The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 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.	HOAR E. KNEASS, do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUMS, do	do
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT ET WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEETLAND, 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
XII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES O. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
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.*

☞ S. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 100 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

HONOR TO FRANCE!

In an article below, our fellow-citizens are called upon to meet, *on Saturday evening next*, for the purpose of giving an expression to their feelings, on the subject of the recent great and glorious achievement of our old friends and allies—the People of France.

The propriety of making such a demonstration by the people of Pittsburgh, cannot surely be questioned. It meets the approbation of many of our most valued citizens, of both great political parties and even if this were not the case, it is so natural to suppose that all who are Americans in soul, will rejoice at the recent events in France, as to render it actual treason to the cause of liberty, to doubt the propriety of making the demonstration proposed.

The accounts that have been received from France, go to show, faintly, the beneficial effect produced upon the minds of the people, and on the members of their government, from the act of our representative, in being the first to go forward and offer the congratulations of his countrymen, to the newly installed government; and there never was a time when we, as republicans, should have felt more sincere joy at the success of a popular movement in another country.

We doubt not the call will be responded to by thousands; and that the meeting will prove to be highly interesting; as a number of eminent speakers will be present on the occasion. Let all attend who would send greeting to the friends of Republicanism in France!

FRANCE & LIBERTY!

The citizens of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to meet at the Old Court House, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sympathies for the French people, in their revolutionary movement to overthrow monarchy, and secure for themselves a Republican form of Government.

It is the right as well as the duty of the American people, to give countenance and encouragement to an oppressed people, struggling for their liberty. Let us meet, as we should meet, like brothers, in a good and noble cause.

A. Beelen,
A. Nardi,
James Laubie,
Andrew Burke,
A. W. Loomis,
O. Metcalf,
Andrew Wylie, Jr.,
Wilson M'Candless,
John B. Guthrie,
Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
John Anderson,
David Lynch,
G. L. B. Fetterman,
Sam'l Walker,
Rody Patterson,
A. B. M'Calmont,
A. Bonnaffon,
Jos. C. M'Kibbin,
C. B. M. Smith,
Henry S. Magraw,
Geo. S. Selden,
H. W. Williams,
Alex'r Black,
Wm. W. Guthrie,
R. Morrow,
Henry Scmiotti,
George Schneck,
Geo. W. Layng,
John Harper,
Robert Arthurs,
Thomas Hamilton,
Thomas Williams,
Charles B. Scully,
Samuel Haight,
Samuel Snowden,
Leonard S. Johns,
John J. Mitchell,
John Ferral,
L. V. Carron,
Otto Kuntz,
Peter Porter,
Wm. Weidling,
Charles Shaler,
W. H. Lowrie,
Benjamin Patton,
David Ritchie,
James Watson,
J. R. M'Clintock,
Thomas M. Marshall,
Charles Kent,
L. Elliot,
Charles H. Paulson,
George P. Hamilton,
James P. Stuart,
G. Adams,
W. E. Austin,
James Callan,
R. H. Hawkins,
James B. Sawyer,
Hiram Kaine,
Clarence Shaler,
Victor Scriba,
John G. Backofen,
S. Jones,
James S. Craft,
Robert Woods,
C. O. Loomis,
James A. Ekin,
Robert Snyder,
James Gray, 4th st.,
James May,
L. Harper,
John A. Wille,
Luke Taaffe,
Chambers M'Kibbin,
Thomas Donnelly,
David M'Clelland,
Robert Porter,
James A. Gibson,
R. C. Stockton,
C. F. Kuhn,
F. Stark,
John Sherzer,
P. C. Shannon.

☞ "We now give notice, that the discussion of the iron question—so dreaded and feared by the Post—will be continued; * * * * We challenge the Post editor to meet us, hoping that he will confine himself to the presentation of facts." [*Gazette.*

We are glad to hear that our neighbors are determined to discuss the iron question. It will undoubtedly result in good to their readers: for there is no subject, (judging from the paragraph we quoted from them a few days since,) upon which they stand more in need of correct information. Unless the editors of a newspaper become possessed of correct information on any subject upon which they may write, there is great danger of the public mind being misled, at least for a time. The readers of the Gazette, (those especially who came here to sell their iron,) might have been very materially injured in their business, from such a paragraph as that, if we had not promptly told the public the true reasons why our iron mills were not in operation at the present time. And at least one of the number has sworn that he will not support a *Tariff man* again. It is always better to state only that which is *known* to be FACT. This is the only way in which to secure public confidence. You had better not tell your readers that all the iron mills have stopped, on account of the Tariff of 1846, when they have only suspended in order to commence again with greater activity.

