The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. HENNER, Philadelphia County.	
II.	JOHN R. KNIGHT, do	do
III.	ISAAC SHIVER, do	do
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lebanon	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KNAUSS, Berks	do
X.	BENJAMIN S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SOCKLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JOHN BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KNOX, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	HOOKER J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	BENJAMIN SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRESWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAZELTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JOSEPH G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

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 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 Dock streets, and 440 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Democratic State Central Committee!—The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed by the 4th of March Convention, are requested to convene at the house of HENRY BUEHLER, in Harrisburgh, on TUESDAY, March 28th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing Presidential Election. E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.
Lancaster, March, 21. [mar25.

OUR COUNTRY.—HER DESTINY.

We have often been led to ask ourselves, when contemplating the present condition of our country, the history of other nations, and their present condition, *What shall be our destiny as a People?* Our institutions favor, in a high degree, the development of all the energies of man; and, while the nations of other parts of our world have known their infancy, their youth, vigorous manhood, and the gradual approaches of old age, we have, as it were, sprung at once into the third state of man's existence,—have exhibited the credentials of manhood, without having known the conditions of youth and of infancy. All the objects around us are subject to an ordination, rendering their condition similar.—The plant beneath our feet has sprung from a germ, as well as the mightiest tree of the forest. The minute warbler, that sips dew from the honey-suckle, and the lofty soaring eagle: the huge elephant, and the mighty king of beasts: man himself, the asserted lord of creation;—all are subject to similar conditions—all pass through similar states, before attaining to that which Nature seems to have assigned, as the point beyond which they are not to go, while existing on earth. The ordinations of Nature are all immutable. The plant which has expanded into life through the artificial stimulus of the hot-house, is but ill-calculated to withstand the chills of autumn; still less those of early spring. Analogy exists between all created things; and the idea necessarily arises—Have we, as a People, not lived—are we not living—too fast? Is it not to be feared that our growth—all the strength and power which we possess—is but a hot-house production? The inquiry is one, which may be much more easily asked than satisfactorily answered; and yet is one which ought to claim much of our attention; if we would make our political institutions *perpetual*, as all profess to desire, who aim at the greatest good of the human race.

"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is indispensible to preserve the blessings of liberty." This was asserted as a truth nearly fifty years ago, by the sage and philosopher of Monticello, and the experience of every year contains the assertion. We cannot too often recur to the fundamental principles of our government;—nor should we stop here. We should also carefully examine into the records of past ages—into the history of other nations; in order fully to satisfy ourselves, whether those principles, upon which our governmental structure is based, (even though the best ever yet asserted for the government of man,) may not be, to some extent, erroneous; and, if so, to assert the true doctrines of political equality. It is not enough that our government secures to every citizen, however humble his condition, the *right* to control, through the ballot box, the legislation of the country. It is not enough that men shall be, nominally at least, left free to choose for themselves the path to honor, to usefulness and to wealth. These things must indeed be as they *appear*, or all our boasted liberty—and we enjoy a degree far beyond any other people—will not avail, to guard against despotism;—if not such as distinguishes Russia or Turkey, that which is, perhaps, more to be dreaded—the despotism of aggregated and privileged wealth.

The influence of wealth, in any form, and in any country, is, of all other influences, that which is the most sought for; and its possession at once gives to a man all that our earth can afford. Is he ambitious? how soon can this influence secure to him that post, which virtue and sterling moral worth alone should fill. Is he avaricious, and grasping for more gold? how many are there who *need* that of which he has a superfluity; and who are compelled to make almost any terms with the *money lender*. It is comfort—moderate enjoyment at least—for which all are striving; and he who enjoys not this condition, is placed in the power of him who has much, and to spare. The same influences which surrounded him, prompting to the accumulation of inordinate wealth, still surround him, when in possession of it; and he is no less eager to *add* to his *mass*, than he once was to acquire it. Still will he contend for the last farthing with the poor operative, through whose agency he has amassed all that he has—contenting himself with the reflection, that he is as liberal as his neighbors. It is this constant thirsting after wealth—as the supreme object of man's existence here—which must overthrow the fair edifice that our forefathers have reared, unless there shall be conditions annexed both to its acquisition and possession, widely differing from those which are now imposed upon it.

