The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HORE R. KNEASS' do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do do
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT, 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. SWITZLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, 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 their 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.

First of April—Removals.

If any of our subscribers should change their places of residence on the first of April, they will be good enough to leave notice to that effect at the Counting Room of our office.

Wooster Bank.

The rumors which have been in circulation in this city for the last few days, respecting the insolvency of the Bank of Wooster, are likely to prove true. The Brokers here have utterly refused to receive its bills, and our merchants generally pursue a similar course. If the information conveyed in telegraphic dispatches received yesterday, is correct, the concern is no doubt unable to redeem its paper, and hence those who are so unfortunate as to be the holders of its bills will have to suffer severe shaving before they get rid of them.

It is said that JOSEPH S. LAKE, the principal stockholder of the Wooster Bank, has lost, by speculations in the city of New York, large sums of money, and his paper is under protest. It is also said that the same distinguished financier has been putting a bank in operation somewhere in Texas; which fact, of itself, might well be calculated to excite suspicions of prudent business men respecting the honesty of his movements.

Wooster bills form a large portion of the currency circulation of this city. It is at present impossible to tell the extent of the loss which the holders of the bills are likely to suffer. Perhaps it would be prudent for them not to suffer themselves to be shaved at present. In a few days we shall have more definite information respecting this rotten concern. Several of the stockholders are men of reputed wealth; but we believe the individual liability principle is ingrafted in the charter only to the extent of the amount of stock held and owned by each stockholder.

State Appropriations.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, making appropriations for State purposes, provides for the salaries of the Governor and all the State officers, clerk hire and contingent expenses as usual—Public Printing $21,500; Laws, $800; Library and Public Ground, $800; Water, $600; Legislative and Miscellaneous, $82,000; Canal officers, $61,500; Railroads and Canals and their repairs, $445,866 17; Canal Commissioners, $4,285; Damages on Canal and Railroads, $11,463 50; Common Schools, $200,000; Pensions, $35,000; Arresting Fugitives, $57; House of Refuge, $4000; Blind, $6000; Eastern Penitentiary, $8000; Western, $6,315; Interest to Domestic Creditors, &c., $16,000; Danville and Pottsville Railroad, $15,000; Bald Eagle Canal, $10,000; Tioga Navigation, $7,500; Militia, $16,000; Powder Magazine, $1,000.

Railroads in Ohio.

The Columbus (Ohio) Railroad is to terminate at Xenia instead of Springfield. The Little Miami Railroad Company make the road out of Greene County about 16 miles. The road from Columbus to London will be placed immediately under contract, and the whole line pushed, as far as practicable, so as to have it completed at the earliest possible date. The Cleveland people are making active exertions to finish their link to Columbus, and thus Cincinnati has a good prospect of having two lines of railroads completed to the Lake in two years, one terminating at Sandusky, the other at Cleveland.

Our Government.

We insert, in another column, a good article from a Scotch publication, in relation to the durability of our institutions. There are some unimportant errors in it; but, taken on the whole, it is one of the best and most truthful articles we have seen for years, in a periodical coming from the United Kingdom.

Illinois.

The latest intelligence from this State is that in fifty counties the vote on the new Constitution is as follows:—

For the Constitution,	31,992—Against,	6,623
For the Negro clause,	27,097—Against,	8,033
For the two mill tax,	21,326—Against,	14,349

Showing that *all* these measures have probably been sustained by the People.

Characteristic.

The *National Intelligencer* shows its sympathy with the French people, in their endeavors to establish a Republic, after the following Federal fashion:

The government may have been imprudent, but surely not guilty, as it could have had no other intention than to prevent tumult. The sympathies of disinterested auditors of the news will, we should think, be rather with the government, which has become obnoxious to the revolutionary party chiefly from its successful exertions to keep France out of war, and to maintain undisturbed the peace of Europe.

COINCIDENCES.—A London paper notes as remarkable a series of coincidences between the Parisian revolutions of 1830 and 1848. It was on Sunday July 25th, 1830, that the Ministers of Charles X. resolved upon the fatal ordinances which brought on the outbreak; it was on Sunday, February 20, that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe resolved to forbid the reform banquet. It was on Monday, July 26, 1830, that the journalists of Paris began to excite the people; it was on Monday, the 21st of February, 1848, that the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies protested against the resolution of the Ministers. On Tuesday, July 27th, the revolution of 1830 began; ending on Thursday the 29th; on Tuesday, February 22, the revolution of 1848 began, and it also ended on Thursday, when Louis Philippe abdicated.