☞ A REVOLUTIONARY MATRON.—Died in New Prospect, Bergen county New Jersey, on the 24th inst. Mrs. Charity Berry, at the extraordinary age of 110! She was married during the Revolutionary War, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive!

☞ The editors of the Gazette *hope* that we will confine ourselves to the presentation of *facts*. We will endeavor to do so; and we promise, also, that, when we shall be led into making an erroneous statement, (if such a thing should ever happen to us!) we shall find as much pleasure in owning that we were wrong, as we would derive from the assertion of any other truth. It will never be necessary to introduce a "*Squeezer*" (classically termed "Burden's Revolving Hammer,") nor any other kind of *revolver*, in order to get from us an admission of error, when we have been guilty of it. "We challenge" the editors of the Gazette to come out honestly, and own that they were most egregiously humbugging their readers, when they told them that the iron mills in our neighborhood had stopped because of the Tariff of 1846. Come out at once, neighbors; and own that your article was the result of an imposition practised upon you. You can lose nothing by making an honest confession; and if you still persist in asserting that your statement is true, there are not a few of the iron men from the upper country, who will be perfectly satisfied that you have been induced to do so solely with a view to promote the interests of the manufacturers, and at their cost.

Things in Pittsburg.

The following was the *leading* article in the Wheeling Times, a day or two since.

"In the Pittsburg papers they are gravely discussing the propriety of erecting a free bridge across the Allegheny. When they get it finished, we would like to see it; as it will be the only free thing about Pittsburgh, except the darkies. A man who takes a moderate drive, pays as much toll as horse hire."

He of the Times has surely not been above "the head of navigation," lately; or he would have seen that *business* is quite FREE just now. He might have seen more goods than would fill "*forty wagons*" passing any corner of our streets, every hour in the day. It *does* cost a man something to take "a moderate *drive*" here;—especially if he comes from abroad, and ends his *drive* at the Mayor's office.

The New Minister from France.

We are much pleased to learn, the citizen who is said to have been appointed by the Provisional Government of France, to be Minister to the United States, is M. TRACY. He is the son of the distinguished Destutt Tracy, a work from whose hands (a commentary upon Montesquieu) was translated nearly forty years ago by Mr. Jefferson, after his retirement from public life, and in the translated form was published in the city of Philadelphia.

The son, who comes out as Minister to this country, is, we are glad to learn, a gentleman of character as well as talent, such as entitle him, aside from the important object of his mission, to a kind and cordial reception. He will be the more welcome, as being connected by marriage, with the family of Lafayette.

The Minister from the late Government of France to the United States, M. Pageot is understood to have apprised this Government, as soon as the news of the overthrow of that Government was fully confirmed, that he no longer considered himself the representative of the French Government to the United States.

Meeting at the Capitol.

The Harrisburgh Union of Saturday, contains the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Legislature, which was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., to offer sentiments of sympathy for the people of France, who have been successful in overthrowing monarchy and despotism. Hon. WM. F. PACKER presided, assisted by numerous vice presidents and secretaries. JAMES DUNLOP, Esq., of this city, took part in the proceedings of the meeting. The Union states that able and patriotic addresses were delivered, and appropriate resolutions adopted, congratulating the French People on the great triumph of liberal principles, which they had achieved in the almost bloodless revolution of February, 1848, and extending to them the hand of brotherly sympathy, and encouragement. Similar meetings are being held throughout the whole country, and the greatest anxiety is manifested for the perpetuation of Republican Institutions in France.

Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq.

