The Morning Post.

L. HAIGHT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HORS R. KNEASS' do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do do
IV. A. L. ROTHERMEL, do do
V. JACOB S. YORK, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWSING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BENJAMIN S. SCHOOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWITLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KOH, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIRMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FRISTE, 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. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, THEATRES, 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.*

☞ F. 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.

Moses Hampton and the Whigs.

That our Democratic friends may be duly advised of the movements on the federal chess-board, we copy the following editorial leader from the American of last Saturday:

WHIGS BE ON YOUR GUARD!

We ascertained a fact in relation to our "Oily Gammon" representative yesterday highly deserving of notice, as a more characteristic of the individual. Well knowing the general feeling against him in consequence of his treacherous demonstrations at Washington, he has commenced a system of private operations to effect that which he knows he cannot do publicly. He has *one* man employed, going through the country, making personal solicitations for signatures to a paper, calling upon the said Moses Hampton to *consent* to be a candidate for Congress a second time. We detected one of these in the act yesterday, who acknowledged he had procured four or five signatures, but ashamed of his vocation, promised to prosecute it no further. As similar papers are, doubtless in other hands, we caution the Whigs of the country against them. If Mr. Hampton wishes to secure his position, or reinstate himself in the confidence of those he has once deceived, let him come boldly and publicly before them, as a man would do, and not employ such disreputable materials as Alick Miller, John Jack and others to steal him a march through the influence of personal solicitations, so often unpleasant to resist.

This article exhibits scenes behind the curtain, which must be any thing but gratifying to the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON. It is evident that our Representative does not stand as high in the estimation of his political friends at home, as might be desirable to him. From gentlemen who have been at Washington City this winter, we learn that Mr. HAMPTON occupies quite as unfavorable a position there as he does at home. He worked himself fairly out of the whig ranks, by making a show of honesty and patriotism, at the beginning of the session; and he is now despised by both parties in consequence of his double-dealing and hypocrisy. JOHN TYLER and friends, because he had patronage to dispense which would create friends; but MOSES HAMPTON is *mournful*, "solitary and alone!"—deserted by every person save Alick Miller and——John Jack!

The Bank of Wooster.

On Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, this concern closed its doors, after having refused to pay specie for its notes. The Democrat, printed in that place, says, that great excitement prevailed in the place on account of this act of its managers. The editor of that paper also says:—"WE CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST ALL BANK PAPER. The Akron and Toledo branches of the State Bank of Ohio are owned and controlled by the same financial genius that controlled the Wooster Bank. They must and will break just so sure as the Wooster Bank does."

On the other hand the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, on the 29th, says:

"It will be remembered that this Bank, together with the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Xenia, was re-chartered February 15th, 1844, under the following individual liability clause. The 2d section reads:

"That, from and after the first day of March, in the year 1844, the *stockholders* of said Bank of Wooster shall be *severally liable* in their *individual and private* capacity, for *each and every valid claim* against said Bank, except in cases where *depositors* and said Bank shall otherwise agree."

"According to this law, there is no doubt but the stockholders are liable. The only question is, are they responsible? It is said that Mr. Wellhouse, the President, and Mr. Pardee, the Cashier, both stock holders, are men of wealth, and others there are whose joint estate, if confiscated under this law, will go far to redeem the entire circulation of the Bank. They may, however, have transferred their stock to irresponsible hands, in view of this catastrophe. We shall see what we shall see."

We do not hear of many transactions in the notes of the Wooster Bank here; and as there will no doubt appear a statement of its affairs ere long, it would be well for those who have any of the notes, to hold on to them until further advised of the true condition of the Bank. There is no doubt of its explosion; but if the stock is held by responsible men, note holders may not lose all.

"Swindling Tariff of 1846."

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, says the Baltimore Sun, that operations will commence in the course of a short time in the new cotton factory at that place, which will, when it goes into operation, be more complete in all its parts, and in all its arrangements, than most of those erected at the North. The Courier beautifully says:—

"Soon Hampstead will be enlivened with the music of the shuttle, and the rattling of the loom.—Neat and comfortable buildings are springing up around this first industrial edifice, which is to send forth from its walls a happy and contented population to inhabit them. Want and misery, and vice, will flee before the stroke of industry, and the example there presented, will be felt throughout our whole city."