The Ten Hour Rule.

As presenting at a glance one of the advantages to be derived from the uniform adoption of this rule, in all branches of business, we present the following extract from the "North of Scotland Gazette:"

"What have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hours' toil? What in the moral, what in the religious, what in the scientific world? Harken to these facts! One of the best editors the Westminster Review could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of a London daily journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter on the Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the Witness was a stone-mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne of China, was a herd-boy in Rhynie; the principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong was a saddler at Hutley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading mechanist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the richest iron founder in England was a workingman in Moray. Sir James Clarke, Her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Banff; Joseph Hume was a sailor; Mr. Macgregor, the member from Glasgow, was a poor boy in Rosshire; James Wilson, the member for Westbury, was a plowman in Haddington; and Arthur Anderson the member for Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule."

It is not to be expected that every poor boy will become a distinguished legislator, a man of profound science, or a great teacher in any department of human learning; but it is reasonable to expect, that, if such a provision shall be made uniform throughout our country, and if our legislatures shall more sensibly feel their obligation to provide for the general welfare, by legislating for the benefit of *the masses*, a most glorious change will be produced in the condition of our country. We already boast of the beauty of our institutions. They afford matter for boasting. But "it doth not yet appear what we shall be." Let those who are entrusted with the management of the affairs of the State—*those who are chosen to do as the People might and would do for* their own best interests; study more attentively the things which "make for our peace;" let them pass such laws as will protect the weak, and shield the defenceless; let them strive to find means to alleviate the wants of those who are unable to provide for themselves; let them not only aim to extend and perfect our educational system, but also insist that every child shall be properly instructed, in the rudiments of learning at least, and one generation will not have passed away, before our countrymen will have passed into a more perfect state of existence. A profound statesman has said, that there is too much legislation. This is emphatically true, when we think of the character of our legal enactments, and the time consumed in framing them. Charters of almost every description, attaching more value and giving more importance to the already almighty dollar, fill half the pages of our statute books, and other objects of private and local concern, make up almost the entire remainder. This state of things must continue to be, until *the masses*, the actual sovereigns in our free country, assert *their* rights, and repose confidence in no man, not solemnly obligated to defend and maintain them, in defiance of all the influence of MONEY, which may be brought to operate against them.

American Manufactures.

In referring to the fact that a heavy con ract for *Kersey*, to be furnished to the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, had been taken by the Virginia Woolen Company, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer remarks:—

"We are acquainted with Mr. Jones, the superintendent, and one of the partners of the large woollen manufactory lately established at Richmond, and have no doubt, from the responsibility of the company, and the character and qualifications of Mr. Jones, that the contract will be faithfully complied with. We allude to this fact with the greatest pleasure, because Mr. Jones is a native of New England, has been trained by long service in the process of the woolen manufactory, and was first required of the principles of free trade as the Secretary of the Treasury himself. He has always repudiated the protective system, and has no doubt that our capitalists are able to cope, in fabrics which they undertake to manufacture, upon fair terms, and under the revenue system, with foreign manufacturers.—He neither asks or desires any increase of the duties."

We think that there are few intelligent men in our country, who are conversant with the facts in relation to manufacturing, in its various branches, who doubt our capacity to cope, in our own markets, with any other nation. Those companies who have pursued "the even tenor of their way," aiming to supply the wants of the country, rather than to overstock the market,—have not been forced to suspend operations, and throw their operatives out of employment, nor to cheat them out of their hard earnings.