In our article on the passage of the Ten Hour Bill, in yesterday's paper we mentioned the fact, that one of the members from this county voted against it. We are informed by a friend, (who has abundant facilities for getting at the truth in such matters,) that the reason why the name of Mr. SWARTZWELDER does not appear is most probably owing to the fact that he was not in the House at the time: that he was, in fact, confined to his room by sickness, on the day the vote was taken, and had been for two or three days previous. Mr. NOBLE, we are told, *was in his seat* at the time; but did not vote. We are unwilling to do injustice to any one; and therefore state, with pleasure, what we understand is the fact in relation to Mr. SWARTZWELDER.

Legislative Proceedings.

We find the following recorded among the proceedings of the House of Representatives of this State on the 29th ultimo:—

On motion the House went into committee of the whole, (Mr. J. Lose in the chair,) on bill supplemental to the act relating to Insurance and Trust companies and agencies not incorporated by this State passed April, 1848.

[The bill imposes a tax upon such corporations to be paid into the Treasury of the State.]

The bill was reported to the House, without amendment and coming up on second reading.

Mr. MYERS, moved to amend the bill by striking out 2½ percent tax on the dividends, and inserting four per cent.

Messrs Fox and MYERS, opposed the bill and Mr. MYERS advocated his amendment.

Messrs. SWARTZWELDER and ALLISON, defended and advocated the bill.

Mr. BALL, opposed the amendment and advocated the bill.

Mr. HART, also advocated the bill.

The amendment was lost, yeas 33, nays 28.

The Good Old Times.

We often meet with records of the "olden time," that are singularly strange: old laws, old customs: old fashions:—and, in some respects, we are inclined to think that many obsolete forms and ceremonies were even better than those now prevailing. How blessed would be the condition of many a forlorn and timid bachelor, in our time, if the following law, enacted by the Scotch Parliament, in the reign of the "good queen Margaret," were still in force:

"Ordint, that during ye reign of her maist blessit Majesty, illa maiden ladee of baith high and low estrit, shall hae liberty to speak ye man she likes; gif he refusee to take her to be his wif, he shall be molct in the sum of an hundrity poundis or less, as his estail may be, except and always gif he can make it appeir that he is betrothit to anither woman, then he shall be free."

Public Documents.

We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON for a copy of the proceedings in Congress in honor of the late Ex-President ADAMS. It is a beautifully printed pamphlet, embellished with a most striking likeness of the honored subject of those proceedings.

We are also indebted to the Hon. WM. SAWRER for public documents.

Congratulations of Congress to France.

The patriotic and talented Senator ALLEN, has offered, in the Senate of the United States, the following joint resolutions. They are just such as should emanate from the American to the French Republic, and should be adopted unanimously by both houses:

Resolved, &c. That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit these resolutions to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present them to the French Government.

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

The ferment caused by the events in France is leading to movements in various parts of Germany.

Actual disturbances have begun in the Prussian Rhine Provinces. At Cologne on the 3d instant, the populace assembled in formidable numbers before the Hotel de Ville while the Town-Council were sitting there, and presented a demand for the concession of "rights," which were circulated through the people on slips of printed paper—

"1. Universal suffrage; all legislation and government to proceed from the people. 2. Liberty of the press, and freedom of speech. 3. Abolition of the standing army, and armament of the people, who are to elect their own officers. 4. Full right of public meeting. 5 Protection to labor, and a guarantee for the supply of all necessaries. 6. State education for all children."

The Town-Council were held prisoners for some time. The military were brought out; cleared the streets of the crowd, and captured the most active leaders.

Elberfield, the Manchester of Prussia, has petitioned in the same way as Cologne; and on the 5th, Dusseldorf followed the example, adding the demand of "a law for the working classes."

The Governor of the Rhine Provinces has promised to forward suggestions of reform to the King.

The commanders of garrisons have recalled all officers and men absent on furlough, and made ready to march to any spot at a moment's notice.

At Surrelouis and Sarrebruck, fortified towns in the extreme Southern angle of the Prussian territory, the sympathy with the Republican changes in France has been lively and overt. All Frenchmen have been ordered to leave the former town; and the garrison of the latter have withdrawn to close quarters, and felled the trees on the glacis of their defensive works.

At Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt, the news of the French Revolution arrived in the midst of the masquerading of the Carnival, and found all the city worthies at the Narren-verein or Fool's Assembly. In an instant the conical caps and bells were thrown aside, and all present engaged in solemn deliberation. The assembly of fun was transformed into one for the despatch of public business; and it was decided that a deputation of two hundred citizens should start for Darmstadt, with a petition for "Liberty of the press, a civil guard, a diminution of the army, and a German Parliament." The deputation arrived at Darmstadt, on the 2d, demanded liberty the press, a burger guard, trial by jury; that the soldiers shall be no longer subject to the Germanic Diet, and that private soldiers shall be eligible to the highest army ranks. The Grand Duke succumbed, and called M. Welcker, the leader of the constitutional Opposition, to his counsels. On the 2d inst, the Minister of the Interior proclaimed there successions—

"In the course of the next week the censorship of the press will cease. 2 A burgher guard will be forthwith enlisted. 3. A project of law respecting the institution of trial by jury will be laid before the Assembly without delay."

The following notice has also been given by M. Welcker in the Chamber.

"That the Chamber petition his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, to be pleased to take the necessary steps in order that, by the representation of the States of the German nation, the Diet, (that is, at Frankfort,) a sure means of obtaining a common German legislation, and of united national institutions may be created."

The right of public meeting was also granted. The Grand Duke has issued a popular appeal, calling on all good citizens to aid him in checking revolutionary or criminal attempts.

At Hanau, in Hesse Cassel, on the 1st, a large meeting decided on a petition to the Elector, demanding a new Ministry, the dissolution of the present Chamber, and the convocation of a new one and liberty of the press. Similar assurance granted nearly all the demands of the people.

At Wiesbaden, in Nassau, a large concourse of people met opposite the Palace, on the 4th, and made these demands—General arming of the people under their own elective leaders; entire liberty of the press; a German Parliament; right of public meeting; public and oral trial by jury; the control of the Duchy domain; convocation of the Second Chamber, to frame a new electoral law on the basis of population, and to remove all restrictions on religious liberty. The Duke was absent at Berlin.—The Duchess came out in the balcony of the Palace, and declared that she would intercede with her children on the good feeling of the people; assuring her hearers that their demands would be conceded in full by the Duke, her step-son. Subsequently, the Minister issued a proclamation in which the Duchess and her eldest son *guaranteed* the concession of these demands; and the Minister himself declared that he would resign if they were not yielded immediately on the Duke's return. On the same day, in the afternoon, the Duke did return; he immediately addressed the people; and ratified all the concessions of the Duchess and Minister. The moment was critical; if the Duke had arrived less early, or been less prompt in his resolutions, it is said he would have lost his crown. Subsequently the civic guard was organized.

Wertemberg has joined in the procession of reform. At Stuttgard, on the 1st, a deputation of the States presented an address to the King, which had the effect of producing next day the following decree—

"1. The censorship on the press, established by the ordonance of October, 1819, is abolished. 2. Consequently, until the Germanic Diet shall have published a decree adjudating the affairs of the press, all the law on the liberty of the press of January 1817 will come in force. 3. In the meantime, a project will shortly be presented to the States, in which a more expeditious public and oral proceeding with regard to matters appertaining to the press will be recommended.

Imperial Frankfort has shared in the general commotion. On the 3d, the Diet had resolved to give up the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, and allow each State, subject to some guarantees, to exercise its own judgment in the matter. This decision caused great joy; but on the 4th, more was demanded by the public voice of the city. Three thousand pledges were still wanting to the fatherland.

"1. Repeal of all the exceptional laws enacted since 1819. 2 Unconditional liberty of the press. 3. Trial by jury. 4. Universal arming of the people. 5. A general German Parliament. 6. Civic equality without disunion of the Christian faith. 7. The right of meeting in public. 8. A political amnesty, and the plenary restitution of civic rights. No war of aggression against France on account of her form of government."

The address concludes—"We request the Supreme Senate, following the example of several Federal Governments, immediately to concede these demands; and where this is immediately practicable, to labor with the utmost energy, for the speedy assurance of the same."

In Saxony and Bavaria, the talk is universal of petitions for advanced institutions.

