The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 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. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HOWN E. KENDS' do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do do
IV. A. L. ROCHFORD, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JOSIAH BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KUNZ, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, 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 400 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 Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, March 28th at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing for running Presidential Election.
E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.
Lancaster, March, 21. [mar25

Democratic Organization.

As the time is fast approaching, when we shall be called upon to engage in the duties of an important and arduous campaign, it is proper that the People of Pennsylvania, and of the Union generally, should adopt a uniform plan, upon which to conduct that campaign. It has been our boast as a party, that we have gone before the country fearlessly and confidently, under the broad banner of our principles: *fearlessly*, because we believe them to be based upon the Constitution of our Union, and having, therefore, a foundation in political truth; and *confidently*, because we rely implicitly upon the general intelligence of the People,—in their capacity to understand the truth, and their determination to sustain it, whenever they shall have been brought to comprehend it. Originating in these assumptions only, is to be found the true basis upon which can rest democratic or representative government.

The will of the People, constitutionally expressed, is the law of our land. From the operation of laws thus enacted, there is no rightful appeal, except to the People themselves; and this is right: because that which is calculated to operate for the good of the majority, can seldom, if ever, work injury to the remaining portion of the community. But while this is a right of the People, and while there should be no restriction whatever upon its exercise, it is of the utmost consequence, that they should fully appreciate the importance, both of its exercise and their own responsibility—that they should be enlightened in relation to the various matters upon which they may be called to act, whether in making new provisions for the general welfare, or the alteration or abrogation of those laws which have been found to operate injuriously.

The occasion of each presidential campaign, has presented, ever since the organization of our government, considerations deemed material by the People, in relation to the administration of the affairs of the whole country; and there is no occasion that presents itself, so fully calculated to awaken their attention, and enlist their action, as this. It has ever been, to a greater or less extent, (and it must ever be, while our government shall remain as it is,) an occasion when opposing opinions strove for the ascendancy. Such was the nature of the struggle which led to the adoption of our constitution; and while there shall remain those who would foster wealth, and add power to the strong, such will continue to be the nature of our struggles.

All the active influences of the wealth of our country are arrayed, directly or indirectly, against that simplicity of action, and strict observance of constitutional power, which were recognised by the Framers of our government, as its most vital characteristics. The contest, then, here sarily be common, in which those influences are positively and directly, or negatively and indirectly, arrayed against those in the middle and in the more humble walks of life; against the toiling millions, in whatever avocation they may be compelled to toil. The aims and interests of the one party, naturally bring them into frequent connection with each other; and a common sympathy prompts to a general union in political action. They have on their side, the *money* of the country; and, possessing this, though they may not possess "all the talent,"—all the *mind* and native genius; they enter the contest with a decided advantage: because of their ability to spread before the country, to the widest possible extent, their own particular views. But, happily for the million, though the means may not be at hand with them to procure all the intelligence of passing events which they may desire; and though they may not be able to spare from the support of their families, either the time or the money, necessary to make themselves fully conversant with the doctrines in controversy, when a general struggle comes on; they are blessed with the same sense of hearing, which their opponents possess; with minds as capable of understanding their own interests; and they can meet in scores, in hundreds, and in thousands, (as did their prototypes in revolutionary days,) to hear discussed the great doctrines that have ever divided their countrymen; though they may be unable to buy books on political economy, or to afford the time and "midnight oil" to study them, they can, beneath the canopy of Heaven, and sharing the light furnished for all by the Creator, hear, and determine for themselves, between truth and error.

It was considerations of this nature, that prompted our revolutionary fathers, in many parts of the country, to suggest the organization of villages, and townships, and counties, by means of the minute men, and the committee men, and the county committees of vigilance, all of whom were to act as spies upon the movements of the tories of their day; who possessed among themselves a large share of the wealth of the country; who, from their business associations, were brought more frequently together; and who, in addition to these advantages, were the favored objects of the care and protection of the "mother country." Then, as now, the masses were arrayed against the few; then, as now, the masses had to contend with difficulties arising out of their necessities; but then also, as now, the masses could and did determine for themselves, in relation to their best interests, after hearing the true points at issue. It was in those days the great Apostle of American Liberty declared to the People, that "*The price of liberty is eternal vigilance!*" and this truth is now as palpable as it then was. It is becoming no less palpable, while man is awaking to understand his rights, his duties, and his powers, throughout the world.