VIVE LA FRANCAIS.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the meeting in Philadelphia, which we noticed a few days since, but which we were compelled at that time to defer. It loses none of its interest from having laid over:—

The Chairman read a note from a French gentleman, J. B. Chevallie, who, as the representative of the French sympathizers in Philadelphia with the present French republicans in France, asked permission to address the meeting. The desired permission being cordially given, Mr. Chevallie came forward and thus addressed the meeting:

Gentlemen,—I have obtained the favor of addressing, a few words to this meet ng, assembled to convey to the French nation their sentiments on their new revolution. I never spoke in public—I never expected to do it; but your generous sympathy has filled my heart to overflowing—it must pour out its joy and gratitude—and in however imperfect language my feelings may be clothed, I am sure you will understand them. Yes, gentlemen, I therefore, not in the capacity of a disappointed hireling of a deluded, deceitful and foreign government, neither in the name of the French in this city—for I have not been commissioned by them, else they would have thought of a more able representative; nor in the name of 200,000 antiquated voters, who for the last ten years have sold their country to their private interest and ambition, but in the name of the French People of thirty-two millions of free beings, who have, at last, risen in their grandeur, and gained their revolution, not by the mere power of their arms, but by the invincible might of their united opinions and principles.

Come Italians! come Poles! come Irishmen! Germans—come all you oppressed people, come let us join hands, retake your place among nations, breathe free, there is room and liberty for all under the sun—hope and look up. Do you see yonder that new star whose benignant rays throws a death like glow on the brows of Despotism? Let them tremble, that star is Freedom. France is a Republic!

To you, gentlemen, who in this movement, do trust in France, to you I swear France will be herself, and fulfil your most sanguine expectations—to those who doubt her, and I regret to say I have heard in their number some of her old, too old sons—I will say read her true history, and learn to know her people.

One word more if necessary. Events unforeseen may take place, impediments may be thrown in her march towards liberty, by wily politicians and frightened monarchs. She may have yet to fight and conquer; but mark it, the die is cast; and as the United States are bound to be the model queen of all America, so France is to become the model queen of all Europe, and the two nations united, will stand the Arbitrators and Safeguard of the whole world.

The beauty of this speech speaks too well for itself for us to say a word in its praise.

The assemblage was afterwards addressed by W. W. Hubbell, Esq.; when the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the French Republicans, given first in English, and then in French—and concluding with the soul stirring Marseillaise.

Cotton Statement.

Receipts at N. Orleans, to			
March 19, '47,			552,924
"	Mobile,	" 16,	278,857
"	Savannah,	" 11,	200,685
"	Charleston,	" 12,	269,199
"	Florida,	" 8,	89,305
"	N. Carolina,	Feb. 27,	3,511
"	Virginia,	March 1,	8,180
			1,402,391

☞ It is reported that the French minister in Washington, M. Pageet, was dining with Speaker Winthrop when the news of the revolution was sent on by telegraph; and that, though it was broken to him gently, he was so much affected that he left the table immediately and returned home.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following characteristic letter we find in the last number of the Pennsylvanian. Our readers have been heretofore informed that its distinguished author is on a visit to Philadelphia, where he has spent several days. As a means of testifying, in a public manner, the high sense of regard entertained for him, a large number of his political friends invited him to accept of a dinner at their hands. It is in reply to their letter that this was written:

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I will not conceal from you the high gratification which your kind letter has afforded me. Having been encouraged and sustained by your approving voices, at the most critical periods of my public life, I could not be indifferent, now when it is forever closed, to the opinion of a portion of my friends, so eminently entitled to my confidence and esteem. You may therefore rest assured that the favorable estimate you have formed of my conduct, political as well as personal, and the very obliging terms in which you have been pleased to express it, will be cherished to the last moment of my life with feelings of respect and gratitude.

The offer of a public dinner you will permit me respectfully to decline. Although the too great partiality of my friends has not unfrequently led them to offer me a like honorable testimonial of their respect; I have, throughout my political career, without an exception, preferred to receive the proofs of their affection and regard through the less formal channel of that familiar and friendly intercourse, which it has already been my happiness to enjoy during my brief visit to your beautiful and improving city. The circumstance to which I have alluded, has very naturally increased the strength of this preference, and I need not be assured of the safety with which I may rely on your indulgence in its gratification.

The state of my own feelings teaches me that it will not be regarded as a trespass upon your kindness, if I embrace the occasion it has presented to congratulate you upon the recent and signal success of the great principle which has so long occupied our thoughts and enlisted our sympathies—that of self government, already so deeply endeared to us by the innumerable blessings it has conferred upon our own favored land. It seems destined, even in our day, to be the harbinger of endowments at least similar in character to the most enlightened portion of the civilized world. That its progress may still go onward, and its career marked by the footsteps of liberty and justice, mildness and peace, is a desire in which I can confidently count on your cheerful and hearty participation.

Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me to be, your friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To the Hon. John K. Kane and others.

The Telegraph Congressional Reports.

This paper is one of several that pay heavily for daily Congressional reports by telegraph. The person at Washington, who sends these reports, is no doubt well compensated for his labor. His dispatches are intended for newspapers of all parties—at least two of which are Democratic—and it is his duty to try to be impartial. The fact is, however, that these reports are so colored by party feeling, tone, as many of the most ardent "Whigs" could wish. Every Federalist that speaks, is declared to be peculiarly eloquent and impressive, and every remark upon the administration is sure to be reported at length—and with especial unction. Every Democrat that speaks is either coldly referred to, or made the object of some covert insinuation.

We are sorrier of this sort of thing. The reporter in question is asked, not for his own opinions, but for fair and correct despatches of Congressional intelligence. He is not employed for one establishment, but for several; and although it may be very pleasant to him to indulge his own political prejudices against the administration and the Democratic party, he should reflect how far he is acting fairly to his employers. He is paid, not to send us praises of Mr. Webster, and assaults upon Gen. Cass, but to give an impartial abstract of the proceedings; and we trust he will receive a little reasonable advice to be more careful in the future.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ We copy the above article from the Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of expressing our entire concurrence in the remarks of the Editor. The same telegraphic reports which are sent from Washington to Philadelphia, for the North American, Pennsylvanian, and other papers, are forwarded from the latter place to this city; and hence, are liable to the same objections here that are urged against them by our brother of the Pennsylvanian. The Congressional reports are frequently so *one-sided* that we are forced, out of respect to our readers, to change their phraseology materially. We have also noticed that the reporter in Philadelphia, who furnishes the Gazette, Post, and other city papers, with telegraphic despatches, has been in the habit of sending political news which is favorable to the Whigs, and omitting to send that which may be favorable to the Democrats. We do not say this is done intentionally. For instance, every rumor in relation to the election of Whige is telegraphed, with a flourish of trumpets, and when a Democrat is elected, the fact is scarcely alluded to. This was the case in reference to the late special election in the Bucks and Lehigh district. There was an important election in New Hampshire, on the 13th inst., for Governor and members of the Legislature, which resulted in the complete triumph of the Democracy; but not a word in relation to the result was sent by Telegraph! Perhaps such would not have been the case, if the ticket of the Allies had succeeded!

Letter from Father Mathew.

We find the following letter from this renowned clergyman, directed to Mr. McGrath, Secretary of the Roman Catholic Abstinence Society of the city of New York:

CORK, 23d February, 1848.

Dear Mr. McGrath—To you and the gentlemen of the Committee, I feel deeply grateful for the sentiments expressed toward me on behalf of the members of your Society.

I am much gratified by the assurance that my humble efforts are so highly appreciated—at the same time I do not attribute any merit to myself. The wonderful change that has been effected is the work of the Right Hand of the Most High God, and is admirable in our eyes.

It will be a great sacrifice to me to leave Ireland, but, whatever may be the consequence, I trust that, with the co-operation of the friends of Temperance in the States, our sacred cause will proceed and prosper.

With regard to my movements in America, I am free until my arrival in New York, when I shall consult with my friends on the subject.

I anxiously look forward to the pleasure of meeting you and my other dear friends some time in May, and, with sincerest wishes for your and their happiness, I am, my dear Mr. McGrath, your sincerely,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

STRAW FOR THE POTATO ROT.—Mr. Skinner read, at the Farmer's Club, on Tuesday evening, an extract of a letter from D. W. Naill, of Maryland, stating that a gentleman of Frederick County Md., last year procured some sound potatoes for planting, from Mr. Naill. Mr. N. had just been informed by that gentleman, that he manured and prepared his land and planted the sets from three to four inches deep, covering them with earth in drills, about 18 inches apart, placing the tubers about one foot asunder in the drills, and immediately gave the whole surface a covering of straw from three to four inches in thickness. The covering of straw prevented the growth of weeds and superseded the necessity of cultivation. The result was an excellent crop of sound potatoes, so far as they were covered. Those left uncovered suffered with the rot.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—When the news of the revolution of 1830 reached the United States, there was a procession in the City of New York, in honor of the event. One of the marshals, since dead, left a sealed packet with this inscription—"To be opened when the next revolution takes place." The moment having arrived, the packet has been opened, and found to contain the same insignia worn in the procession of 1830 by the defunct, with this inscription upon the envelope:—"To serve for the next French revolution, which should take place near the year 1847."