The effect of this wide and consentaneous movement on the two great German governments, is matter of much interest. The King of Prussia, on hearing of the Paris events, immediately ordered the Baron d'Arnim to return to Berlin. At a Cabinet Council, held on the 28th of February, it was resolved to order all the Parisian military to prepare for marching at ten day's notice. On the 6th, the King closed the sittings of the State Committees. In his speech on the occasion he said—

"It is with pleasure I avail myself of this opportunity to state, *that I will grant to the assembled States, the rights conferred by the law of the 3d of February on the assembled Committees of the States, to meet periodically at fixed times; and I will confirm the privileges of the Committees in a corresponding manner.*

As yet, however, the *naming* of the "fixed" periods is carefully avoided.

RESIGNATION OF METTERNICH.—PARIS, Thursday. The resignation of Prince Metternich is certain, and the circumstances under which it took place are extraordinary. The Prince had declared himself decidedly favorable to concessions in Lombardy, as well as in Bohemia and Hungary. With regard to Lombardy he advised prompt and ample concession. His views met no support, and at the last council at which he assisted, failing to make an impression, he signified that he had arrived at too advanced a period of life to grapple with the difficulties which he foresaw would arise from an obstinate persistance in coercive policy. He did not, however, resign formally at the moment. The same evening the Prince went to the theatre. During the performance some insignificant expression, to the effect of "We must get rid of these ministers," was caught up by the house, and repeated, all eyes being directed to the venerable statesman, who soon after rose much affected, and at once gave effect to his previously expressed intention.

BAVARIA.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 4th instant contains the following, under date Munich 4th: "Last evening, Prince Wallerstein repaired to the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, and announced to the armed citizens that the King had resolved to dismiss the Chamber of Deputies, and convoke a new assembly for the 31st of May."

This concession, though at first well received, was afterwards rejected. On the 4th instant a most serious movement took place. The people demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, that judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King refused to convoke the Chambers before the end of May. It was announced that the new Minister, Prince Wrede, had called out the troops, and had promised the King that they should fire upon the people. The arsenal was attacked about two o'clock by the people, and captured after a short engagement. More than 6000 men armed with muskets, sabres, hatchets, lances, and halberts, marched against the Royal Palace. Having arrived at the market-place the crowd met the troops; but neither the cuirassiers nor the troops of the line would charge when commanded to do so.—Cries of "The Republic for ever!" were raised. *At length the King yielded to all the demands of the people.* Prince Charles, the King's brother, rode up to the crowd, and assurred them, on his word of honor, that the King had consented to convoke the Chambers for the 16th of the present month, and that he granted all that the people desired.

LAMARTINE.

Lamartine is described as having "a brow where genius site enthroned, and a lip quivering with enthusiasm." Though nearly sixty years of age, his locks are but thinly sprinkled with grey. His features still retain a rare beauty of expression, and his form a princely, elegance. As a poet possessing a fervor of soul, a richness of fancy and a splendor of versification, which few have surpassed, as a prose writer, full of nerve, grandeur and beauty, as an orator brilliant though often incoherent, as a legislator fearless, independent and scorning the name of partizan, and as a man religious and disinterested, his principles all pure, his passions all noble, his instincts all elevated, what wonder is it that *la belle France* has not a son upon whom she looks with fonder pride?

He seldom takes part in the petty questions engendered in party strife, but when great principles are involved, when the cause of God or humanity is concerned, he never sits silent. In the recent debates on Italy, no voice rang clearer or more indignantly against the cold calculating policy of the administration than Lamartine's. All the warm impulses and quick sensibilities of his nature were thoroughly aroused and though perhaps speeches were made that would tally more exactly with the rhetorical rules of the schoolmen, none were more thrilling, none pierced their way more electrically to the very centre of the soul. He has been a deputy fifteen years, and has always spurned party trammels."

Mr. Levin in Trouble.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald says: "A committee is about to be moved in the House, to take into consideration what measures are necessary, to vindicate the dignity of the body, which has been, in the opinion of most members here, compromised by Mr. Levin, the member from the *first* district of Pennsylvania, in his two speeches on the mission to the Papal States. The indignity offered to the House consists in the fact that Mr. Levin having pretended to read from printed works passages which do not occur in those works, and having imposed on the credulity of the House, in relation to a certain encyclical letter of Pope Pius the Ninth, in which he asserted certain passages occur which are not to be found in the document; and, also, in making a certain statement, for which he cited the authority of a certain member of the United States Senate, the truth of which the Senator referred to flatly denies, and declares that nothing that has ever fallen from his lips can be tortured into any semblance of foundation for such a statement. These are the charges upon which, if this committee be granted by the House, Mr. Levin is to be tried."