What, then, is the duty of the Democratic party, throughout the county? There can surely be but one opinion on the subject; and that must be, that we *should be thoroughly and effectually organized*, in every village, town, city, and state, in order that we may be certain of victory. Under a thorough and efficient organization, we have never been defeated. "*When we all pull together we cannot be beaten!*" In Pennsylvania, it is true, we have done well. We have acted in such a manner as to secure the commendations of our brethren in every part of the Union; but this must not be enough for us. We are not at liberty to relax our exertions, because we have done well. We have in the field, an opponent who is ever ready to take advantage of a moment's slumber on our part; and if we shall slumber, even upon our arms, the Federal party may take the camp. Then let us at once go forward. Let us fling to the breeze, the glorious flag of Democracy—"not a star obscured, and not a stripe polluted"—and, holding our opponents to the issues which they have always chosen, let us show them again that we cannot be beaten.

Standing upon the broad ground of our principles, we shall necessarily force the Federal party into the support of their own ever odious doctrines, or drive them into the position of contending against us without an object of contention. They must assert the principles upon which they would administer the government, or they virtually admit that there is no just ground of opposition to the Democratic party. If they attempt to gain power, by refusing to avow *any* political principles, (as they have already done in some sections of the county,) they at once stand convicted of errant cowardice; distrust of the People; and a determination to impose their oft exploded and detested doctrines upon the country, by the practice of gross fraud and imposition. We believe that a great number of their leaders are capable of adopting a course as base as this; but, no matter what may be the attempts which they shallmake, there is but one course left to us, in order to ensure success: and that is, the plain straight-forward track of Jeffersonian Democracy. As, therefore, we have nothing to lose, but every thing to hope for, by keeping before the People the leading doctrines embraced in our creed, it cannot be esteemed unwise, that we should briefly state them. They are the same that have ever distinguished our party. They are the doctrines which have so often been sustained by the People: doctrines which operate as well in Florida and Texas, as in Maine and New Hampshire; and which are the true doctrines of Pennsylvania and Ohio,—because they are those of the Constitution.

1. A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States; and the exercise of no power by the general government, not expressly granted, or indispensably necessary to carry into effect a power which is unquestionably granted.

2. A strict observance of the principle, that the representative is bound to act in all cases, in conformity with the will of his constituents; and that he is not at liberty to sanction any law which they would not sanction, if called directly, themselves, to vote upon it.

3. A total and entire separation of the revenues of the government from the business of banking.

4. The enactment of such revenue laws as shall provide for the necessities of the government alone.

5. No assumption by the general government, of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands or otherwise.

6. No acts of incorporation by the general government; nor the granting of any other exclusive privileges.

7. No acts authorizing internal improvements by the general government; except such as are in strict accordance with the Constitution.

8. The creation of no public debt of any kind; unless in cases of unquestionable necessity.

9. The observance of a rigid economy in all public expenditures; and the strictest accountability on the part of all public officers.

10. The honest payment of our debts; and the preservation of the public faith inviolate.

11. No connection whatever between Church and State; and "eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

12. A uniform system of legislation; that shall operate equally on all branches of business, and equally protect all men in their rights.

13. In our diplomatic relations asking for nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

These are principles, in the support of which the Democracy of our whole country can rally.—They are not for a single State, or any particular section of the Union. They are designed to operate as well in the South as the North, in the East as well as in the West; and rallying under a banner upon which these shall be inscribed, and contending manfully for them, it will be a circumstance of but little moment who shall be chosen as our standard bearer in the great contest.

There are a few other principles, strictly Democratic, and for which we should contend—though less of a general character than those we have enumerated; and therefore more clearly within the purview of our State Legislature. It would be well, however, for our friends throughout the country to adopt them. They are the following:

1. A constitutional provision against loans on the part of the State, unless sanctioned directly by the People.

2. The election of *all* officers by a direct vote of the People.

3. A gradual abolition of the paper money system.

4. The immediate winding up of all corporations that violate, in any manner, their charters; and the individual liability of all stockholders.

5. The abolition of Capital punishment; of usury laws; of imprisonment for debt; and the abrogation of all laws restricting the freedom of honest creditors.

