Rooms, (Paulson's) and will organize a church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Powell—a gentleman of fine talent, and a most devoted and self-sacrificing Christian.

PATRETISM.—Mr. Sunderland is expected to be in Pittsburgh during the coming summer.

☞ The Models used not go to Cincinnati or St. Louis. The governments of these cities have shut them out.

☞ There was not a quorum at the "local" meeting, the other day. It has been postponed, until Bennet announces another fresh shad lunch.

☞ The Assignees sale of a country store will be continued at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, this day, at 10 o'clock.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1848.

SENATE was called to order, and prayer by Rev. Garley.

A petition was presented by Vice President Dallas, numerously signed, asking the government to purchase Mt. Vernon. It was referred back to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Yulee asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It asked Congress to grant the public lands in Florida to the Public Schools of that State.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Stalkers and Hill.

Mr. Atcheson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of H. Mather.

Mr. Berrien moved to take up the House bill, relieving the Supreme Court of Circuit duty for one year.

Mr. Ashly opposed the motion, and said it required mature consideration.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1848.

The treaty with Mexico has been this day ratified, with some amendments that are not considered likely to affect it with the Mexican Government. The vote upon its ratification was ayes 28—noes 15; after which the Senate adjourned over to Tuesday next.

☞ We have no report of the Eastern Markets.

☞ **A Card.**—A man named Foster, a partner of Mr. McClurg, in the management of the Athenæum, we understand, appeared before the audience in that establishment, on Thursday evening, and took occasion to abuse us in the most outrageous manner. He stated, we are told, that the Post has tried to injure him, and it was because he did not give us his printing. There is not a word of truth in this. Foster's name has not been mentioned in this paper in any manner whatever, disrespectful to him, as the files of our paper will testify. We have spoken out pretty plainly against the libidinous exhibitions of the Models, because we believed it to be our duty as the conductor of a public journal to do so. Had those abandoned creatures appeared before the public in any other Hall, our course would have been the same. Such exhibitions will ruin any Hall in the city, and we have no hesitation in saying, that nobody of respectability will hereafter be found inside of the Athenæum. As to the printing of the bills, we have never had any thing to do with it, and have no desire to do work for nothing. We took Foster's word for pay until he became indebted to us near sixty dollars, (a judgment for the amount stands unpaid on the docket of Esq. Johns,) when we refused to credit him any longer. Of course he had then to "run his check" at some other office.

☞ AT A MEETING of those favorable to a celebration of the approaching anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint held at the house of Hugh Sweeny, in Allegheny city, on Saturday evening, the 4th inst.—On motion, Lazarus CALLAN, Esq., was called to the chair, and *R. B. Roberts* appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we will celebrate the coming 17th of March by partaking of a Supper, to be prepared by Mr. Hugh Sweeny, at the Farmer Hotel, in Allegheny City."

Resolved, That the said celebration be entirely irrespective of party, and that all be invited to attend."

The following Committees were appointed to carry into effect the first Resolution, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Hon. Hugh Davis, John Anderson, R. C. Sucklow, Thomas Gibson, Esq., Andrew Parks, Esq., Henry S. Magraw, Michael Kane, Jno. Sullivan, Hon. Cornelius Darragh, David McKee, Robert Neill, John J. Mitchell, Esq., Dr. Alex. Black, Robt. Swan, Thomas Bustous, Robert M. Riddle, J. K. Moorhead, J. R. M'Clintock, R. C. Townsend, Geo. R. White, John C. Dunn, Gen. L. G. Clover, John Morrison, James Kraping, Hon. Samuel Marshall, Col. W. H. Smith, Patrick Murphy, Samuel Morrison, William Alston, George D. Robinson, Esq., Robert Galway, Hon. Wm. Kerr, David Lynch, Parks, Esq., Henry S. Magraw, Michael Kane, Jno. Sullivan, Hon. Cornelius Darragh, David McKee, Robert Neill, John J. Mitchell, Esq., Dr. Alex. Black, Robt. Swan, Thomas Bustous, Robert M. Riddle, J. K. Moorhead, J. R. M'Clintock, R. C. Townsend, Geo. R. White, John C. Dunn, Gen. L. G. Clover, John Morrison, James Kraping, Hon. Samuel Marshall, Col. W. H. Smith, Patrick Murphy, Samuel Morrison, William Alston, George D. Robinson, Esq., Robert Galway, Hon. Wm. Kerr, David Lynch, Jno. Davis, John McKee, John M'Clure, Samuel Ward, John Divine. mar11

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

The petition of Daniel Erickison, of the 1st ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accomodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city and ward 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. DANIEL ERICKISON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st ward, 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 accomodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Adam Hoeh, W. Heinke, A. Hoffman, A. Nardi, E. Fenderick, J. Bryar, M. Dalzell, C. F. Dahl, W. Frank, A. Beelen, Chas. Cramer, Peter Hoek. mar11-3t*d

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Jackson county, Va., and within 20 miles of the Ohio river, with good dwelling house and blacksmith shop, 40 acres under fence and 30 in state of cultivation. Price $6 per acre. Terms accommodating. S. CUTHBERT,
mar11 Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Smithfield st.