For the Morning Post.

THE INTERESTS OF PITTSBURGH.

MR. HARPER:—Taking it for granted that you are interested in every thing calculated to affect the interests of Pittsburgh, I propose to occupy a brief space in your columns, for two or three days, in order to call the attention of our citizens to some practices which are tolerated here, calculated, if persisted in, very materially to injure certain branches of business among us. Before doing this, however, I shall state a few propositions, which I shall submit to be read by every man of capital engaged in business here; by every owner of real estate; and, in short, by every intelligent, reflecting man, whether conducting business on his own account, or in the employment of others.

All will admit, that Pittsburgh enjoys natural advantages, in many respects, far beyond most other places. This cannot be denied: for these have made her what she is. These advantages render it necessary that many other places should look to her for such things as they cannot obtain as cheaply, and of as good quality, elsewhere. In consequence of these advantages, wealth has not only flowed, but accumulated, but it has been brought here from other places, with a view to more active and profitable investment. Those who have amassed or increased their wealth here, have done so mainly through the instrumentality of others, less fortunate, also living here—*the operatives*, of whatever class. This is the case everywhere; and this fact naturally confers on each, peculiar obligations—on the employer, to remuneration to do as well by those whom he employs, as the nature and profits of his business will permit—and, on the operative, or the person employed or dealt with, in whatever business he may be engaged, to strive him by whom he is employed, faithfully, and to the best of his ability. In fine, to do his duty as a member of the community, each must act with reference to the best interests of the whole; and the man who fails to do this, or who persists in doing otherwise, is not a good citizen. The manufacturer here, who, by employing such as may be required to labor, at fair, living rates of wages, so that he can also make a reasonable profit upon his investment, only does his duty as a citizen; while, if he should determine, with a view to increase his own wealth, to reduce the wages of those in his employ below the amount of a fair compensation, or forcing them to seek for other employment, or to invite others who may have been worse paid elsewhere, to come here—is guilty of a wrong to the rest of the community, positive and direct, which the mere increase of his wealth can never compensate—The owner of real estate,—(whose sole income is perhaps derived from rents paid by honest artisans, and others, striving for a living by serving others who also live and labor here)—who demands such rates of rent as are burdensome, or perhaps ruinous, to the tenant, inflicts a direct injury, not only upon himself, but upon the place; and the same train of reasoning is equally applicable in every branch of business.

Those who live here, who expect to provide for themselves and their families, by supplying the wants, or ministering to the reasonable gratification of others in the community, in order to do their duty as citizens, *must* act with reference to the interests of others as well as their own. They must understand, that each member of a community, is under obligations to all the other members of that community, fully as great as are their obligations to him; and that, in studying the best interests of the community, and acting in accordance with these interests, he is to the fullest extent promoting his own.

Not wishing to occupy too much of your space at one time, I shall ask the favor of your columns for another communication—or perhaps two articles on the subject.

OBSERVER.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you, or any of your vigilant correspondents, have the goodness to inform the wives of ten thousand mechanics and working men, where the New Market House is to be built, for which the aristocratic branch of the Councils have offered fifty dollars for a model?

It is universally agreed that the site of the Diamond Market is in every aspect objectionable. It may be convenient for the Penn street nobles, but surely it is not for the masses of our population. Besides, it is too contracted, cramped and confined, and money expended there would be literally thrown away.

Let the members of councils from the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards look to it! They have been the dupes of a short sighted, partial legislation long enough. The Nine hundred thousand dollars of City Debt was not contracted for *their* benefit. And now, forsooth, Fifty Dollars must be paid for a model of a Market House, before the ground is selected on which it is to be erected! That consummate folly and imbecility is to be exhibited on the part of some members of councils, is already fore-shadowed; and he is a public benefactor who keeps the strictest eye on the movements of the gentlemen.

