The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HOGLEN, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northumpton.

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. SCHOWOTER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWETLAND, 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.	FREDRICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. STANSON, 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, 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 our insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency and Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 408 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

The Central Railroad.

We publish elsewhere in this day's paper, a presamble and resolutions passed at a special meeting of the Board of Trade, on Thursday evening last It will be perceived that a committee of five has been appointed by the Board for the purpose of conferring with the County Commissioners as to the most efficient means of ascertaining the opinions of the people of the County in relation to a subscription of *one million of dollars* to the capital stock of the Central Railroad. Now, with all due deference to the opinion of others, it strikes us that this movement is unjust, unnecessary, illegal and anti-republican. Why the citizens of Allegheny *county* should be asked to build the Central Railroad, more than any other Railroad, is a problem we would like to hear solved. There are other Railroad projects spoken of, in relation to which a large portion of people of this county are quite as deeply interested as they are in the Central Railroad.

But this is not our leading objection to this movement. In the first place, we think the measure is *illegal*; because there is nothing in the charter of the company, or the acts amendatory thereto, or any law of the State, authorising such a matter. It is *unjust*; because it would be imposing a tax on men who would probably derive no corresponding benefit therefrom. It is *unnecessary*; because the Central Railroad can be built without a resort to such an extreme measure. It is *anti-republican*; because the mass of the people are asked to contribute to a measure which will particularly benefit a few. If it was proposed to confine the subscription to the owners of real estate, bank stock, bridge and insurance stock, &c., within the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we might possibly be induced to yield our consent to the measure. In that event, a certain class of men, who are the owners of immensely valuable real estate, would be compelled to contribute a small portion of their means towards a work, which will in return benefit them more than any other class of citizens. These men, who have been pursuing a dog in the manger policy all their lives, neither improve, their property or selling to others who will make improvements, should not be allowed to shift the burden of taxation upon other shoulders less able to bear it than themselves.

State Central Committee.

Pursuant to a call published by the Chairman, a meeting of the State Central Committee was held at Buehler's Hotel, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, March 28th.

E. W. HUTTER, of Lancaster took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

On motion of Gen. C. SEILER,

T. G. M'KINLEY, of Harrisburgh, GEORGE PLITT, of Philadelphia, and JOHN C. MYERS, of Berks, were appointed Secretaries.

On calling over the list it appeared that the following gentlemen were in attendance, viz:

E. W. Hutter, J. A. Phillips, Lewis Pelouze, J. W. Ryan, George Plitt, Charles Kugler, John C. Myers, Peter Bowman, Hamilton Alricks, General Christian Seiler, Henry Buehler, Isaac G. M'Kinley, Jacob Baab, E. A. Lesley, Kinzing Pritchette, Dr. A. Patterson, D. W. C. Brooks, R. A. Lamberton.

On motion of E. A. LESLEY, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of the State Central Committee be authorized to direct a circular letter to each of the Delegates to the National Convention, appointed by the State Convention held on the 4th inst., requiring of each a pledge to carry out the instructions of said body, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the same.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to demand the required pledges from the persons placed in nomination on the 4th of March, as *Electors*, until after the meeting of the National Convention, when the President and Secretaries of this Committee be authorized to direct circular letters to each of such Electors, requiring a written pledge that in the event of his election, he will, in the Electoral College, vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the said National Convention.

On motion of JOHN W. RYAN, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the members comprising the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed, by the 4th of March Covention, at this their first meeting, take occasion to congratulate the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union, on the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the next Presidency, and join with their political brethren throughout the State, in the hope that the choice and the claims of Pennsylvania may be ratified by the National Convention, to be held in May next, in Baltimore.

On motion of H. BUEHLER, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Committee highly approve of the nomination of ISRAEL PAINTER, for the office of Canal Commissioner, as a gentleman, eminently qualified for the post, and worthy in all respects of the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

On motion of I. G. M'KINLEY, it was

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries, together with the members of the State Central Committee, residing in Dauphin county, be appointed a sub-committee to prepare addresses to the people of Pennsylvania, to correspond with the committees of the various counties, and to transact such other business as may be best calculated to advance the interests of the Democracy of the State and the Nation.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

E. W. HUTTER, *Chairman.*

ISAAC M'KINLEY, GEORGE PLITT, JOHN C. MYERS, } *Secretaries.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Lord Grey, speaking in the British House of Lords upon the London Riots, applied the term "fellow citizens," to the populace. Hitherto it has been "fellow subjects," or the "lower orders." His lordship has propably heard of the French revolution.