It is not to be expected that any human laws can be devised, which will enable every man alike, either to compass wealth, or to attain to comfortable independence; and the reason for this is, that the laws of God himself forbid it. The man of genius, of talents, and indomitable energy, must rise superior to the naturally weak, and frail, and perhaps almost imbecile. Yet the being incapable of providing for his own wants is cared for by the community—or *he should be*. He is equally entitled to food, and clothing, and other necessary comforts, with him who stands pre-eminent among his fellow-men. Then what follows, as an inevitable result? Not that our legislation should be directed to strengthening the strong; making more powerful the mighty; and enriching the rich. Not that we should legislate, for the benefit of the few—who are comprised in those classes. And why? These, in all ages, among all nations, and under every form of government, have risen superior to the circumstances which once surrounded them—these must, in all ages of the world, and under any form of government, rise above their fellows; and their rise must be in proportion to their towering qualifications.

The masses, in all countries, have become enslaved, either virtually or actually, from the fact that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." Among the few minds capable of controlling and directing, there have ever been found those, who were willing to sacrifice the many, if they might themselves rise to the point of their aspirations by doing so. *What, then, should be done, what must be done, in order to perpetuate republican institutions*, and elevate man to the condition which he ought to occupy! There is but one course, by pursuing which the result can be arrived at. *Our legislation must be* EXCLUSIVELY *directed to the elevation of* THE MASSES; *to encouraging the exercise of* THEIR *powers; to the* ESPECIAL *protection of* THEIR *interests*. It is not enough that we shall ASSERT "all men are created free and equal." We know that, excepting in one or two immaterial particulars, this is not the case. It is not enough that we admit the proposition to be true in all its bearings—that we admit it to be true of all men, when they commence their career of life at legal maturity. Our admission that such is the fact, cannot destroy the truth; and the truth is found in the reverse of this proposition. Therefore, the necessity for such a course in legislation, as that of which we speak. Not that we would seek to oppose barriers to the lofty and sublime flights of genius; not that we would fetter strength; not that we would restrain men of industry and perseverence in their honest efforts to gain either wealth or fame; (because all the efforts of man have been inadequate to do this, even under the most despotic forms of government;) but that we would shield the weak and defenceless; encourage the timid; and strive to establish the wayward and the faltering. We would "*secure to honest labor the wages it has earned*;" and we would *aim* at security against want, in all coming time, to those sons and daughters of toil, whose fruitless impulse upon them the necessities of this condition. We would *aim* at placing it beyond the power of the employer, to receive the services of his fellow man, for a compensation inadequate to his constant decent and comfortable subsistence. We would *aim* at providing for the regular and constant employment of those who were required to toil, during such a number of hours as would be neccessary to fulfil the obligations both of employer and employed. We would *aim* at an improvement in the *physical* condition of man—knowing that, thus, his *mental* condition must be improved. We would *aim* at guarding against the spread of poverty, wretchedness, vice, and misery; rather than stimulate desires for the mere accumulation of wealth: knowing that, where the greatest incentives are offered to the attainment of this condition, all the worst evils in society are, also, inevitably and necessarily found.

We have thus presented a few thoughts—crude and ill digested, it is true, but yet we think important ones—in relation to some points, upon which materially depend the destiny of our country. In uttering them, as we have done, we would not be understood as doubting the perpetuity of our glorious institutions: far from it. We would only assert the belief that, to become permanent, they must verge more nearly to perfection than they have yet become. That which is manhood in us, when compared with other governments, and the people of other countries, may be but our infancy: and there may be witnessed a more glorious youth than has ever been known of manhood among other nations. The spirit of the age—the very nature of man—is progressive. Therefore, we look forward, "not as those without hope," to a time (perhaps not while we remain on earth—though even this may be) when even these ideas which we have expressed, and which will be accounted less than visionary by some, will be acknowledged truths among men; and when the bright era in which it is our boast to live, will be looked upon as one of comparative political darkness.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen.