Monongahela Navigation Company,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers, the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company are hereby notified to meet at the office of said Company, in Breed's Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 17th day of April next, to take into consideration certain acts of the Legislature of this State, supplementary to the Charter of this Company. By order of the Board, WM. BAKEWELL, Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, March 7th, 1848. mar10-td

NO. 8.
MORSE'S WEEKLY BUDGET
NEW BOOKS—1848.

THE Life of Chevalier Bayard, new supply.
Pictorial England, Nos. 40, 41 and 42.
History of the Girondists, vol 1.
Living Age, No. 109.
Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything: new supply.
Thompson's Money Reporter, for March 9.
Taylor's do do do 9.
The Court of the Conspirator, by Eugene Sue.
Remarkable Events in the History of America.
The Illegitimate, a story of conflict between good and evil.
Mysteries of London, a new supply.
American Review for March.
The Public and Private History of the Popes of Rome, No. 1.
Phrenology Improved and Applied.
Self-Culture and Perfection of Character.
Physiology, animal and mental.
Memory and Intellectual Improvement.
Hereditary Descent, its laws and facts.
Education, founded on the Nature of Man.
Combe's Physiology.
Religion, natural and revealed.
Marriage, its history and philosophy.
Fascination, or the Art of Charming.
Woman, her education and influence.
Phrenology, for schools and families.
Physiology, do. do.
School edition of Phrenology and Physiology
Love and Prentage.
Matrimony.
Philosophy of Mesmerism.
Teeth, their structure and treatment.
Phrenological Busts.
Advice to the Married and Single.
Phrenological Guide, designed for Students.
do Charts, by the hundred.
Just received and for sale by
M. P. MORSE, 85 Fourth st.
mar11

East Liberty Academy.

THIS Institution is under the care and instruction of Mr. Jas. H. Smith, a graduate of Washington College, Pa., aided by a competent Assistant. The year is divided into 4 quarters of 12 weeks each. The next qr. will commence on the second Monday (10th) of April next. The terms of Tuition per qr., viz:

Primary Branches, Reading, Penmanship, Elementary Arithmetic, &c.	$3 00
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, History, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition, Declamation, &c.	$4 00
Higher Branches of Literature, the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, &c.	$5 00

All branches taught preparatory to a thorough College course.

The discipline and instruction in the institution have rendered the highest satisfaction to the patrons, and they confidently invite the attention of the public to the advantages, which it affords for the education of youth. The mode of instruction, and the advantages of the institution are well adapted for the proper qualification of young men, desirous of becoming efficient and successful teachers in our Public Schools. Large and convenient rooms will soon be in readiness for the accommodation of Students. There is also an active effort in operation for procuring a respectable Library of Miscellaneous works for the use of the Academy.

East Liberty, in which the Academy is located, is a pleasant and healthful village, situated about 4 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Philadelphia turnpike,—easy of access, and well suited, in every respect to such a seminary of learning. Boarding can be obtained in the family of the Assistant Teacher, (at $1.50 to $1.75 per week,) with whom also the Principal will reside.

REFERENCES.—Faculty of Washington College, Pa.; Hon. Walter Forward, Thomas Mellon, Esq., Pittsburgh; Rev. S. M. M'Clung, Dr. R. C. Beatty, Allegheny county; Rev. Wm. D. Moore, Dr. R. Marchand, Westmoreland county; or to the undersigned Board of Trustees.

REV. WM. S. M'ELVAINE,
DR. J. R. M'CLINTOCK,
DANIEL MELLON,
THOMAS DAVISON, Esq.
WM. R. BARR.

mar11-w&w

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

The petition of C. Hartwell, 3d Ward, city of Pittsburgh, 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 Ward 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. C. HARTWELL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the above Ward, 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 accomodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm. Ilworth, J. T. Hebert, John G. Backofen, John McQuaran, Jos. Montooth, John McDevitt, James McDevitt, Thomas O'Neill, Samuel Baird, Joseph Cupples, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Gillmore. mar11-3t*

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

The petition of Thomas Joseph, of Indiana 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. THOMAS JESSUP.

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 travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jacob Bell, E. South Jas. Burton, A. Calaher, John M. Curon, J. Henderson, W. M'Clarans, E. Hanesbrough, John O'Hara, John Cready, John Speer, James Henderson. mar 11-3td*

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

The petition of Jacob Bostox, of the Township of Peebles, 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 Tp. 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. JACOB BOSTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Peebles 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 travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Joseph H. Crane, John Barnhart, Samuel McClelland, James Stratton, Geo. Wallace, Henry Barker, Joseph Gauster, N. Bridenbaugh, J. A. Kinnefeller, C. Erwin, Mc-Porters, James Leineder.

TO the Hon