HEAVY BASKET.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Rev. Mr. Thurston in a recent letter from Kailua, Island of Howaii, says, there is more religious interests among the people than has been witnessed for several years past, and as in otherparts of the Islands, the schools are improving under the new system. He also states that the chief who succeeded Kaukini as Governor of Hawaii, has been removed for want of mental and moral qualifications; and that one of the common people, for better qualified for the office, is now the acting Governor. "This," says the Missionary Herald for April, "is a new and strange thing under the Hawaiian sun; and by teaching the people, impressively, the advantages of knowledge and virtue, exercises a very beautiful influence on the cause of education."

Tin ore has been discovered in New Jersey,—the only place in the United States, except one in New Hampshire. It is not yet ascertained whether the mine can be worked to advantage, or to what extent the ore exists.

JEWS.—Within the last twenty years, upwards of 30,000 wealthy Jews have emigrated from Bavaria, on account of the restrictions to which they were subjected.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the brig Richmond, M'Kenzie, we have Bermuda papers to the 8th inst. The steamer Dee from Vera Cruz arrived on the 5th, with news of the signing of the treaty, &c.

Capt. May, who was suspended by the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on complaint of the President of the United States for conveying General Paredes to Vera Cruz in the Teviot has been reinstated, and is now in command of the Medway.

We understand, (says the Royal Gazette) that fifteen shares of the West India Bank, which originally cost $100 per share, were sold a few days since at St. Vincent at $15 each.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The *Dover Gazette* of the 25th, thus sums up the result of the Election in this State: You have shown yourselves on the side of your country—you have elected WILLIAMS, a talented and worthy Democrat, Governor of the State. You have elected every member of the board of Councillors, with one exception, who are Democrats—You have elected nine Democratic Senators out of twelve. You have chosen a large majority of the members of the House of Representatives, sterling Democrats—a majority of twenty-five at least—a gain of fifteen over last year, and secured the election of a United States Senator!

ITALY.—The following table will show the names and population of each of the present Italian States:

The two Sicilies,	8,566,408
Piedmont and Sardinia,	4,879,000
Roman States,	2,877,100
Tuscany and Lucca,	1,702,700
Monaco,	7,580
Saint Marino,	7,950
Modena,	483,000
Parma and Piacentia,	477,000
Venitian Lombardy,	4,759,000
Italian Tyrol,	522,608
Istria,	485,000
Total,	24,667,238

BEQUESTS.—Samuel Harvey, late of Germantown, Pa., left, by his will, $1000 to the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America; $1000 to the Bible Society of Philadelphia; $1000 to the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia; $1000 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference.

GREAT INCREASE.—More than 1700 persons have been added to the Methodist Church in New Jersey, during the protracted meetings of the present season—and probably many more which have not been reported.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

☞ An awful explosion of a steam boiler took place at the Home Print Works, in Providence, R. I., on the 28th ultimo, shattering to pieces the building, and burying in the ruins thirteen persons, of whom eight were killed and two badly wounded.—The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

LOCAL MATTERS.

General Shields.

This brave and gallant officer arrived in our city last evening, and took lodging at the Monongahela House. He is on his way to Mexico, to resume his command in the army. We are rejoiced to learn that he has nearly recovered from the effects of the wounds received at the terrible battle of Cerro Gordo, and the storming of Chapultepec. The General is in fine spirits, and looks remarkably well. At the earnest solicitation of a number of friends, he has consented to remain in our city until to-morrow.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A very singular case "from the country," was taken up yesterday morning. It is so complicated that a fair statement of it can hardly be made, so as to be intelligible. The defendants were ladies from Plum township—Mrs and Miss M'Junkin. Their respectability is not doubted. The indictment was for "Solicitation and Perjury." The prosecuting witness testified that the ladies offered him an *old horse* (worth ten dollars) *two geese* and a *gander*, if he would swear to a certain statement in a "Fornication and Bastardy case" pending in the District Court, against a member of their family. It appeared from the testimony on the part of the Defence, that Bickly (the prosecutor) had made a statement some time previous, which placed the criminality upon another person, and that they did not offer him an old horse, two geese and a gander, if he would perjure himself.