Such pleasing statements as the above must have a very injurious influence upon the sensitive nerves of our panic-struck neighbors of the Gazette. Every evidence of the prosperity of our beloved and happy country, appears to annoy them exceedingly at this time; and each little circumstance which their imaginations can construe as affording evidence of the unfavorable operations of the present wise, just and democratic revenue laws, is seized upon as the foundation of a long panic homily, so as to create political capital for the coming Presidential election.

Annual Lettings of Mail Contracts.

The Washington Union of Saturday last, says:—The Postmaster General requests us to say that the bids received for the mail service, in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, are now in the course of examination, and that he will be prepared, on the 13th of April, to open the books, and announce to those interested the bids, preparatory to the making of a final decision awarding the contracts.

The Ten Hour Rule.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the law regulating the hours of labor, as it passed the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, which we present below. The enemies of the bill made considerable exertions to defeat it by attempts to impress upon it features that would have been highly obnoxious to its *friends*, but all their efforts were unavailing, and we rejoice to know that it will now become a law. The following is the bill, as it passed the House:—

AN ACT, to limit the hours of labor, and to prevent the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That labor performed during a period of ten hours, on any secular day, in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, and flax factories, shall be considered a legal days labor, and that, hereafter, no minor or adult employed in any such factory, shall be holden or required to work more than ten hours, on any secular day, or sixty hours in any secular week; and That after the fourth day of July, of the present year, no minor shall be admitted as a worker, under the age of twelve years, in any cotton, woolen, silk, or flax factory, within this Commonwealth: That if any owner of or employer in, any such factory aforesaid, shall employ any such minor, he shall be adjudged to pay a penalty of fifty dollars; one-half thereof to the party so employed, and the other half to the Commonwealth, to be recovered in like manner as fines of like amount are now recoverable by law: *Provided*, that nothing contained in this act, shall be construed to prevent minors, above the age of fourteen years, from being employed more than ten hours, in any day; if the same be done by special contract with their parents or guardians.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not go into operation until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Upon the passage of this bill, the yeas and nays were called; when it was found there were *fifty-four* in favor of its passage, and *nine* against it. Of those who voted in favor of its passage *forty-six* are Democrats, and *eight* Federalists. Of those who voted against the bill *six* are Federalists, and *three* Democrats. These three are from the counties of Cumberland, Montgomery, and York; and on what grounds these gentlemen can sustain themselves, after giving such a vote, we cannot fairly determine. They are certainly behind the age in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. Upon an examination of the list of members of the House, we find that there were *thirty-seven* members who did not vote; of these, *twenty-two* are Federalists, and *fifteen* Democrats;—all of whom were out of their places or declined voting. The Federal members from Allegheny, Beaver and Lancaster counties, were, to a man, among the missing, except Mr. Jacobs, of Lancaster, who voted for the bill.

This examination of the position of the two parties, clearly shows which party in our State are disposed to legislate for the benefit of the working classes; and which party lend their influence, and exert their powers, for the benefit of corporate and associated wealth. There are in the House of Representatives *sixty four* Democrats. Of this number *forty-nine* were present and voted. Of these forty-nine *forty-six* voted in favor of the bill to *restrict the hours of labor, especially for children, to ten hours in each day*—thus placing it in their power to acquire information, and enjoy the free air of Heaven in recreation; while the Federal members either dared not vote against the wishes of the cotton lords, and other wealthy manufacturers, to whom they owe their places; or secretly exerted themselves to defeat the bill. Let it be remembered that *less than one fourth of the whole number of Federal members in the House, voted for this bill to ameliorate the condition of the working classes!*

In view of the passage of this bill, we cannot but congratulate our political friends, upon the position in which they have placed themselves. We know that the bill—though it must be an instrument for the accomplishment of much good—is far short of what many of our ardent and devoted friends desired. But they have had to contend against opposition in every shape: the question is comparatively a new one in our legislation: and the friends of PROGRESS and REFORM were obliged to work cautiously and prudently. Though we congratulate our friends in general upon the result, we feel bound to speak in an especial manner of the Democratic members from Philadelphia county; and especially of Messrs. FERRON and DOWNS, who have been, throughout, the most active and persevering in securing for the children of the poor, a great relaxation from the oppression to which they have been heretofore subjected. Let parents now consult the greatest good of their children, and adults recollect that *they need not be slaves*, and a brighter era will at once dawn upon the operatives, of every class, in our State.—They have the matter in their own hands. Let them be united and firm—*it a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether*," and the business will be finished.