We have read, with most profound interest and gratification, a recent production of this distinguished man and most able statesman. It is entitled "*Labor: its History and Prospects.* An address delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1848;" and has been published in pamphlet form, at the request of several of the most talented, respectable, and influential citizens of Cincinnati; among whom are Edward D. Mansfield, Charles Cist and William D. Gallagher. We have risen from the perusal of this pamphlet with such impressions of its importance, as have never been left upon our minds, from the perusal of an equal number of pages. We think that the facts laid before the people through this pamphlet, should be in the possession of every man, and woman, and child, in the United States, who is capable of reading; and, being read, we cannot doubt that much good would eventually result from it. We have concluded to lay before our readers the whole of this valuable production, which will occupy a considerable space in our paper, for two days. We shall commence its publication in the latter part of next week; and, in the mean time we would respectfully suggest to our friends the publication of a large edition for gratuitous circulation. We shall be pleased to hear from our friends, as early in the week as possible. Every working man ought to possess a copy.

A SEASONABLE ARTICLE.

We copy the subjoined from the money article of Tuesday's *New York Herald:*

What is the position of Europe and the United States at the present time? What is the basis of the credit of each, and where is the vast wealth of the great European bankers, who have made such wise discriminations in loaning their money? The revolutionists in France will soon settle their part of the claims those houses have against European governments, and it will be in the shape of repudiation of the most thorough order. Those who had no faith in our ability to ultimately meet every fraction of public indebtedness—who put more faith in princes than in republicans—have made a fatal mistake.

The debt of France, at this time, amounts to about $2,000,000,000, equal to nine times the aggregate indebtedness of every State in the Union and the general government. With a population about fifty per cent. greater than that of this country, the taxes merely for the payment of interest on the public debt, are about five times as large. The revenue and expenditures of the recent government of France were immense. Taxes, amounting to more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, were levied, most of which was paid by the middling and lower classes. It is an historical fact, that the 200,000 electors did not pay taxes for over 54,000 francs, or about the twentieth part of the whole amount collected. Most of these 200,000 electors are office-holders, drawing large salaries from the government. Notwithstanding the immense revenue derived from such enormous and unequal taxation, the expenditures exceeded the revenue, and the annual increase in the public debt was very large.—The recent loan made to the deposed government shows how rapidly the burdens of the people were increasing, which, with the restrictions upon their rights and privileges, were more than they could bear up under. The Rothschilds preferred investing money in the security offered by a government, holding its power by such slight tenure, than in the securities of a government like that of the United States. They will pay dear for their misplaced confidence, and have lost the opportunity of securing the most favorable loans in the world. The debts of the nations of Europe amount to about $12,000,000,000, a large portion of which is in danger of utter extinction. The first movement of a revolutionary power is to wipe out everything in the shape of taxes; and, in the formation of a new government, no provision is made for the protection of claims created for the purpose of supporting the extravagance of a king hurled from his throne.

HARRISBURGH REDEEMED.—The Democrats carried the capital, Harrisburgh, on Friday last, at the election for municipal officers, by a very handsome majority. Last year it gave a federal majority of forty-eight for Irvin.

The Marseilles Hymn.

The days of the Republic and Empire are the boast and glory of France. The revolution of 1830, which placed a Bourbon on the throne, terminated in a manner unsatisfactory to the people. In fact, the revolution was not completed. The tyrant Charles X. was overthrown, and the ensigns of royalty trampled under the feet of the multitude; but another Bourbon was made the King of the French, to keep down public sentiment for eighteen years. That the July Government was popular with the people, is proven by the many attempts which have been made on the life of Louis Philippe. The fire that smouldered beneath the surface of French society has at length burst forth in a flame. The drama is opened; and the destiny of France must be the destiny of Europe. The ideas, passions, faults and virtues of the Great Nation will spread like a contagion. The songs of Beranger will again be sung on the plains of Poland. The object of Louis Philippe was, to found a dynasty for his family; but he trod on the liberties of the people, and it required not the eloquence of a Mirabeau to arouse an indignant nation to vengeance. The Marseillois was again heard in the streets of Paris; the tri-color waved; a sublime sentiment awakened; "victory or death!" was the cry;—the timid were exalted once more to heroes!