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.

MEETING FOR FRANCE.

Tremendous Outpouring of the People!

In obedience to the above call, a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the old Court House, on Saturday evening, April 8th, 1848. The room was literally jamed with men of all parties. The meeting was convened for the purpose of responding to the glorious revolution in France, which resulted in the overthrow of Monarchy and Tyranny, and the establishment in their stead of a Republican form of Government, based upon Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.
Hon. GABRIEL ADAMS, Mayor.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

ANTHONY BEELER,	JOHN ANDERSON,
JAMES GRAY, 4th st.,	SAMUEL HAIGHT,
J. G. BACKOFFEN,	Hon. B. PATTON,
Hon. A. W. LOOMIS,	Hon. C. SHALER,
Hon. W. H. LOWRIE,	Hon. WM. PORTER,
O. METCALF,	JAMES P. STUART,
JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK,	DAVID RITCHIE.

SECRETARIES.

Alexander Black,	*Luke Tuffy,*
L. Harper,	*R. M. Riddle,*
C. B. M. Smith,	*W. H. Whitney.*

On motion of James S. Craft, Esq., the following Committee was appointed, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

James S. Craft,	Wilson McCandless,
Andrew Burke,	John B. Guthrie,
John Harper,	John J. Michel,
Saml. Snowden,	Wm. E. Austin,
Thomas Williams.	William B. McClure.

The Committee retired for a short time, and during their absence the meeting was briefly addressed by Mr. HOWARD. The remarks of this gentleman were eloquent and appropriate, and were frequently applauded. Before concluding his remarks, Mr. H. gave way to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee, through their Chairman, James S. Craft, Esq.

Resolved, That all men being born free and equal, it follows, as clearly as light radiates from the sun, that any assumption of individual superiority, by which one man or set of men claim the right to domineer over their compeers or associates, is arrogant, baseless and absurd.

Resolved, That revelling in the enjoyment of liberty of thought, speech, and action, ourselves, we desire to extend those blessings wherever the sun rises or sets, and therefore while we hail with delight the resumption of liberty by the people of France, we scorn to libel our own experience by denying to them the capacity of self-government.

Resolved, That we cherish the hope that popular power will continue in its progress to crush the tottering thrones of tyrants, until not only Railroad Cops, but the entire breadth of God's creation, shall become an association of republics, in which the Creator's image shall be no longer trampled upon by his own likeness; and Equality, Liberty and Fraternity, animate, enliven and bind together an united world.

Resolved, That the prompt recognition of the French Republic by our Minister in that nation, and the decided and manly approval of his conduct by the President of the United States, meets with the cordial countenance of the citizens of this country. The American people return the fraternal grasp of the French nation.

Resolved, That regenerated, republican France, in abolishing the Draconian penal code for political offences, has placed herself in the foremost ranks of enlightened civilization. She has made the humane sentiment of LA FAYETTE a principle and a law, by expunging from her statute books the bloody relics of those barbarous ages when revenge was hallowed as a virtue.

The following resolutions were also reported by the Committee, through Andrew Burke, Esq.

Resolved, That we do most heartily congratulate the citizens of the French Republic, on the early and glorious revolution they have effected for themselves—a revolution, which, in subverting a despot's throne, and terminating forever, within the limits of France, monarchy, and privileged orders, entitled orders, has vindicated and proclaimed the great principles of rational freedom, of human rights and of man's equality.

Resolved, That we perceive in that mighty event, an impulse given to the cause of liberty throughout the world; and read in it the lesson, previously taught by our own ever glorious Revolution, to the down trodden and oppressed of every nation, that the spirit of freedom is indistructible, and that determined to be free, despotism is powerless, and battlements and batteries and bayonets are of no avail.

Resolved, That the citizen heros of the "Barricades," by their valor in the fight, by their moderation in the victory, and above all, by the glorious and ennobling object they have accomplished, have acquired for themselves the world's admiration; and have won a loftier renown, a brighter glory, a purer fame, even than their illustrious fathers did at Marengo, or Austerlitz, or Gena.

Resolved, That it is with obvious and peculiar propriety, that the countrymen of WASHINGTON, one occasion, to tender to the countrymen of LAFAYETTE, their heart-felt sympathy, their enthusiastic admiration, and their warmest congratulations, and to welcome into the ranks of liberty, and into the sisterhood of Republics, their ancient ally, their earliest friend.