John Jacob Astor.

This celebrated millionaire, who died at New York, on Wednesday last, was in the 85th year of his age. His wealth at the time of his decease, was estimated at forty millions of dollars. He was a native of the village of Waldrop, in the Duchy of Baden, in Germany; and came to this country, a poor and friendless boy, in 1784. No part of the immense wealth of Mr. Astor was hereditary. By industry, perseverance and sagacity, he succeeded in business beyond all precedent. It is said that Mr. Astor has given $350,000 for a city library, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books, and in the erection of a building, the same not to exceed in cost $60,000. The New York Star says:—"It is rumored, that he has willed large sums to religious societies, hospitals and benevolent institutions, including the German Emigrant Association. Various individuals in his employment, besides his descendants, are also supposed to have received legacies or pensions. Among others, whose names have been mentioned in this connection, are Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, Washington Irving, the historian, and Mr. Bruce, the latter for thirty years a clerk in the office of the deceased.

Honors to the Gallant Dead.

The Uniontown Genius of Liberty, of last Thursday, contains an editorial notice of the reception at that place, of the remains of HIRAM DOWNER, and WM. F. NICHOLSON, late members of the Fayette County Volunteers, and also an interesting account of the Funeral Ceremonies which took place on the occasion. From the description given in the Genius, the ceremonies must have been solemn and affecting, and calculated to reflect the highest credit upon the kind hearted and generous minded citizens of Fayette county.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

The Commissioners give notice that the Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company," will be opened at the following times and places, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day named, to wit: On Wednesday the 5th day of April, at the office of James Purdy in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio; Thursday the 6th day of April, at the American Hotel in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio; on Friday the 7th day of April, at the Franklin Hotel in Canton, Stark county, Ohio; on Saturday the 8th day of April, at Watson's Hotel in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio; on Tuesday the 11th day of April, at David Porter's in Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and on Wednesday the 12th day of April, at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Expenses of the War—A Good Hit.

The federal press (says the Stark County Democrat,) croak long and loud about the burthens in the shape of taxes that the Mexican war is heaping upon the people. These expenses are paid by the revenue derived from the tariff on foreign goods imported, and if the federal doctrine be true, that the foreigner and not the domestic citizen pays the duty—we should like to know how the war can be a burthen to us? The war costs us nothing—foreign importers pay it all—if federal tariff logic be true.

Failure of the Mineral Bank.

The Cumberland Civilian and Baltimore Sun contain publications, from which it appears that the Mineral Bank at Cumberland has failed and closed its doors. The Bank, it seems, had a connection with Joseph S. Lake & Co., of New York, which placed it in a situation similar to the Bank of Wooster. The Mineral Bank, by this act of suspension, forfeits its charter. The Civilian is informed that arrangements will be speedily made "to give assurance that every demand will be satisfied," and adds that it would be prudent for holders not to part with their notes at a sacrifice. The working men of Allegheny are said to be great sufferers. Such is always the case when a bank explodes.

Charter Election in Ohio City.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of Tuesday says:—The election came off yesterday. The whigs ran David Griffith for Mayor. The mechanics ran John Beyerlin—a democrat—for Mayor, against him, and a mechanic's ticket throughout. Beyerlin's majority was 130, and the whole mechanic's ticket was triumphantly elected.

"We are part of the *State* who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere a king."
[Song of the Artisan.

Associate Judge of Crawford County.

By a Telegraphic despatch received from a friend at Harrisburgh yesterday, we learn that the nomination of THOMAS JEFFERSON LOWRY, as Associate Judge of Crawford county, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. A better selection could not have been made.

☞ A bill has been reported in our State Legislature, to create a new county, out of parts of Mercer and Butler, to be called Lawrence. It has passed the Senate, and is now before the House.

☞ Lancaster county has the honor of being the first in this State, to express its approbation of, and sympathise with, the French revolutionists. At the great Buchanan meeting in Lancaster, on the 22nd ultimo, resolutions were passed and speeches made, expressive of the lively emotion with which the glad tidings of the uprisings of the Masses in France were received, by the patriotic people of that county.