6. Obedience to the expressed will of the majority in all cases of party discipline.

7. A preference of Democrats over Federalists for offices, in all cases.

8. The reformation of all abuses in the administration of government.

9. Especial attention by the government to the subject of education.

Clay's Mexican Speech.

Col. C. H. Brough, in a letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of "Puebla, Mexico, January 16, 1848," relates the following, of which he was an eye witness:

"Let me tell you a little matter of fact, of which any thinking man can make instant application.—'Tother day, three *hombres* were brought by the guard before Colonel Gorman, commanding the city troops, upon a charge of theft, in which act they were taken. One of them fumbled in his hat for a pass or other paper, and, seeing some printed matter there, I took it, and upon examination, found it to be an *abstract of Mr. Clay's Lexington speech*, in *the Spanish tongue*. I afterwards found that the document had been printed, in large numbers, in the city: at first, quietly distributed, and subsequently openly sold by news-boys at all the corners. I send you enclosed, Messrs. Editors, the document."

The editor of the Enquirer acknowledges the receipt of the document, and it is now in that office to the "inspection of the curious, and perhaps for other uses between this and the Presidential election."

The whig press (says the Ohio Statesman,) have always denied the well authenticated fact that the speeches of Corwin, Clay, Bebb, and others were translated into the Spanish tongue for the use of the Mexicans, to show them that they had friends, aiders and abettors in the United States. Here we have the evidence of the fact, from one whose word is not to be doubted—one who was an eye witness to the facts related, and to back which, the document itself is in the State, publicly advertised, as open to the inspection of all who desire to see it.

TRICKERY SUSPECTED.—We have been requested by some of the citizens of Robinson Township, to ask the Secretaries of the Presentation gathering on the 22d of February, why they have not furnished the papers with the proceedings. There is something more than neglect in this omission.

Letter from Col. Black.

The Greensburgh Republican of Friday, contains the following letter, from our friend and townsman, Col. BLACK, in reference to the death of the gallant GILCHRIST, of Greensburgh:

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 12, 1848.

ALEXANDER M'KINNEY, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir—Your letter of Nov. 19th, in regard to the remains of your late friend and mine—John C. Gilchrist, reached me to-day. His grave is in Puebla; and it is impossible for me to say when I can get near it. You know I am now in no respect my own master. If ever an opportunity occurs for me to fulfil your desire hold me pledged, sacredly, in its behalf. Col. Gilchrist, volunteered as a private and did all a private's severe duties for his country, with a cheerful and brave heart. He fell in action on the last day of the siege in Puebla. The fight was terrible, and he and his brave companions fought the enemy twenty to one. I reached the ground where they were involved, having another of our companies with me, when the slaughter was at its height. I saw how these men fought, and how they died. Gilchrist had all his manhood in action. His behaviour was glorious, and to the purpose of this duty. I cannot but speak with extravagance of his conduct, for I assure you it was worthy of admiration. We covered the streets with slain "lancers," but our friend with twelve by his side, of killed, and four wounded, had fallen before the tide had turned. You ask me to give you the particulars of his death. He died with his face to the enemy, his heart towards his country, and as Old Westmoreland would have liked that he should die.

Believe me, my dear sir, you and all who loved our friend, have my sincere sympathy, which I would I could better express. Say to Judge BURRELL and the rest I do not despair of sending the body home, but I should be anxious to be in Puebla when it is raised. Indeed I think it is absolutely necessary that I should be there.

Very truly and respectfully,
SAM'L. W. BLACK.

More Testimony against the Whigs.

Extract of a letter from Col Samuel W. Black, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, to a Senator of the United States, dated

CITY OF MEXICO, February 12, 1848.

The treaty of Gaudalupe, it was universally believed, would be ratified by the Congress of Mexico, *until the vote of the United States House of Representatives condemning the war was received*, and with it came the ten regiment bill was not likely to pass. If that bill had passed by a decided vote, and the war been approved, or not condemned, I am persuaded the Mexicans would have agreed to almost any treaty proposed on our part. We had power to enforce, and they the disposition to accede to our terms. The reason is obvious—their nationality was in the very "article of death," and they were willing to do any thing short of national dishonor, to live. The whigs "raised" and retain the hopes of—Their armies were defeated and dispersed—their resources gone—and bluster and bravado, if not silenced, had ceased to find an echo. Under such circumstances, those who wished to preserve a name for the nation, had power to act, and act they must there was but one alternative—give up a part, or be entirely blotted out. But the votes and resolutions of one branch of Congress have reanimated them, and consequently the most bloody war has been waged. Where the mischief is to end, no one can predict. God only knows how much fanaticism and folly it will generate. And all from our own impolitic (to give it no worse term,) measures. Yet I do not write in despondency, for I am one of the sanguine.