MR. BURKE, having read to the meeting, the Resolutions which the Committee reported through him, was loudly called upon to address the meeting. We regret that we are able to present but a very meagre and imperfect abstract of his remarks.

He said he had not intended to address the meeting; but he could not refuse compliance with *such* a call as had just been made on him. The occasion on which they had assembled, was one which would rouse and animate the most lethargic, and cause the stagnant blood of age to rush bubbling through the distended veins. Twice before had the gallant people of France, arrested the sceptre from the hands of despots, and shivered into atoms the thrones on which they sat. It would be, here, unnecessary to investigate, and tedious to detail, the causes which prevented France from permanently enjoying the fruits of her previous victories, in which freedom had triumphed over tyranny. The causes are now apparent to every observant and reflecting mind; and they constitute a beacon in the promontory of the world's shore, at once to warn and to guide the people of other nations, that are anxiously looking for, and ardently longing after liberty. But now, again, for the third time, within a little more than half a century, France has attracted the admiring eye of an astonished world. Her heroic people, yielding to the dictates of their inextinguishable instinct for freedom, have again risen in their might, proclaiming, "*liberty, equality, fraternity*;" and once more, sceptre, and throne, and dynasty, and titled orders, have vanished and disappeared from before them, and coward despotism, has fled, trembling and howling from their shores. And we are now permitted to indulge the confident hope, that the people of France, rendered prudent by experience, and wise by reflection, will, on this occasion, establish the freedom they have asserted with such intelligence, and acquired with such gallantry, on foundations so secure and so permanent, as forever to bid defiance to invasion from at home or abroad.

Mr. B. said it was impossible to contemplate the recent revolution in France, without blended astonishment and admiration. Louis Philippe had surrounded himself with stupendous fortifications, which were supposed to be impregnable, and which he believed would overawe the people. He had in his pay, and apparently at his command, three hundred thousand armed soldiers; and yet he could not resist for three short days the resolute will of an united people, determined to be free! What a glorious example has France thus presented to the other nations of Europe! How full of favoring auguries to the cause of human freedom! And already has the contagion of that example been caught: already have those auguries given confidence and hope,—and animated to like empirses. Hungary and Bavaria have declared their independence; the King of Austria has been compelled to yield to the loud demands of the people; throughout all Germany and Italy the people are awakening to the knowledge of their power, and are fashioning the means for enforcing it; and in Ireland, poor down-trodden, long oppressed Ireland, an electric effect seems to have been produced,—and armed troops and vessels of war are vainly sent to suppress the expression of popular opinion.

When such is the glorious revolution that France has effected, and such the influence of her bright example, how peculiarly proper it is that America, the eldest daughter of freedom, should be the first to send forth her loud congratulations and her heart-felt sympathies. From every city and every town, and every hamlet, throughout the length and breadth of our Republic, the loud, inspiring shout should go, and every hill and every valley should be vocal with its echo!

The remarks of Mr. BURKE, throughout, were received with frequent bursts of applause; and when he concluded, the cheering was overwhelming.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, being enthusiastically called for, took the stand, and addressed the meeting.—He said, that it afforded him the highest gratification to meet his fellow-citizens, of all parties, upon so interesting an occasion. You look so *pious*—that is, I do not mean to say that, religiously, you are any better than you should be—but you have come here to reflect back upon Europe, the political sentiments so manfully uttered by Poke *Pius*, the Ninth. (Laughter, and great cheering.)

Many of us may differ with him as a spiritual guide, but, to his honor and enduring fame be it spoken, he has contributed, more than any other man living, to produce this transatlantic ground swell, which is now unsettling the thrones of princes and potentates.

From Italy came the first impulse of the recent Revolution, and to Italy should go back the reverberation from these lofty heights of primitive republicanism.

To what nation under heaven are we more indebted, than to France, for the liberty and inimitable institutions under which we live. The French seed has germinated and borne abundantly upon our own soil. Let us send back some of the delicious fruit, to gratify the taste of the patriots, whose sires' blood flowed for us, in our great struggle for republican liberty.