For the benefit of some of our readers, we will transcribe the *Marseilles Hymn of Liberty*, as it has been translated into our language; but it is like the sun seen through a dark glass, with its beams of glory scorn. It is cold and common-place, when compared with the breathing thoughts and hurrying words of the original:

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and Grandsires hoary,—
Behold their tears, and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, invade our land,
Affright and devastate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath;
March on, march on, all hearts resolved,
On victory or death!

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise,
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And fix! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
Whilst lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To new and unheard of bonds the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like tyrants bold their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Nor shall they longer bash and gaud us.
To arms! to arms! &c.

Oh Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! &c.

The Germans of Philadelphia.

The Germans of Philadelphia were to assemble on Wednesday evening, at the Commissioners' Hall, in the Northern Liberties, to express their sympathies for the Republicans of France, who have dared to be free. The call is numerously signed, and by the most respectable and intelligent Germans of that city, and is in the following words:

VIVE LA FRANCE.—The French people have gloriously achieved their liberty, and the chains which Princes and Nobles had woven around them, are sundered forever. All Europe is aroused. This cheering intelligence has filled every republican heart with joy, and will be received by the friends of Freedom as the beginning of a better era, an era of Constitutional Liberty throughout the civilized world.

Germany, refined and intelligent Germany, will feel the charm which France has just inspired, but her energies yet lie prostrate under the oppression of tyranny. Americans, descendants of all nations, as well as of Germans, it is the very moment to sympathise with the movement of France. Let us meet together, and as freemen in the fullest enjoyment of political rights, express to our German kindred abroad, that the great secret of liberty is for them to resolve Potentates and Kings are but baubles for children's amusement. The progress of the age no longer requires that grave and intelligent men should be subject to the control and thraldom of imbecility and folly. Let us assemble together and express our sentiments with unanimity and *force*.

A candid admission of a Whig Editor.

The Cincinnati Atlas although famed for its unmeasured hatred to the democratic party, is unable to justify the conduct of the whig leaders at Columbus. In speaking of the despotic effort of Goddard & Co., to enact laws on a plan of their own, the Atlas says:

"We have already copied the proceedings of the House and Senate, as reported from Columbus, by which the apportionment bill, albeit without a quorum of the Senate in session, is claimed to have been made a law. But we have seen no satisfactory exposition or defence of the legality of those proceedings. As at present advised, we *are not satisfied that those proceedings were in accordance with either PARLIAMENTARY or CONSTITUTIONAL LAW*. We do not believe, as now advised, that the proceedings of the House in receding from the amendments, nor the processes by which the bill was prepared for signature were regular; though we do not mean to say absolutely, that these irregularities necessarily destroy the validity of the law.—The defects, if any there be, may be cured by supplementary legislation. These are questions for sober and enlightened discussion, but necessarily to be decided before judicial tribunals, but of judicial nature. We are in the dark and we ask and expect that light from our friends at Columbus. We never did, and never will approve any act, simply because it is the act of our party. We wish its acts to be always *right* and defensible in law and reason.

To cut glass with a piece of iron.

Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plain surface;) then take a common split or some similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the chink in the glass will follow at the distance of about a half an inch, in every direction according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided very facilitally by this means. The iron must be reheated as often as the energy in the glass ceases to follow.—*Scientific Mechanic.*