Buying up Voters.

The Iowa City Gazette says that information has been received in that place, that "a large sum of money is being collected by the Federal junto at Washington, and to be sent to this State, for the purpose of influencing the coming autumn elections."

The editor warns his fellow-citizens against the influences that will doubtless be exerted to bribe, either directly or indirectly, the voters. As this State has been looked upon by the Federal party as closely contested, we doubt not that every means they can resort to, will be used, in order to secure a majority in their favor. We are somewhat mistaken, too, if there are not a few there, who profess to be Democrats, who should be closely watched.—Let the Democracy of Iowa, rely upon their old and tried friends; go forward under the banner of their principles; be firm and united; and Federal gold will be unavailing to affect their votes,—though, if offered, it might, perhaps, be used to their advantage.

A Democratic Paper in Dublin!

Our friend Capt. JAMES MAY, of this city, has politely presented us with the first number of *The United Irishman*, a thoroughly Democratic paper, which has recently been commenced in Dublin, under the Editorial charge of that bold and fearless writer, JOHN MITCHEL, Esq. This is the paper to which Mr. KEENAN alluded in one of his letters published in the Post. The sheet is a large double royal octavo, and is filled with matter of the right stamp. The subscription price is £1 1s per annum. Capt. May requests us to say that he will cheerfully forward money for those who may wish to subscribe for the United Irishman.

Massachusetts.

The Democratic Convention for the 5th Congressional District of Massachusetts, was held at Worcester on the 9th inst. The Convention appointed the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, as the delegate to represent the district in the National Democratic Convention, and W. A. BRYANT, Esq. of Barre, alternate. The Worcester Palladium says:

"With the action, in the National Convention, of the delegates elected, Hon. Isaac Davis, we have reason to believe that the democracy of the district will be fully satisfied. *He is openly and avowedly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.* And no man who is not, we have reason to believe, could command the votes of the democracy of the district.

"The opinions of the substitute, elected by the convention, W. A. Bryant, Esq., of Barre, are known to the people of the district; and should circumstances, not now anticipated, require him to represent the district in the National Convention, *he will be found acting in harmony with the Democracy of the Union*, upon broad ground, and for no sectional or minor considerations."

The Proviso in Michigan.

The Detroit *Free Press* denies the statement made by Whig papers about the *Proviso* feeling among the Democrats of that State. It says:

The Democrats of Michigan are Democrats of the old school, who stand on the old platform and want no new sectional tests applied to Presidential Candidates. They had read Gen. Cass' letter on the Wilmot Proviso before they held their primary meetings, and not one of those meetings passed resolutions in favor of the proviso, or disapproving of Gen. Cass' position respecting it; but, on the other hand, some of them passed resolutions expressly approving of the letter, and *all* of them passed decided resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

Large Casting.

The Baltimore Sun gives a description of a large *bed-plate* designed for the steam ship ISABEL, recently launched in that city, which weighs nearly *fifteen tons*. More than sixteen tons of metal were melted for the purpose; and it is said to be perfect in every respect. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. A. & C. Reeder. The Isabel is expected to make her trial trip early in the month of June.

WEALTH OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.—An interesting report from Commissioner Medill, of the Indian Department, to Congress, shows that the Cherokees are worth in property $757,899 39; the Chippeways, Ottawas, and Pottawatomics, $399,463 41; Chickasaws, $9,883 68; Shawnees, $32,076; Senecas and Shawnees, $18,000; Kansas, $27,144 66; Menominies, $115,114 88; Choctaws, under convention with the Chickasaws, $500,000; Delawares, $7,806, 28; Osages, $32,079 56; Choctaw orphans, $49,496 53; Stockbridge and Munsees, $5,204 16; Creek orphans, $163,213 40; Choctaws for education, $62,439 06—sum total, $2,181,821, 32.