A SCENE.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Courier, describing the scene of the revolution, says:—My comrade, catching a little of the the enthusiasm, exclaimed to a group near us, that we, too were republicans, and from *America*; they pressed upon us, embraced us, *kissed us!* Every passion and emotion of the human soul was indulged without the world heeding; and it would have puzzled a philosopher to determine whether the grotesque or the sublime had the predominance. I remained in the midst of this scene about two hours, when I thought closed in, and I was reluctantly compelled to leave it."

☞ Articles in reply to the Gazette's twaddle about the iron business, unavoidably omited to-day.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BAD NEWS, IF TRUE.—We have heard something said about a "strike" among the workmen in the Garrison. We did not learn the particulars; and all the information we have, comes at second hand. But the story is, that a few weeks ago, an attempt was made by Major Craig, to increase the hours of labor from ten till "sun to sun." The hands announced resistance; and there being a press for work at the time, the ten hour system was submitted to. After the bustle was over, the sun to sun arrangement was enforced; the hands refused to submit, and many left. If we have been misinformed on this subject, we are anxious to know the truth. We wish to do no injustice to any one.

But if the government is to exact twelve or thirteen hours, who can object to companies and individuals doing the same? We think there is an order of government restricting the hours of labor upon national works, to ten hours. It was issued by President Van Buren. Let it not still in force; and should not men in places like Col. Craig observe it.

TRIAL OF ARTHUR TROWN, JR.—On Monday afternoon the case of *Commonwealth vs. Arthur Brown, Jr.*, was taken up in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and went to the Jury about noon yesterday. The indictment was for obtaining goods on false pretences. John Grout, a clerk in M'Closkey's clothing store, was the prosecuting witness. It appears that Brown obtained a suit of clothes, from M'Closkey, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 12th of September, 1847. He gave a check on the Exchange Bank, knowing that he had already overdrawn his account in that institution. The next morning, (Sunday,) he jumped on board the Swatara, and started for Cincinnati. Verdict, 'Guilty.'

The case was ably conducted by Messrs. Magraw and Darragh for Commonwealth; and Messrs. McClure and Mahon for Defence. The charge of His Honor Judge Patton was decidedly against the Defendant.

DID NT GO.—During the trial of Arthur Brown, Jr., yesterday, the alarm of fire, caused by the burning of the Oregon House, created such a stir, that Judges, Jurors, Counsel and auditors left their places. Arthur set for a moment, and then leisurely moved to the window, to see what was going on. We heard some whispering: "Why don't he leave, no one thinks of him." But it appears that Attorney General Magraw did think of him, and had the precaution to set an officer to watch his movements. Whether Arthur knew this, or desperately resolved to abide the decision, we know not, but certain it is, he made no attempt to escape.

THE TENTH.—The evening of the Tenth, the Fancy Ball comes off. One of the Managers informs us, that about one hundred tickets have already been disposed of—the purchasers all are preparing their dresses. Gentlemen without fancy dresses will be admitted. The arrangements will be complete.—Lafayette Rooms will be magnificently decorated. The music will be of the first order. The supper will be got up in Selling's best style—and those who have enjoyed his feasts, know that he can do the thing right. And then, Danver for Floor Manager—that part will be attended to as it ought.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday, the Oregon House, kept by John Cormack, owned by James Ross, Jr., was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst from the roof. The firemen were soon on the ground; but owing to scarcity of water, were unable to accomplish much in time to save the building. It was an old log house—was built in the wilderness, we believe—and was transformed into a frame, by the usual process. Even as a frame, it was revered with age, and considerably dilapidated. We think it now valueless; as with fire and water yesterday, it was tolerably well used up.

The loss to the owner, will be trifling. The tenant saved his goods.

SUICIDE.—The Youngstown, Ohio Republican, of the 29th ultimo, states that William Woods, an industrious, respectable citizen of that township, hung himself on Saturday last. He left his house before breakfast in the morning apparently for the purpose of attending to his stock, and not returning as soon as usual, the family became somewhat alarmed and commenced a search which continued till late in the afternoon, when he was found suspended from a tree. He was at the time the act was committed, and had been for some weeks previous, laboring under partial derangement.

ACCIDENT.—One of the firemen met with a serious accident when the engines were out on Monday night. While two of the machines were striving at a trial of speed, Morrison Knox fel between them and was very much bruised before his rescue. However, his life is not in danger.