La Fayette, the compatriot of the great and good Washington, (great cheering,) out of the fullness of his heart and purse, in the vigor of manhood, and with an enthusiasm which can alone be inspired by a love of freedom, added to the strength of our infant army, and bore upon many a battle-field the "Lillies of France" with the "Stars and Stripes" of our own believed country. How he would have rejoiced to have seen the tri-color, now the emblem of French "liberty, equality and fraternity," in the same honorable association. It is due to him, that he should return, with each western breeze, a hearty response to his brethren of the same political faith, who are now battling for that to which he consecrated his life.

The last steamer has brought us the most encouraging intelligence. Hungary is independent; the Emperor of Austria, unlike his brother of France, has granted the demand of his people, and is permitted—yes, permitted, only for a time—to sit upon a throne, more unstable than that upon the sea shore occupied by Canute, the Dane.

The great reform banquet to be held in Dublin, is threatened with suppression. Despotic England is sending over troops and war steamers, to still in embryo, the stentorian voice of oppressed Ireland.—This is dreadful. The honest and swelling hearts of Irishmen are ready to be pierced, and by arrows from the same quiver, that was once used in warring against ourselves. Let blood flow; revolutions never go backward; for it is better that it should irrigate the ground which seeks to be free, than to dry up in the veins and arteries, under the consuming fire of want and starvation. (Immense cheering.) Ireland will be free, her sons were never born with saddles on their backs to be rode legitimately by the grace of God. Emmett's prediction will be verified, and Ireland with France, walk abroad disenthralled, in the majesty of conscious strength and integrity. And, at some other time, when we shall meet to exchange congratulations upon the spread of republicanism thro' out the world, we shall point with pleasure and joy, to an ensign streaming in the wind, emblematic of the glories of the Irish Republic. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Shafer, Knox, Wills, Austin, and Ferral; but we regret that we have not room for a report of their remarks in this morning's paper.

The best feeling imaginable was manifested throughout the proceedings of the meeting; and when a motion to adjourn was carried, three loud and enthusiastic cheers were given for the Republicans of France, and for Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

☞ We learn that Mr. Clay received a fee of $8,000 (not $10,000, as previously reported,) for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against the City Bank, wherein he gained a favorable decision a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of the U. S. Out of this fee, it is understood Johnson, who was Associate Counsel in the case, a fee of $1,000 or $1,500.—*N. O. Delta, March 23.*

☞ JAMES P. LANGFORD, who was tried for the murder of his wife, in Bradford county, last year, was hung at Towanda, on yesterday, the 7th instant, his death warrant having been signed by the Governor.

AMONG OUR NEW CITIZENS.—There are supposed to be 5,886,000 Germans and persons of German origin in the United States, says the Phila. Times, and about 8,000,000 Irish and Irish descendants.

TOBACCO.—The stock of Tobacco in the warehouses in Philadelphia on the 1st instant, was 2,675 hhds. of which 2,365 were Kentucky, and 206 Virginia and Ohio tobacco.

☞ Lieut. Col. FREMONT is about to leave Washington, with his family, for a residence in Oregon. It is said, that President Polk has not yet accepted Col. Fremont's resignation.

☞ Two of the Mexican cannon captured at Cerro Gordo, one of them an 18 pounder, are to be placed in the Rotunda of the Pennsylvania capitol.

☞ Senator HANNEGAN has been made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, vacated by Mr. SEVIER's appointment.

☞ A bill to exempt the homestead of the family from sale was passed by the Legislature of Michigan on the 20th ult.

Our idea is—says a fellow that got a shrew for a wife—that

Woman's love is like Scotch snuff,
We get one pinch and that's enough,
Our old darky says—
Woman's lub is Indian rubber—
It stretch de more de more you lub her.

☞ The Journeymen Carpenters of Cumberland, Maryland, are on a strike for the ten hour system.

For the Morning Post.

Board of Revenue Commissioners.

An attempt is making to raise a painful excitement about the secret of this Board in assessing the County some Ninsteen Hundred Dollars more per year than our County Commissioners return, and one aspirant for a Whig nomination to Congress thinks that by raising that *important tea-pot*, he can secure his elevation. We refer our readers to a letter of a distinguished lawyer, who represented the Erie Judicial District, from which it appears that the members of the Board are disposed to take this matter into their own hands, and defend their own action. Whatever may be their success in the question—they all concede to our Representative in that Board the highest compliment for his manly, energetic and effectual opposition to the course of the majority, and assert that but for his untiring devotion to the interests of the County, it would have suffered a much greater advance. We trust that a mere pecuniary affair of dollars and cents, will not be made a matter of political capital, or be used among our adversaries to excite a rigid scrutiny into our mode of assessment, that may tend to increase our taxes to an amount which will really be something to complain of. *Better let well enough alone.* This investigation may recoil upon the heads of those who disturb it.