The cause of education among the Indians is steadily advancing. Agriculture and the mechanic arts have served to awaken a new interest; and schools have been kept up and maintained among all the tribes where they had obtained a footing.—Mr. Schoolcraft is making a census of all the tribes.

☞ The Brownsville Herald is to be discontinued for want of adequate support to sustain it. We are sorry to hear this.

The Tylor Meeting in Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers of the week before last, contained calls for a meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, to be held on the 20th. At the appointed time, an immense concourse assembled, composed of Clay Whigs, Taylor Whigs, and such as call themselves Independent Taylor men. The accounts in all the papers go to prove, that the meeting was any thing but harmonious. We extract a part of a letter to the editor of the Washington Union, which will give a fair idea of the popularity of this movement in the Monumental City:—

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, senator of Maryland, next took he stand, and I venture to say, that never was a senator of the United States treated so shabbily before. He remained on the stand for ten minutes, amid the most deafening cheers for Henry Clay, taunts relative to the Bank of Maryland, shouts for the whig party, and all manner of unearthly noises. He seemed to be speaking all the time; and his eyes almost flashed fire as he bent over the rostrum, appearing as if he intended to jump down among them. The most insulting personal taunts and accusations were heaped upon him from all parts of the rotundo, and he finally retired from the stand, uttering as he left, "I came to address Baltimorians, but I find that blackguards have the sway."

A vote was then taken on a series of resolutions, but the "noes" had it by at least four to one, when the meeting adjourned; or, rather, the "no-party" Taylor men left the stand. It was next taken possession of by the "whig Taylor" men, and an attempt was made to read a set of resolutions; but the "Clay whigs," who seemed to outnumber all the other parties combined, would not allow them to proceed. A friend of Henry Clay finally gained the stand; and after giving three cheers for "Harry of the West," was about to address the meeting, when some one succeeded in putting out the lights, and the meeting adjourned quite orderly—which was the only orderly thing done during the evening.

I have thus given you but a week description of the first Taylor "no-party" meeting in Baltimore; which although it has attracted a good many of the leading politicians to Baltimore, has failed to touch the real strength of either the whig or democratic parties.

Mr. Clay and No-Partyism.

During the late visit of Mr. Clay to the City of Baltimore, in conversation with an influential Whig, he is reported as having expressed himself in no equivocal terms on the subject of the attempts to deceive the People by a cry of "no party!" The substance of his conversation, as given in the Republican, was—

"If there are men who sincerely believe that the old issues of a Bank, Tariff, Public Lands, &c., are defunct and worn out, as declared by some of the friends of General Taylor, why do they not go over to the Democratic party *like men*, as they are *bound* to do, if they would be consistent. The idea of forming a *third party* without any defined principles, or a political chart for them to steer by, is an undertaking in which none but fools will be found engaged."

☞ At the request of Maj. LARIMER, the gentlemanly and efficient President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, we copy the following article from the Baltimore American of last Wednesday:

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

As "Directors" may be too much engaged, permit me to answer "Enquirer."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company disclaim all opposition to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; even though any friend of the road may on his own responsibility have ventured to oppose the passage of the law authorizing the construction of a railroad from Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line.

It is well known to the public that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are in favor of this and all other *Branches* calculated to bring trade and travel to their road. In evidence I would beg leave to refer "Enquirer" to the action of the Board some time since, upon the recommendation of its able head, agreeing to furnish a large sum on the part of their Company towards the construction of the same Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. Has the "Enquirer" forgotten thatden o stration of their? are to bring this branch road into connexion with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? I would also inform him that the Company knew there was no necessity for a law, as they already possessed in their charter all the required authority to make a road to the Pennsylvania line; and will not only be glad to see a speedy construction of this branch, but if required, I feel well assured, are still ready and will cheerfully and promptly lend their aid.