IN HIS NEW STORE.—Mr. A. A. Mason well known to the ladies of this city, as one of the most intelligent and accommodating dealers in Dry Goods, has removed to his new room, Dr Simpson's, east side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

TAILORING.—Mr. Werner, Jr., (successor to Algeo & McGuire,) puts forth his card; and from the reputation he has acquired as a Tailor, we doubt not, he will meet with complete success in this city. His establishment is fitted up "in the new;" and no man in need of a fit, need go farther than 251, Liberty street.

IGNORED.—The bill sent up against Lytle, suspected of committing an outrage in Pitt township, (our readers recollect the circumstances,) was yesterday ignored by the Grand Jury. We understand that another bill, charging him with assault and battery, will be prepared for the Grand Jury.

☞ We are sorry that our Local is about making preparations to go to France, to assist in maturing the industrial institutions of the new republic.

MR. HARPER.—Captain P. N. Guthrie, of Company H., the 11th Regiment of United States Infantry, who is now in this city, has kindly furnished me with a copy of an official list, which he received this morning, from his company in Mexico, of the names of those of that company, who have died there during the war. Will you please to publish it for the benefit of the friends of the deceased, as they were nearly all of this neighborhood:

Sergeants—James M. Kelly, Daniel L. Kilbourn.
Drummer—John A. Cease.
Privates—Daniel Shleppy, Jesse Flowers, James F. McKee, William Clark, Andrew J. Ayy, John McSpeedin, W. H. Busting, Michael A. Cease, Samuel Sweet, Samuel McCartney, W. J. Anderson, James Alexander, John Kobler, Charles J. C. West, James J. Karhadcn, John Hannah, Patrick Hunter, Joseph B. Price, Arthur Reeves, Fisher Brown, and Thomas Layton.

AFI am engaged in the business of procuring Land Warrants and arrearages of pay due to deceased Soldiers, Letters addressed to me on the subject, by the relatives of any of the above named, will receive prompt attention. The name of the lawful heir must be mentioned in the letter:

1st. The Wife and children, if any,
2d. The Father, and
3d. The Mother.—Pensions will be procured for the Widows.

I have a statement of the time to which all the above named Soldiers have been paid.

WM. B. FOSTER, Agent,
for Mexican Soldiers.
Office, Bakewell's new Buildings, opposite the New Court House, Pittsburgh.
ap4 3td&3tw

☞ **Board of Trade.**—The members of the Board of Trade Association are requested to meet at their Rooms on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. ap5

☞ **Attention!**—A stated meeting of Pittsburgh Encampment No. 1 Knights Templars, will be held at Temple this evening, April 5th, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, by order of the M. E. G. C.
ap5-1t

Married—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McClarran, Mr. WILLIAM READ to Miss MARY JANE MCCREADY, both of this city.

Died—On board the steamboat Gen. Pike, near New Orleans, on the 21st ult., the Rev'd GORDON T. EWING, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the 5th Ward.

His remains are expected to arrive on Thursday. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, to the Cemetery, from his late residence, Liberty street, near Wylie, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ AT A MEETING of the 2d Ref. Pres. Congregation, of the city of Pittsburgh, held on Monday evening, the 3d inst.—Intelligence having been communicated to the Congregation of the decease of their beloved Pastor, Rev. G. T. Ewing, on his passage to New Orleans, on the 21st ult., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Congregation have heard with deep and heart-felt grief, of the death of our beloved Pastor, Rev. G. T. Ewing—a man, a Pastor most dearly beloved by all his flock, and who labored most faithfully, efficiently and zealously, with untiring industry and zeal for our spiritual welfare. We mourn his loss as a most grievous one, and greatly beloved Pastor. God, in his power and we now desire to bow submissively to his holy will.

Resolved, That Wm. Stewart, James Robb, M. Nelson, Robt. Hill, Thos. Simpson, Wm. Hamilton, John Fox, R. Radcliff, Alex. Montgomery, A. Lees, Thos. Hill, Wm. Dunmore, J. Robinson, John Chambers, Alex. Robb, D. Cochran, H. Adams, D. Glass, W. M. McCrea, John McCrackan and S. Galloway, be a committee to meet the remains of our Pastor, on their leaving Allegheny, and accompany them to this city.