KEEPING THE SABBATH.—When Commodore Stringham was at Rio Janeiro in command of our squadron some months ago, a great parade on behalf of the Emperor occurred on Sunday. The Brazilian ships and the men of war of other nations fired a grand salute, but the American ships were silent. The next day Capt. Stringham sent an explanatory note to the proper minister of the court, saying that he had observed in his country, and he for not having fired the proper salute on that day; but that, with the kind and respectful feelings which he and his countrymen entertained towards Brazil, he would have the happiness of giving a salute on Monday, to which Capt. S. received a friendly reply. The salute was fired and the affair ended with perfect harmony.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Edinburg (Scotland) Review.

THE AMERICAN STATES.

It has already withstood tempest after tempest, and outlived successive prophets of its ruin. A mere handful of provinces, casually united in resistance to England, and on the point of falling to pieces when necessity for resistance ceased, it acquired at that critical moment a new constitution which knit the disjointed members firmly together. A second war, undertaken against the will of one third of its component States, appeared to threaten it afresh with dissolution; it ended in strengthening the Union, through a new infusion of national spirit, and by rousing a common sentiment, which absorbed sectional jealousies and passions. Next came the consummation of the victory obtained by the democratic party in their long struggle with the federalists—a victory which seemed to threaten with speedy destruction the bond which it had been the principle of the latter to vindicate and maintain. But Providence overruled this danger also to a contrary issue, for the State authorities which could not long have endured the stricter yoke intended by the federalists, submitted easily to the modified control which the disciples of Jefferson vested in the central government. The nation overflowed across the bounding Allegheniens, and spread over the wide valley of the Mississippi, and it was pronounced by friends, as well as enemies, that the extension of empire would inevitably lead to disruption. Contrary to all anticipation, this very extension has preserved the unity of the republic. The growing separation of North and South, divided in interest, and hostile in feeling, prevented from coming into direct collision by the introduction of the new western States. This third and powerful element kept the others together in compulsory harmony; and in the same manner, every subsequent addition has tended to strengthen the fabric rather than to bring it down.

The wider the dominion of federalism spreads, the greater the number of local interests and populations comprehended within its boundary, the less appears to be the probability that any particular local interest can threaten the general weal—that dissensions between particular sections are destined to endanger the security of the Union. It has withstood the shocks of commercial distress, and the extravagance of commercial prosperity; it has been enfeebled by the impulse given to party spirit under a long and idle peace; it seems to encounter no material danger from the questionable success of a war of invasion and conquest; for war waged like those of the Carthaginians, by hired armies and a money-controlled generals, are not likely to produce a Cæsar or a Napoleon. As far as human sagacity foresees, the clouds which enveloped the birth of the confederacy, have cleared away. There is no peculiar political danger now impending, which has not been incurred and surmounted already, and of which American statesmen cannot estimate the amount, and may not be expected to guard the shock.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The infamy of Federalism—its sameness now, and during the last war.

The Belfast (Maine,) Journal, in noticing the hostility of Federal leaders, to the prosecution with Mexico, brings up a me reminiscences of the party, during the war of 1812, which we should think far from agreeable. They consist of two toasts drunk in that town at a Federal celebration, with that these reports are so colored by party feeling, tone, as many of the most ardent "Whigs" could wish. Every Federalist that speaks, is declared to be peculiarly eloquent and impressive, and every remark upon the administration is sure to be reported at length—and with especial unction. Every Democrat that speaks is either coldly referred to, or made the object of some covert insinuation.

"*The Soldiers Bounty Land*—Let it be *six feet by two.*"

The men now living who drank and cheered these infamous toasts are still federalists,—and are changed only in name. In the war of 1812 they called themselves federalists, now they call themselves *whigs.*

The Belfast Journal, in connexion with these events, gives the following from a recent number of the Lynn Pioneer, a bitter whig sheet, which, in speaking of the brave men volunteering to fight the battles of their country, exultingly says:

"Many of the boys were induced to enlist in the Mexican war by promises of a farm. We know of more than just to our government to say that some 20,000 have already had their portion (*six feet by two!*) allotted them, and are now in inalienable possession of it."