The President is fully aware, and in his last report has informed the public of his apprehensions in regard to the withdrawal of the trade and travel by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad when completed, and has given it as one of his strongest reasons why the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be urged onward to a connexion with the Ohio river; and as this branch may be constructed and completed in less probably by good management than eighteen months, all must agree that it will be a valuable feeder, and auxiliary, and in the prosecution of the main stem to Wheeling, the adopted route. But as the line for the main track is formidable, and as it is of vast importance that it be well located, and will necessarily require much time to construct, who will object to aid in making a feeder or branch that can be finished at small expense and in a very short time, and will produce a large revenue? The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will readily advance their proportion, if the citizens of Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Connellsville, Cumberland and the other thriving towns along the line will come forward and aid in constructing this branch, which we are willing with "Enquirer" to agree is all important. This can easily be done by unity of action, and hearty and honest co-operation, if undertaken in the right spirit.

"Enquirer" need feel no apprehension for the distraction of attention of the West as to the termination of the main stem—as that is a settled matter, and will be prosecuted as soon as the best route is fully ascertained and discovered to its terminus at Wheeling on the Ohio river. OBSERVER.

FARTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

We cut the following item from the Nation of the 26th ult:

In one week there have been twenty deaths from positive starvation in Mayo. Dozens of mills have been made on the Coroner to hold inquests. The dead are buried without shrouds or coffins. The out-door relief is in a process of slow but sure starvation. The taxation is heavy; there are officers of poor law, but even coffins cannot be had, and a local paper says, that it is on the backs of their relatives the dead are borne to the grave, covered by a few rushes.

On Tuesday week, says the Galway Vindicator, Major McKee, inspecting officer of this Union, accompanied by Mr. Thomas J. Reid, clerk of the Union, proceed to Costello Bay, Tully, and other districts in that loc lity, to ascertain the correctness of the statements of the relieving officers—regarding the demolition of houses of the poor upon the estate of Patrick Blake, Esq., of Gortinamona, &c., &c., reducing many of the unfortunate inmates to the most deplorable state of destitution—many of whom have since died from an accumulation of misery and privations, unparalled in the history of the Caffres or the Hottentots. Over twenty witnesses were examined as to the facts connected with all the circumstances of the case, and a full report has been furnished to the Lord Lieutenant.

The same paper states that one hundred deaths have taken place in the local poor-house jail and hospitals during the week. At Roundstone in Connemara, four, five and six bodies have lain overground for days, none being found to give them burial. The body of one old man was devoured by dogs. Four persons have been committed to prison for stealing a filly, which they were found eating. The Longford correspondent of the Freeman says: "Society is being fast resolved into its original elements in almost every part of the country. Owing to the progress of famine, many are reduced to the necessity of procuring food just as when governments had no existence, and when society had no organization. At Killucan, (county Westmeath) petty sessions on last Saturday, eight persons were brought up in custody of the police, charged with the crime of having stolen a few turnips!"

A few days ago a female child was arrested for having in her possession a small head of cabbage, which it was supposed she had stolen.

The jail of Longford is filled to excess with famine victims, who have been committed to take their trial for the stealing of cabbages, turnips, &c. Fever and dysentery prevail in the jail to an alarming extent. It at present contains more than three times the number of persons it was originally intended to accommodate.

Five hundred poor people left the port of Sligo, per steamer Shamrock, on Monday week, with the intention of taking shipping for America.

The Nenagh papers give a frightful picture of the destitution in that union, and state that although the poor rates have been creditably paid, the property is totally incapable of supporting the pauperism, which is daily augmenting.

The Westmeath Independent states the death from famine, of two brothers, John and James Kinshan, in the parish of Cam, County Roscommon. Their ages were respectively, 11 and 14 years. They had been turned out of the Athlone work-house in cold weather, without notice given to their parents or any other friend. The Athlone Sentinel says the cause of their expulsion was, their mother held four acres of land. They came home to die on the door of her cabin.

An inquest was held, near Drogeervan, on Thomas Terry of Castle Quarter, and a verdict, "died of starvation," returned. The unfortunate man took a turnip from a field, but got so weak that it fell from his hands, and rolled beyond his reach.

Three men were lately buried in Kilmurry Ibricken, without coffins; and one man, through want of any thing else, was actually buried in a basket.

LOCAL MATTERS.

KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday morning a black man sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus from the District Court, for the recovery of a black child, about nine years of age, said to have been stolen by two Virginians. The officer repaired to the steamer Messenger, on which boat the supposed kidnappers with the child were supposed to be; but arrived rather too late—the boat was pushing out. We did not hear names nor places, and can give no further particulars.