Resolved, also, That Dr. Black be requested to preach a sermon on the 9th inst., appropriate to the occasion.

THOS. SIMPSON, Sec'y. D. GLASS, Chairman.
ap5

☞ GREAT INCONSISTENCY!—Physicians prescribe *Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar* in the last stage of consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. This medicine is as valuable in the incipient stage, such as Coughs, Colds &c. &c. when the *Lungs* are not too far gone, before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or never known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, if the directions are rightly followed. *The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar* which makes so many wonderful cures, is for sale by SPALDING & KEELAND, Grant street, one door below Diamond by KIDD & CO., corner of Wood and 4th sts. ap5

☞ 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 compelled to bear pain and sickness, and even death, unless Providence has given us in the vegetable kingdom, certain remedies which, when extracted with skill and science, will cure the disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season, dreadful disease. Consumption—should we daily dying of that disease who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves, and procure a few bottles of *Dr Dunlevy'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.

Dunlevy's Medicine is prepared by the proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent, 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar25

☞ What does it juice but, of Genieville, State of Michigan, say, regarding he medicine we alluded to last week. In a letter dated Nov. 12, 1846, he holds the following language:—We should think he owe before any more gets here, even if you forward immediately. Send the pay in 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 unexceptionable testimony of its curative properties in *every case*. We know some cases where it has completely exploded—we guess 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 Billious diseases its effect is the American Remedy—Dr. C. Vaughn's *Vegetable Lithontripic Mixture*.

Reader, look at our columns. See "Great American Remedy—Dr. G. C. Vaughn's Lithontripic." Call upon the Agent, and get a pamphlet.

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
2 Com. Row, Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

☞ BENEFIT OF MISS E. PETRIE. ☜
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1848, will be presented the new Comedy of

LADIES, BEWARE!

Col. Vavnsour.....
Grace Peabody.....Mr. Porter.
.....Miss Petrie.

DANCE BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with the Drama of the
BOTTLE.

Richard.....
Coddle.....MR. OXLEY.
Roth.....MR. J. DUNN.
Kitty.....MISS PORTER.

☞ Friday, Benefit of Mr. Dunn.

Pittsburgh Portable Boat Line.

1848.

For the Transportation of Freight to and from PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.

BORBIDGE & CASH, Philadelphia.
TAAFFE & O'CONNOR, Pittsburgh.

THIS old established Line being now in full operation, the proprietors have made extensive arrangements to afford every facility, and offer the most favorable terms. They confidently hope, their well known promptness in delivering goods—peculiar safety in mode of carrying—capacious warehouses at each port, affording accommodations to shippers and owners of produce,—together with their long experience and unremitting attention to business, will secure to them a continuance of that liberal patronage they hereby gratefully acknowledge.

All consignments by and for this line received, charges paid, and forwarded in any required directions free of charge for commission, advancing or storage.

No interest, directly or indirectly, in steamboats.

All communications promptly attended to on application to the following agents:

BORBIDGE & CASH,
275, Market street, Philadelphia.
TAAFFE & O'CONNOR,
Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.
O'CONNORS & CO.,
North street, Baltimore.
WILLIAM B. WILSON,
86, Cedar street, New York.

n1

FIFTH STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A valuable property, thirty feet front on Fifth street by 120 ft. deep. This desirable property will be sold at a bargain. Also, four large building *Lots*, each 24 feet front on Cook street by 150 feet deep to Cliff street. Price $200 each. S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
Smithfield, above 4th st.
np5

100 BBLS. TAR, of prime quality and good condition, on consignment and for sale by
TAAFFE & O'CONNOR.

Box Lost.

LANDED from the steamboat Brilliant, on the 9th of March last, a Box, marked, "Mrs. ANDERSON, Jackson, Miss." Said box, by some miscarriage, did not reach the owner, who is now in this city.