The case was conducted by Wills & Donnelly for Commonwealth; McClure and Thos. Hamilton for Defence.

The verdict of the Jury was sealed.

—That a case of this kind should be permitted to come into court is indeed strange. It was evidently based upon malice, and if we were not wofully deceived, the prosecutor got the worst of the controversy, not alone in the finding of the Jury, but in public opinion he will suffer some, for he has exhibited his qualifications.

DESERTER CAUGHT.—A man who but a few days ago enlistee to fight the battles of his country, yesterday attempted to desert. He was caught on Fifth street, by the Sergeant, who took possession of him, but not without a struggle. We saw that both were smeared with blood. We believe the officer got the worst. He acted manfully, making no resistance. The deserter was lodged in jail for safe keeping.

GOLD BEATING.—We call attention to an advertisement in another column, of Mr. JOHN B. DUNLEVY, Gold Beater. Mr. D. is well calculated to conduct the above named business. Any person who may have dealings with him, will find that he is accommodating and gentlemanly. We cheerfully recommend him to persons wanting anything in his line.

DOG ARTICLE.—A lady left a communication with us yesterday, which treats very learnedly of Dogs and Dog Laws. We have an objection to it, however: it is not original. We mean that the same ideas have been evolved many a time. We contend that all has been said in regard to the physical, moral and social condition of the canine race, that is to be said. In view of this, we throw out the banter, in reply to which our lady friends sent us the favor referred to above.

LOOK OUT.—Some of the lawyers say that the jury has decided that giving a check on a Bank in which one has no funds, is obtaining goods on false pretences. If so our merchants had better be on their guard; for we understand that it is no uncommon thing for men to overdraw their accounts, and some times send checks when they have no money.

CLOTH STORE.—Those wishing to purchase cloths, cassimeres and vestings, could not do better than to call and see our friend Robinson, next door to our office. His assortment surpasses any we have seen for some time.

DOING IT UP QUICK.—A man named Schaffer stole three cows, in Westmoreland, last Friday. On Saturday, he was arrested in this city; on Monday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against him; and yesterday, he was convicted. Probably, he will get his sentence on Saturday.

☞ The Gazette says the Oregon House which was burned a few days ago, was at one time the residence of Louis Philippe, while he was an exile in this country. The poor man probably now wishes he had staid there.

☞ We were several times asked yesterday when we intended to start for France. We answer that we will endeavor to be off immediately after the receipt of the Eulogy upon the life of John Q. Adams, delivered in the sixth Ward Public School.

☞ Arthur B own is to get one year in the Penitentiary, certain, according to the verdict of the Jury. He is to stand two trials yet; with what result, we cannot tell.

☞ One of the Managers of the Fancy Ball requests us to say that gentlemen without fancy dresses will not be admitted. We were mistaken about this yesterday.

REMOVAL.—H. S. BESSWORTH & Co. have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to Fourth street, near Market, (the room formerly occupied as the Methodist Book Store.) ap3

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts imported for the use of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to remit all duties upon such books, maps, and charts as have been, during the present year, or hereafter may be, imported into the United States, by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided*, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted.

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 29, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the government may require, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly or semi-annually, which loan shall be made reimbursable at any time after twenty years from the first day of July next after the passage of this act; and said money, so borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated therefor, be applied, in addition to the money now in the treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter, authorized by law; and the stock issued upon such loans shall be transferable on the books of the treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, which shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause said certificates of said stock to be sold: *Provided*, that no part of said stock be sold below par: *And provided, also*, That whenever required so to do, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be attached to any certificate or certificates to be issued under the act, coupons of interest; and any certificate having such coupons of interest attached to it, may be transferable by delivery of the certificate, instead of being assignable on the books of the treasury; but no certificate of stock shall be issued for a less amount than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive proposals for the taking of such loan, or any part or parts thereof; and before disposing of the said stock issued for such loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in one or two public newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and in one or two public newspapers printed in the principal city or capital of each State, an advertisement stating that bids and proposals for such loan will be received until the expiration of a certain day, to be specified in said advertisement, not more than sixty days or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in one or two newspapers in the city of Washington, stating the amount of the loan required, and in what installments, and