NEW FRAMES.—The High Constable has been annoyed for some days past by the complaints that reach him of new frame buildings that are going up in different parts of the city. They are generally stables. He has succeeded in preventing their erection.

FOW.—A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Fifth Ward, on Saturday morning. At a grog shop fall, the folks did not leave at broad day light; and at that time were warm and eager for a combat. At it they went—men and women. Broken heads and bruised bodies were the results.

HANDSOME POCKET PIECES.—M. P. Morse, of the Literary Depot, has *issued* from his mint, a very handsome little copper pocket piece, designed for a card. Of course it is not intended for circulation, though of the value of a cent.

☞ A lecturer on Mesmerism named Gledall, (we believe,) was in town on Saturday, on his way to Boston. He expects to be back this way during the summer, when he will stop a few evenings.

☞ The Produce Market at the Canal Basin is becoming important again. But few boats have yet arrived; but the calls were great on Friday. This week, a whole fleet of them may be expected down.

☞ We understand that Anderson is to succeed Mr. Pitt, at the Theatre. He is an actor of world-wide fame, and will have a hearing here. We shall look with much interest to the opinions expressed by some of our contemporaries in relation to his merits.

LAND REFORM ALMANAC.—We have received from Mr. John Ferrall, a Copy of the Land Reform Almanac for 1848. He has just received a large supply, and offers them for sale cheap. That our readers may have a taste of its quality, we quote the long motto on the title page:—

"A man has a right to himself and to the use of enough of the earth's surface to sustain himself and family as an inviolable HOMESTEAD. To secure this right is the first and highest duty of every State.—HOMES FOR ALL, is the *end*; Land Limitation, Homestead Exemption, and Freedom of the Public Lands, are the *measures*; the Ballot is the *means*. No political issues should be allowed to take precedence of the Free Soil Reform.

☞ W. C. D. Pitt appears in two popular characters this evening, on which occasion the receipts are for his Benefit. In the *Lady of Lyons* he personates Claude Melnotte; in Catharine and Petrucio, he appears in Petrucio. Mr. P. is deserving, and we know that he is properly appreciated by our citizens. The house should be well filled to-night, for apart from the claims of the beneficiary, the bill is the most attractive of the season.

FIRES AND ALARMS.—On Sunday morning, our citizens were disturbed by the ringing of the bells, and the yelling of the street people. A tremendous alarm was raised. We found out that a brick kiln in Recevile had been burned—and that only.

Yes erday afternoon an alarm was raised—in Allegheny, we believe—but not even a shed was burned. The engines were all out.

ONLY SHIFTED QUARTERS.—On Saturday the owners of the Woolly Horse called on us to say that he has not left town. We therefore fully retract what we said; but the fault is not ours, for he removed his animal, and gave us no notice; and moreover, the neighbors reported him "*opt.*"

☞ The Street Commissioner of Allegheny city is hard at work, and doing great good. The streets look better.

While speaking of Allegheny, we are struck with the fact that *funeral ceremony*, to make preparations for which a committee was appointed, has been dropped, just as we expected.

☞ Mr. Clay attended service at Dr. Upfold's Church yesterday. He has been stopping with Mr. Wilkins since Saturday. He leaves for Cincinnati, to-day.

☞ The item published on Saturday in relation to the steamer "Telegraph," of the Louisville and Pittsburgh Line, should have been credited to the Louisville Democrat.

☞ We understand that the miscellaneous works of Rev. Kirkland are to be published shortly, under the supervision of fifteen literary men of Butler county.

PROVOKING.—In noticing Mr. Butler's connection with the Mail, on Saturday, the compositor made us say "Mr. Bottle,"—a very material difference.

☞ The Editor of the *Hackleberg* arrived in this city on Saturday morning.

☞ The March term of the Quarter Sessions commences to-day.

☞ The British Government, through their Consul in Boston, have awarded £500 sterling, to be distributed to the owners and crew of the Bark Byron, of Stonington, Conn., and a gold medal to her Captain, (Reed) for rescuing 18 British seamen on the Coast of Patagonia.

GENEVIEVE.

BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

Maid of my love, sweet Genevieve!
In beauty's light you glide along:
Your eye is like the star of eve,
And sweet your voice as seraph's song.
Yet not your heavenly beauty gives
This heart with passion soft to glow:
While you smile upon your swain, it lives:
If thou frown, it lies wo!
It bids you hear the tale of woe.
When sinking low, the sufferer wan
Beholds no hand outstretched to save,
Fair as the bosom of the swan
That rises graceful o'er the wave,
I've seen your breast with pity heave,
And therefore love I you, sweet Genevieve!

RUSSIAN GOLD.—A return of the quantity of gold produced in Russia during the last ten years, with account of the progress and prospect of such production, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. In 1837 the produce was £2900,873 since which period it has steadily increased up to the close of 1846, when it amounted to £3,414,427. During the ten years embraced in the return, the produce of Siberia has increased tenfold. The impression of the Russian Government is, that there will be an increase, instead of a diminution, in the supply for a series of years to come.

☞ THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT for the reception of Mr. CLAY, are requested to meet at the Monongahela House this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to receive the final reports of the Sub-Committees. The Committees are for Pittsburgh: 1st Ward—Hannar Denny, R. Townsend; 2d—James B. Murray, J. M. Irwin; 3d—E. Gregg, W. M. Edgar; 4th—R. McKnight, G. W. Jackson; 5th—Wm. Such, P. McCormick; 6th—L. R. Livingston, John Rea; 7th—A. Franklin, G. W. Layng; 8th—R. H. Hartley, R. Moore; 9th—John Lightner, Jas. Weeks.

For Allegheny: 1st Ward—W. Robinson, Jr., R. H. Campbell; 2d—Jno. Morrison, G. R. Riddle; 3d—W. B. Mowry, Thos. Farley; 4th—J. A. Gray, J. K. Morehead.

Birmingham: J. McKnight, P. Mulvany. Lower St. Clair: E. Jones, Jr., W. Silsworth. Manchester: John Sampson, W. Phelps. By order.
A. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.
mar27

Our readers will bear in mind that a large lot of household furniture, feather beds, bedding, kitchen utensils, cooking stove, bar fixtures, sideskiff, engravings, &c will be sold by auction, at the Franklin Hotel, corner of Fourth and Grant streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Died.—On Friday night, Miss SARAH B. STONE, sister of the late Prof. D. Stone, aged 42 years.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole upon private Bills, and took up the Bill for the relief of Myerelle, which was passed. Also, he Bill for the relief of Capt. Shreve.

Mr. Mullen, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Election, laid on the table a Report in favor of giving to Col. James Monroe, the contested seat from New York city. The Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Murphy, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report, which was also ordered to be printed.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Mr. Daniels, of Ky., who was convicted for receiving goods on false pretences, has been pardoned by the Governor.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 7 p. m.

We have received no news of the steamer which was due yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1848.

THE MARKET.—The near approach of the steamer has completely unsettled all the markets, and quotations are omitted.

☞ LIFE AND HEALTH.—This gift is the greatest blessing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and troublesome world, we are subjected to meet pain and sickness, and even death. All-wise Providence has given us, in the vegetable kingdom, certain remedies which, when extended with success, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The fact that *so many* persons are daily dying of incurable disease, Consumption—should at once awaken those who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves and posterity, to ascertain if Dr. Graham's *Expectorant Remedy*, and use it immediately, according to the directions, whereby your life may be spared, and many years spent in truth and happiness. mar23-4t

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 139 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? Read his letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, in which he says, speaking in the language: "We shall certainly be out before any more gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send plenty of pamphlets. I must say there is no medicine I have ever dealt in, which has obtained so great and decided a reputation as yours. The most simple, plain and unexceptable 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 panaceas—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." Thus writes Mr. Jacobs concerning the Great American Remedy—G. C. Vaughn's *Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture*.

Reader, look at our columns. See "Great American Remedy.—Dr. G. C. Vaughn's Lithontripic." Call upon the Agent, and get a pamphlet. mar25
HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents.
2 Com. Row, Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

BENEFIT OF MR. C. D. PITT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1848, the performance to commence with Bulwer's play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. C. D. PITT.
Pauline.....Miss PORTER.
After which, DANCE by Miss MALVINA.
To conclude with the comedy of
CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.....Mr. PITT.
Cathrine.....Miss PITTSBURG.
☞ In rehearsal, a new tragedy called "GISIPPUS."

☞ PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS.—On T