INDIAN ARROW-POISON.—Snake-like in form, the URARI, or Indian arrow-poison, winds itself around and among the huge trees, fantastically shaped, that spring from the deep fissures in the mountain rock, and often reaches to a height of forty feet before it divides into branches, which are densely covered with a rust-colored hair. The poisonous principle resides chiefly in the bark of the plant, which is stripped off, steeped in water for a certain time, simmered and evaporated to the thickness of a syrup. It is then fit for use. "As much as I had heard of the fatal poison," says Professor Schomburgh, "I nevertheless cannot abstain from noting the astonishment by which I was seized on seeing it used for the first time. While traveling, a deer was discovered browsing in the high grass before us. One of the Indians took a poisoned spike, and fixed it to his arrow: Cautiously he stole upon the unsuspecting deer, and shot the arrow into its neck; it made a jump in the air, fled with the speed of the wind before us; but had scarcely run forty yards, when it fell to the ground and expired." It will kill the strongest bull in four or five minutes; and lizards and snakes wounded with it, die immediately. It may appear strange that this poison may be taken into the stomach with impunity. The writer relates that, when suffering from ague, and happening to be without quinine, he took frequently the urari in doses of "about as much as I could get on the point of a knife." The stomach, in fact, digests the poison, and thereby alters its properties before it reaches the blood. It is also well known that the flesh of animals killed with the urari is quite innocent for the same reason.

LABOR.—The more we accomplish, the more we have to accomplish. All things are full of labor, and therefore the more we acquire, the more we care, and the more we toil, to secure our loved acquisitions. Good men can never retire from their works of benevolence. Their fortune is never made. I never heard of an apostle, prophet, or public benefactor, retiring from his respective fields of labor. Moses, and Paul, and Peter died with their harness on. So did Luther, and Calvin, and Wesley, and a thousand others as deserving, though not so well known to fame. We are inured lately refused its publication. This is to me the more surprising, as I meant to do him good, by letting him see himself in the mirror of truth.

JOHN FERRAL.

Pittsburgh, 3rd Month, 23rd. 72 Ind.

For the Pittsburgh Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—By reason of the harsh tenor of your insinuations against the Post, on Monday last, when stating, you had not received a copy of the proceedings, of the St. Patrick's Celebration; and in the hope of restoring peace to your mind—as I then believed you did not err willfully—having this object in view, the explanatory article was published in the Post. Your next effusion in which you carp at myself, shows but too little of the 'milk of human kindness.' In it you aver my object to be a determination to appear before the public whenever an opportunity offers." Now this betrays too much sensitiveness, against being instructed, after feeling you were in the wrong. Suppose I did appear at your instructor on this occasion, I am an old man, and your betrayal of pertness in reply, will not be satisfactory, even to yourself; when your young blood becomes properly tempered.

Friend Chronicle, the exposure of weakness is too palpable in this instance to escape public detection. Your pitiable attempt to evade the responsibility of your charge against the Post, is manifold. You misquote my article, and close your expression the literal meaning of my disinterested statement. Perhaps your mental blindness is a constitutional defect, increased in its virulence, by irritation, at finding yourself mistaken. Feeling assured you are as harmless as a child, because powerless; and least you may again be visited by other unhappy spasms, I will try once more to set you right, although your memory appears defective. You say "We made no complaint about Mr. Farrel. * * * "If we *remember* rightly, he was a Vice President, and had no control whatever over the proceedings, his note was therefore officious and uncalled for." 'No control!' you are as usual wrong in this assertion. Owing to illness of the President, and by request, I attended to his duty in this case. "Officious and uncalled for!" This, besides its unkindness to me, it is very thoughtless of you to thus let the public know, through your *well conducted and extensively read* sheet, that you prefer ignorance to knowledge of the truth.

You say "If no instructions were given to the *Post*, he should have attended to the matter himself." True! very true! But having this conviction, why were you miffed when the matter was candidly explained? Why show your teeth, knowing that you cannot bite? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. That you are improvable, is shown, in the conclusion of that soft exhibition of puny spitefulness, where you say, "We did not complain of any wrong being done us; we were not the least aggrieved." To find you returning to good humor is cheering to your friends. As a good citizen, be advised to shun all such splenetic efforts hereafter. "*Be a good boy and take care of yourself*," is the advice of your sincere friend.

JOHN FERRAL.

☞ Mr. VAN BUREN, the ex-President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday. He is at the residence of Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., with whom, we understand, he intends passing some days. [*Pennsylvanian, March* 22.