It is supposed that the direction may have been torn off. The box contains Candlesticks, Wash-bowls, and other articles. Any information concerning it, left at the Pittsburgh Theatre, will be thankfully received, and all charges paid.
ap 4-3t

L. WILMARTH. G. DICKINSON. L. C. WILMARTH.
THE LUMBER BUSINESS will hereafter be conducted (at the old stand of L. Wilmarth, on Penn st.,) under the firm of L. WILMARTH & Co.
(ap4)

☞ DAVID ADAMS, of Bucks county, (a volunteer lately from Mexico,) will open the Post Master, Allegheny city, or on Dr. Watt, he will hear of something to his interest.
ap4

PRINTER'S INK.—20 Kegs Printer's Ink, Spring and Summer, just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner Wood and First streets.
ap3

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]

AN ACT further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, namely:

For pay of one additional clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor, rendered necessary by the increase of light-house business, at eight hundred dollars per annum, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-four cents.

For extra clerk-hire for the settlement of the increase of business in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, occasioned by the Mexican war, six thousand dollars.

For salary of the judge of the Southern district of Florida, per act twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, from third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty eight, at two thousand dollars per annum, two thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and twelve cents.

For salaries of district attorney and marshal of the southern district of Florida, per same act, from third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to thirtieth June eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at two hundred dollars each per annum, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

For salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of said act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as authorizes the appointment of two keepers of the public archives, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed from and after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty eight; and, in the mean time, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the said archives to be removed to some public office in the state of Florida, to be designated by the President of the United States, there to be safely kept.

For expenses of thirty-five light houses, including oil and other annual supplies, delivering the same, and repairing the lighting apparatus for forty hundred dollars; salaries of thirty five keepers, at the fixed average of four hundred dollars per annum, and also all other expenses for six months, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For one new floating light, including the keeper's salary at a rate of four hundred and fifty dollars, and all other expenses for nine months, two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

For additional expenses of sundry new buoys for six months, one thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

For additional expenses of a temporary floating light at Sand Key, Florida, in lieu of the light-house destroyed there, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendent's commission on twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars, at two and a half per cent., seven hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents.

For contingent expenses under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of Sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-five, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, five hundred dollars.

For per diem compensation for clerk employed in the Adjutant General's office one thousand dollars.

For per diem compensation of clerk employed in the Ordnance office, one thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For per diem compensation for eight clerks employed, and such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require to be employed temporarily, by the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approbation and consent of the Secretary of War, during the present fiscal year, a rate not exceeding three dollars and thirty-three cents per day, fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents.

For contingent expenses of the Pension office, one thousand dollars.

For clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, being an unexpended balance of the appropriation remaining on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for that purpose, two hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty-five cents.

For outfits of charges des affaires to Naples, the Papal States, and the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, New Grenada and Ecuador, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one quarter's salary for each of the charges des affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the consul at Beyroot, from the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For compensation for such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require, to be employed temporarily by the Secretary of the Treasury in the offices of the Second and Third Auditor, and in the office of the Second Comptroller, at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and for contingencies, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compensation to eight additional clerks to be employed in the second Land Office, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum each, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

ARMY.

For regular supplies, incidental expenses, and transportation in the Quartermaster's department of the army, five million dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, including one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for clothing to volunteers in lieu of commutation therefor, one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, (in addition to the sum of one million dollars appropriated at the present session,) two million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

For pay of volunteers called into service during the present fiscal year, three million six hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, three hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of arbitrating the title to the Pea Patch island, five thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For provisions, sixteen thousand one hundred and four dollars.

For clothing, thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For fuel, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

For military stores, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation and expenses of recruiting, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, six thousand dollars.

For paying James Crutchett for lighting the Capitol and grounds, three thousand dollars and ten cents.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment for printing of one thousand copies of list of patents, by Commissioner of Patents, two thousand dollars, to be paid out of the patent fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for clothing in kind to volunteers for the fiscal year ending the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States," approved the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and that so much of said sum of eight hundred thousand dollars as the President shall direct, is hereby authorized to be applied to the purchase of said clothing during the current fiscal year.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 27, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Later From Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1848.

By the Southern Magnetic Line, we have later news from the City of Mexico, bringing our advices down to the 20th of March.

The Court of Inquiry commenced its Session on the 16th of March, when the charges presented by Gen. Worth against Gen. Scott were withdrawn, as well as the charges against Col. Duncan. Gen. Pillow will be tried.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Connecticut Election.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1848.

The Whigs claim that they have carried the State by an increased majority.

The House stands—Whigs, 80; Senate, Whigs, 17; Democrats, 4.

The entire Whig State Ticket has been elected