In commenting upon these facts, our friend BUTTLES, of the Trumbull Democrat, says:

"We need not go out of this town for men who have expressed themselves in similar terms relative to our brave army. Frequently have we heard expressed the wish that every man who went to fight in this unjust and 'murderous' war as they term it, 'would leave his bones to bleach on the burning sands of Mexico'—and even a boon, they have said, would have his bounty land, '*two by six!*' Mark these words, we record their words, for the day is coming when they will deny their treasonable opposition to this war, the same as do those who opposed the last war."

Debts of Europe.

We find the following statement, recently published, of the aggregate indebtedness of the different nations of Europe, with the aggregate revenue and expenditure of the principal powers. It may be taken as an approximation in most cases, but undoubtedly greatly understates the debt of Russia, which is probably more than double the amount set down. That of England is rated too high:

Debts of European Nations—Incomes and Expenditures.

Country.	Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditures.
England	$5,556,000,000	$293,801,700	$276,365,850
France	1,880,000,000	271,469,265	291,744,651
Holland	80,000,000		
Frankfort on Maine	5,000,000		
Bremen	3,000,000		
Hamburgh	7,000,000		
Denmark	93,000,000		
Greece	44,000,000		
Portugal	142,000,000	10,890,033	10,797,302
Spain	467,000,000	144,908,185	125,923,137
Austria	350,000,000	64,240,000	76,379,908
Belgium	120,000,000	22,602,814	32,548,443
Papal States	67,000,000		
Naples	126,000,000		
Russia	150,000,000	78,384,231	79,339,475
Prussia and Poland	545,000,000	41,566,948	41,366,918
	$10,355,000,000		

The whole of these vast burthens are the offspring of wars. A new war would, of course, augment them, and in proportion to their amount they betray the their insecurity. Can it then be doubted, when the European capitalist considers these things, and the threatening aspect of political affairs at home, that he will feel disposed to venture further in such securities, when he can find so much cheaper and safer means of investment here.

AN EMPHATIC DECLARATION.—Mr. Root, a Whig member from the State of Ohio, addressed the House of Representatives to day, in a speech upon "matters and things in general"—the war, the state of parties, presidential candidates, the Wilmot Proviso, and *all that.* We had not the pleasure of hearing him; but we understand that he boldly and frankly asserted that there was scarcely one Whig in the north (or west, in a non-slaveholding State) who was not a Wilmot Proviso man. He said, in reference to his own State, (Ohio,) he was certain, that in the Western Reserve, where the Whigs could roll up a majority of 10,000, no anti-Proviso Whig could get 1,000 votes. What will the Southern Whigs—or indeed, what will any friend of the American Union think of so extravagant a sentiment The Confederacy is founded on conciliation and compromise. This desperate sentiment is at war with the very foundations of the Union and the Constitution.

STONE.—It is said that in a discourse on St. Patrick's Day, Bishop Hughes introduced the Free Soil principle, and expressed himself decidedly favorable to it, and at a celebration the same day, Eugene Casserly, a prominent politician of the Sixth Ward, gave a Free Soil toast. A numerous assemblage of the friends of Ireland took place at a public supper, at Pittsburgh the same evening, at which several similar expressions of opinion were made.

Young America.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Accounts from the Western republics of South America, to the 23rd of December, have been received. The news is important. Ecuador and Bolivia are full of internal disturbances. An attempted revolution at Guayaquil was suppressed in its earliest stage. Gen. Flores is supposed to be at the bottom of it. It was to have been headed by General Wright. Outbreaks have also occurred in Bolivia.

Exports of Bread-stuffs.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of Bread-stuffs exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1847, to the latest dates this year:

	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
From N. York, Mar. 14,	137,082	22,643	177,934	897,726
N. Orleans, " 11,	13,830	22,325	33,195	498,297
Philad'a., " 18,	1,035	21,292		123,273
Baltimore, " 18,	770	1,796	4,010	88,378
Boston, " 18,	504	3,900		111,354
Other ports," 18,				33,910
Total,	153,721	81,956	215,139	1,742,938

It will be perceived that the shipments have been comparatively limited, to what they were for the corresponding period last year.

LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Present—Judges PATTON, Pres't; JONES and KERR. March 28, 1848.

The Jury in the case of Com. vs. G. W. Wilson, returned a verdict of "guilty."

The same defendant was also tried under the indictment for "Watch Stuffing," and found guilty in a very short time. He affected great contempt for the verdicts, and attempted to give expression to the feeling by smiling. He was remanded for sentence.

Com. vs. David Lane and *—Harris.*—This was a case in which the defendant had employed a boy named Harris to rob the till of Mr. Henthorn's store in Mifflin Township. Mr. Henthorn and the boy were the principal witnesses. The latter confessed to the taking of the money, and said he gave it to Lane. Verdict, Harris Guilty, Lane Not Guilty.

Com. vs. Robert Nelson—Indictment Larceny.—Prosecuting witness Isaac Clause. Verdict, guilty of Petit Larceny. Sentenced to three months in Jail.

Com. vs. James Miller—Information "Fornication and Bastardy," on oath of Louisa Rife. Defendant required to enter into recognizance in the sum of $300.

Com. vs. George Youngson and Wm. V. Diehl—Indictment "Libel" upon Charles Bryan. This case was taken up in the afternoon, and caused considerable merriment. Mr. Bryan was called by the Prosecution, and testified that there was a paper called the Sunday Mercury published on the 17th of February, by Youngson & Co. He thought Wm. V. Diehl was the "Co" Mr. L. A. Clark was next called, who stated that Mr. Diehl told him he was the partner of Mr. Youngson. The Mercury was offered in evidence. The defence contended that the connexion of Mr. Diehl, with the Mercury, had not been proved. They had no evidence to offer, and so went to the Jury. Verdict, Not Guilty, and Bryan pay costs.

Messrs. Smith and Tod for Commonwealth; Messrs. Darragh, Alden and Mageehan for Defence.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 29, 1848.

Com. vs. Anna Mathers—a girl about 14 years of age; plead guilty to the larceny of a frock and shawl. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. Eli Hyatt—Plead guilty to the larceny of a dollar. Remanded for sentence.

Com. vs. John Jones—Indictment for Larceny.—Verdict, Not Guilty.

Com. vs. Samuel Coleman—Indictment for Larceny. Verdict, Guilty.

Com. vs. John J. Gillespie—Indictment, "Libel," This case occupied the attention of the Court during the afternoon. It excited some interest, on account of its novelty. The offence charged in the indictment, was the writing of a letter to Ireland—which contained matters referring to prosecutors. A point was raised, that there was no "publishing" in this Commonwealth—as the letter was read in a foreign country. The point was started by Mr. Mellon; and was successfully combatted by Mr. Wills—who was prepared (as he always is,) with his case. The trial went on. The hand writing was proved; the mailing of the letter was proved; and a motive was also proved. The case went to the Jury.

LIBELS.—We trust our courts will not again be annoyed by libel suits—particularly by those in which printers are prosecutors. The laws of this State in regard to libelous matters are unjust; but if juries act in all cases as they did in the case decided on Tuesday, we shall soon be rid of the petty annoyances attending prosecutions. The press has been degraded by these applications to juries for vindictive verdicts, as much as by the personal controversies that have been carried on among them. Public opinion should correct the abuses of the press; and not courts. If publishers who become "common libellers," should find their lists decreasing, and witness the prosperity of those who conduct their papers with decorum, the virtuous need not longer lament the "licentiousness of the press."

☞ One of the counsel employed by Wilson pitched into the "locals" of the city rather severely, as we were told, on Monday, in his address to the Jury. He thought that confession of suspected convicts should not be published. Perhaps he is right; but it is the fashion in all countries to print and read news of all kinds, from revolutions in governments to town gossip. We have certainly no taste for much of the matter that is daily laid before our readers, but the public demand it, and who denies their right to have it.

But still, if such men as Wilson will commit crimes, and then make confessions, we can see no great harm in making public what they say of themselves.

☞ We must decline publishing the article signed "*Tan Bark.*" If the experiment of the Street Commissioner was a failure, his design was certainly a good one. If "his hod had a *soft* place in it," his heart was not as hard as a *paving stone.* We believe Mr. Thompson to be a good officer, and our correspondent can have his article when called for.