POPE TRADE.—The number of hogs killed in Cincinnati during the season just closed was 412,161. The number brought into that city from the country, dressed, was 74,880; making the total number slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, 487,021.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL.—We have heard, in a certain direction, a report that the committee who have control of the MERCY HOSPITAL, did not act as became their station, in relation to the poor German who was permitted to breathe his last in the watch house. We are aware that no attention should be given to the sayings or surmises of the ignorant or bigoted; yet the above case is deserving of some explanation, lest any story put into circulation in regard to it, may do injustice to the gentlemen who compose the committee. We first say that there was no application made to the Hospital for the admission of the German; nor did the committee know any thing of the circumstances until it was too late.

But, had application been made, he could not have been admitted into the present building (though some sort of provision would have been made for him,) for this all-sufficient reason, that the inmates are to be removed on the first of April, and the physicians have advised that no new patients should be taken in on account of the great danger attending their removal to the new building. It would be bad, should the sisters and the committee find on the First, a number of invalids whose lives would be risked by exposure. And further, the rooms of the new building are not yet, and can not in good time be, in a fit condition for the reception of more than are now under the care of the institution.

Notwithstanding many of the sisters have been stricken down by disease—and some have died—there yet remains a sufficient number doing active duty to care for all the sick. With a most heavenly devotion have these women risked their lives to the comfort and protection of the unfortunate under their charge.

A BAD SPIRIT.—In order to insure greater comfort to those who visited Mr. Clay at the Court House on Wednesday, an arrangement was made that the people should pass in at one door and out at another. A keeper was stationed at one of the doors to put the plan in operation. While directing applicants for admission to the other entrance, one man became dogged, and angrily remarked: "I have as much right to be in as any other one. I pay my taxes, and have done so, and own a share of the court house." This man may have an idea of *Liberty*, but not of *Order*, without which a Despotism would be preferable to our present boasted institutions. Such men may be very honest and clever in their way, but they manifest a bad spirit in attempting to violate all rules intended for the convenience and comfort of others. They can have no just conception of what their rights should be.

THEATRE.—Mr. Pitt has been attracting excellent audiences during the week; and many men of fine taste in dramatic literature and acting, have decided that he is fully deserving of the praises bestowed upon him by the press of those cities in which he has appeared. We have only seen him in a few scenes, which would not enable us to judge of his merits, even were we a critic.

He appears this evening in the part of Richard, and, of course, it being Saturday, the house will be filled.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—Wm. M. Foster, late of the Athenæum Hall, yesterday made information before the Mayor, against the proprietors of the Sunday Mercury, for libel, founded on an article published on last Sunday. This is the third suit of this character on the list for trial by the next Quarter Sessions. The Mercury is in luck, surely, in having succeeded in causing so many quarrels, in so short a time.

☞ The next term of the Quarter Sessions commences on Monday. Judge Jones will make his first appearance on the Bench on that day. We believe the Hon. gentleman has not yet complied with the custom, observed heretofore, by writing his commission; but he will not forget the bar.

The new Judge will be useful; he having had court house experience in the olden time, and being an active business man.

☞ We saw a horse laughing last evening, at Patterson's. We enquired what caused his good humor, and found that he had broken into the office, and had read, in some of the papers, the deep and scathing *critiques* upon the performances of Mr. Pitt. Who could avoid laughing!

"WONDER OF THE WORLD."—The "Woolly Horse" has walked off, and his driver forgot to pay the printer. So the story goes. Strange that we should have the wool drawn over our eyes in this way.

THE ALLEGHENY.—We learn by a friend just from the Northern part of Armstrong, that the waters in that section were not rising at his leaving, and that consequently there will be no general rise to bring the ice and lumber from that region by the rise felt here. He states that neither Red Bank nor Mahoning were up, nor did he expect that the late rain was felt in the Clarion.—*American.*

OUTRAGEOUS.—We saw a lady sitting in a wagon in the Diamond market, yesterday afternoon, smoking a *toby!* O, woman!

☞ The workmen are progressing rapidly with the Allegheny Basin. The main pipe is down under the canal, and arched over. Our neighbors will be supplied with water soon.

GONE.—Twitchell (we believe this is the correct spelling) has gone for good, and thus relieved the county of the expense of giving him a trial. He paid $1,000 in good money for leave to escape. Not a bad bit for the county.