☞ The "*Harbinger;*" the organ of the American Associationists, (Fourierites) will now be quite interesting, since the great occurrences in Europe It is printed in New York, at $2 per annum. Subscriptions received at this office.

LARCENY.—A man was arrested and brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, for stealing three cows. He was committed for trial.

ARTHUR BROWN, Jr.—A "True Bill" for Grand Larceny, has been found against this notorious individual.

☞ The Alleghenian has become a Whig paper, and goes for Clay.

☞ A lot of splendid Household Furniture of every description, nearly new, and kept in the best of order, will be sold at the dwelling of Mr. P. W. Keller, Snyder's Row, Hay street, between Penn and the Allegheny river, this morning, at 10 o'clock, as he is declining housekeeping for the present.

Died—On Wednesday, 29th inst., at his residence in Upper St. Clair township, Capt. SAMUEL MORGAN, in the 89th year of his age.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW TRAGEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, 1848, the performance to commence with the Tragedy of
GISIPPUS.

Gisippus.....MR. C. D. PITT.
Titus.....MR. OXLEY.
Sophonia.....MISS PORTER.

After which, DANCE, by MISS MALVINA.
To conclude with the
ANGEL OF THE ATTIC.

Michael.....MR. DUNN.
Nanette.....MISS PETRIE.

Literary Entertainment.

LECTURE, READINGS, RECITATIONS.

A LECTURE, introductory to a Course, contemplated to divert the public taste from the dreams of Mesmerism, the vulgarity of Model Artistes, and such silly and dilettorsia exhibitions, and attract it to something more ennobling and intellectual, will be delivered in PHILO HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, by a TEACHER.

LANGUAGE, its Origin, Developement, Cultivation, Varieties of Style, with Illustrative Specimens, *Readings* and *Recitations*, will compose the subjects of this first Lecture.

Specimen of Impassioned Eloquence—Ode on the Passions—do of Forensic—do Cicero vs. Verres.

To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
mar30 J. M. SMITH.

NAILS—200 Kegs, assorted sizes, for sale by
mar30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

FLOUR—133 bbls. fresh, for sale by
mar30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

GEORGE F. GILLMORE, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.*—Office removed to the 2d door below Grant st., on Fourth, to the office lately occupied by Alderman Miller. mar30

Leeching, Cupping and Bleeding.

B. NORRIS, (Successor to M. R. Delany,)—Fresh Leeches received monthly; attendance at all hours. Reference: The Physicians of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham. March 13, 1848.

I most cheerfully recommend to the Physicians, Families, and all my former friends and patrons, Mr. B. NORRIS, as being thoroughly acquainted with the business, and worthy of patronage. M. R. DELANY.
mar31-dm

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale presented several petitions on the subject of slavery, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Bell presented a very urgent petition from the people of Tennessee, asking for the repair of the Cumberland Dam, and made a speech advocating the object of the petitioners.

Mr. Critten len also presented a similar petition.

Mr. Allen, agreeably to notice, introduced a resolution, congratulating the French Republic upon the success of the late Revolution, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashley introduced a Bill in relation to Bounty Lands.

Upon motion of Mr. Cass, the discussion of the California Claim Bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Dix made an able speech in defence of the Bill, and argued that the honor of the country demanded prompt action.

Mr. Atchison also ably advocated it, until, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the executive session was resumed, and continued until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution giving Mr. Monroe an opportunity to be heard in defence of his claim to the seat of Mr. Jackson, of New York city, which was agreed to.

Various reports were received from the Committees; after which, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill refunding to the States, money advanced for valuations. After a long discussion, the House adjourned, without action.

LIVERPOOL.—Provisions firm, with considerable demand. Beef 73@90 for fine; 65@68 for inferior. Bacon, in fair request; new hams 43@46s 6d.; Shoulders 25s. ☞ cwt. Lard—Demand improved. Prices of Cheese advanced 2s.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29, 3 p. m.

Flour—The foreign news has not had its full effect; but the market is dull, and lower rates would be accepted.

Grain—Holders of Wheat are quite firm; but buyers show a disposition to meet the demands. Corn and other Grains steady, at quotations current before the steamer's news. Prime Yellow Corn, 48c.

Cotton—Market quiet, without sales to regulate quotations.

Tobacco—Moderate sales, without change in rates.

The market gener