☞ Is Mr. Bottle connected in the editorial department of the Mail? Did he write that unmanerly squib about the Post?

☞ There was a "Ball" out some place last evening, for we saw a very beautiful lady in white. By the way, the Fancy is going on well.

☞ The Allegheny people are going to lunch at 11 A. M. hereafter, at Sellings' Saloon. Bean Soup forever.

☞ The Mail says Mr. Kennedy lost his Microscope at the late Vickesburg fire.

☞ Raymond & Waring's Menagerie are preparing to leave on their summer journeys. Will they not exhibit for a few days here, before starting.

PRESENTATION.—We understand, that Isaac Harris, Esq., has presented to Mr. Clay, a splendidly bound edition of his last City Directory.

☞ In our notice of Mr. O'Donovan's forthcoming elegant and masterly Epic, we spoke of the "*Iliad* of Virgil. It should have been the "*Æneid.*"

QUINCY HALL.—This is the name of Mr. Jenkins' new Hall, in Allegheny city. It was christened by Mr. Clay, on Thursday.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of a call from our old friend, Stuart, now editor of the Cadiz Sentinel.

☞ Several hundred ladies visited Mr. Clay at the Monongahela House, yesterday.

☞ The Alleghenian is down upon the huckstering practised in the market of that city. Right.

☞ Mr. Clay remains here till Monday.

☞ Hudson's Panorama is in Louisville.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, March 27th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, a large lot of second-hand Furniture, of every description. JAMES McKENNA, Auct.
mar25

DRY GOODS AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, March 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, a large assortment of Dry Goods, of every description.
At 3 o'clock, P. M., a large lot of second-hand Furniture, belonging to several families declining house-keeping.
mar25 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

READER! if you have had HAIR, you would really be astonished at the effect of a 50 bottle of JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE. It needs but one trial. Sold at 82 Chatham st., N. Y., and by
WM. JACKSON, Agent,
mar25 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE SOLUTION OF JET.—A liquid HUMAN HAIR DYE, that gives the hair a perfect raven black tint, and improves and softens it. Price, 50 cents, or $1,00. Sold at 82 Chatham st., N. Y., and by
WM. JACKSON, Agent,
mar25 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

LIFE AND HEALTH.—This gift is the greatest blessing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and trouble-some world, we are compelled to meet with pain and sickness, and even death. All-wise Providence has given us, in the vegetable kingdom, certain remedies which, when extracted with science, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The fact that so many persons are daily dying of that dreadful disease, Consumption—should at once arouse those who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves, and procure a few bottles of *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*, and use it immediately, according to the directions, whereby your life may be spared, and many years spent in Health and Happiness.
Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.
☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar25

☞ What does P. Jacobs, of Centreville, State of Michigan, say, regarding the medicine we alluded to last week. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the following language: "We shall certainly be out before a week gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send plenty of pamphlets. I must say there is no medicine we have ever dealt in, which has obtained so great and decided a reputation as yours. The most sin ular and inaccountable part of the matter is, the *uniform* and *unexceptionable* testimony of its curative properties in *every case*. We have good medicines for many single complaints—but yours seems to obviate the use of ALL other nauseas—it goes over the whole ground. You will be surprised to learn that in every case of Fever and Ague, which I have tried it for, it has never failed to cure. And not only in one kind, but all kinds of Bilious diseases, its effect is the same." This writes Mr. Jacobs concerning the Great American Remedy—C. C. Vaughn's *Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.*
Reader, look at our column. See "Great American Remedy—Dr. C. C. Vaughn's Lithontriptic." Call upon the Agent, and get a pamphlet.
HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents.
mar25 2 Coin. Row, Liberty st

☞ An Administrator's Sale of Leased property will be held at McKenna's Auction Rooms, this evening, 7½ o'clock. Also, at the same time, a Mahogany Centre Table and Sofa.

Attention!—A Special meeting of Pittsburgh Encampment No. 1 of Knights Templars, will be held at the Temple, this evening at 7 o'clock corner of Wood and 3d streets. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the M. E. G. C. mar25

☞ "LIFE AND HEALTH."—This gift is the greatest blessing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and trouble-some world, we are compelled to meet with pain and sickness, and even death. All-wise Providence has given us, in the vegetable kingdom, certain remedies which, when extracted with science, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The fact that so many persons are daily dying of that dreadful disease, Consumption—should at once arouse those who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves, and procure a few bottles of *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*, and use it immediately, according to the directions, whereby your life may be spared, and many years spent in Health and Happiness.
Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.
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News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post

WASHINGTON, March 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a Bill amending the charter of the city of Washington.

A message was received from the House returning the Deficiency Bill as amended on the 23d. Mr. Atherton moved that the Senate concur, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved to take up the Bill granting a pension to Patrick Walker.

Mr. Turney opposed the Bill in the strongest manner, and deprecated the bad example of giving him the unusually large pension proposed. The case is one of extraordinary interest, he would allow. The unfortunate man had lost both arms, and cannot even feed himself unaided. In fact he was obliged to be waited on constantly by a servant.

Messrs. Hannegan and Phelps followed briefly in favor of the Bill, which was passed: Yeas 28, nays 9.

The consideration of the Loan Bill was then resumed by Mr. Atherton, who offered an amendment which prohibits bidders to the Loan from withdrawing an offer.

Mr. Niles also offered amendments requiring the proposals for a Loan, to state at what time the money borrowed should be paid into the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rockwell called up the regular business of the House. The House went in to Committee of the Whole upon private Bills, Mr. Bowlen in the chair.

Various unimportant bills were considered until the adjournment.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 24—3 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Howard street brands at $5,75; City Mills is held at $6,12½, but buyers do not appear.

Wheat—Sales of prime White at $1,52@1,55, which are the nominal rates. Prime Red is sold at $1,37@1,37½ market dull.

Pork—Sales of Salt at 12½ Pickled at 9½c.

Bacon—Sales of Baltimore packed Hams at 6½c. Western shoulders are sold at 4½c; Sides 5c; Hams 6c.

Whiskey—Remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—1 p. m.

Flour—The weather has been rainy all day, which has checked out door business. Moderate sales only of Western are reported at $6.

Grain—Market without change. Corn is dull, with moderate sales of prime Yellow at 51c.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,62½.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales are effected at $3,75.

Rye—Sales at 85.

Oats—Sales at 40@41c.

Beef Cattle—Sales at $5,75@100 lbs. gross.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $6@6,50@100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24, 3 p. m.

Flour—The market is without material change since yesterday, supplies increasing, and rather duller.

Grain—No change to notice. Market for Wheat has a downward tendency; but Corn firm, but dull; Oats dull. Supplies of Oats and Corn coming in.

Provisions—More activity in Pork, and prices are better. Market for Beef is weaker. Lucon quiet. Lard inactive.

Groceries—No change.

Markets generally are dull, and dealers are waiting for steamers news.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER.....Manager and Lessee.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. C. D. PITT.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1848, the performance to commence with the tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard.....Mr. C. D. PITT.
Richmond.....Mr. OXLEY.
After which, IRISH LILT, by Miss MALVINA.
To conclude with the Farce of
PETER WHITE.
Peter White.....Mr. DUNN.
Widow White.....Miss PETRIE.
☞ Monday, Benefit of Mr. C. D. PITT.

WANTED—Pastors for several good book-keepers, school-masters, salesmen in wholesale or retail Stores or warehouses, men cooks in steam or canal boats, laboring men, boys to attend stores, and many others, collored men and boys. Wanted, several good white cooks, chambermaids, and girls for all work. Wanted to borrow, several small sums of money. All kinds of agencies promptly attended to, for moderate charges. Persons call at
mar25 Intelligence Office, Fifth st.

SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, OLD SORES, ERYSIPELAS, *Barber's Itch, Chaps, Sore Beards, Pimples*—This is used by many physicians in their practice for the above, and we found not conscieniously sell unless we knew it to be all we state.
As a cosmetic, the true JONES'S SOAP is perhaps the only article ever known that removed impurities, and cleared and beautified the skin, making it clear, soft, smooth and white as an infant. But mind, it is sold at 82