ERIE, April 3, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I understand that some of the leading, *or would be leading* whigs of your County, have attacked the doings of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, without awaiting your return as requested. I am desirous of seeing all they have to say on the subject, and will thank you to forward me their notices. Of one thing I am very confident—the fault rests not with you but others, whom it is not the policy of the whigs to expose. You did every thing in your power, and I am free to say, if it had not been for your indefatigable exertions in the Board, the County of Allegheny would have been raised considerably higher. I can show that injustice would not have been done her if two millions more had been put on her. Allegheny County has no reason to complain, either of the Board or her Commissioner in the Board.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES C. MARSHALL.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq.

Central Rail Road.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, at a special meeting of the Board of Trade Association, on Thursday, the 6th instant.

WHEREAS, Unparalleled exertions are now making by neighboring States, to divert to other routes the traffic and commerce of the Ohio, and its tributaries, which has in so eminent a degree promoted the welfare of this County, and the property of the whole Commonwealth.

Whereas, The provisions of the late supplement to the Charter of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, afford important facilities for a subscription to its stock by the county of Allegheny, by means of which the people would be in a great measure relieved from the interest on the loan required to meet such subscription, and other advantages would be secured.

Whereas, Satisfactory assurances have been given by the officers of said company, that a subscription of a million of dollars from this County would, in addition to an equal sum to be advanced by the City of Philadelphia, be entirely expended on the Western Section of the line, and would insure the speedy completion of this great work, by which the construction of a Railroad from this place through the State of Ohio, under the liberal charter recently granted by that State, would be rendered absolutely certain.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that the County of Allegheny should make a liberal subscription to the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with the County Commissioners, and devise the most efficient means of ascertaining the opinion of the citizens of the County, in relation to such a subscription, and report to a meeting to be held at this place on Thursday next, at 7, P. M.

The association appointed Messrs. T. Bakewell, T. J. Bigham, Jesse Carothers, W. J. Totten, and Joseph Pennock, that Committee.

For the Morning Post.

A new Market House wanted.

MR. EDITOR.—The inquiry of "Heavy Baskets" in your paper of Thursday, is a very natural one, and is one in which our workingmen, and the wives of our industrious mechanics are deeply interested.—Time was when the Diamond Market was considered the centre of interest every market day. But now the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth wards, imperiously demand a more central location for a Market House. "Market Street" asks "Heavy Basket" this morning, "where will the citizens obtain a better location?" Permit me to point out the place best suited, all things considered, and the one destiny has marked for the specie purpose. A public square with "umbragenous trees," is considered by some as too great a treat for our workingmen to enjoy, and the "Inns of Court" project is deemed by others as too aristocratic to be followed. I think the *Old Basin Lot* IS THE PLACE. Although not exactly central, yet its proximity to the *business* part of the city, Court House, and to the leading avenues, seems to be the most desirable point that can be obtained.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

April 7, 1848.

Banking in the United States.

From the *Banker's Magazine* for February, we learn the amount of Bank capital in the United States, as the following table will show:—

	1848
Total number of Banks,	783
Capital,	$209,831,000
Circulation,	$125,233,000
Specie,	$49,270,000

The States of Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Florida, and Arkansas, are without Banks.

It would be an extremely useful study if one could give the exact difference between the state of the country in 1850, if there had never been a bank chartered, and the actual condition at that time. There are 709 Banks, representing one hundred and twenty-five and one-quarter millions of dollars of the circulating medium of the country. Supposing they have a trifle more than half, or five-eighths of specie, and that specie alone should be the exact basis of the paper money, we have $80,000,000 in specie. Adding the portion not in the vaults of the Banks, $30,730,000, to their paper circulation, and we have an aggregate of about $155,000,000 for the exchange of products and estate.

If we had no chartered paper issues, our stock of specie would be much larger, doubtless; say, $100,000,000. Here, then, is a dilution of 55 per cent. of specie by paper, and the price of *every thing* is enhanced a like per cent, by this inflating. All our tax bills are estimated upon it; our expenses are rated by it; our debts are totalized under it; our national wealth is thus exaggerated, and our very worst of political vices, national extravagance, is thus distorted in the eyes of the world, because our diluted currency gives a false price to every thing. If we contract a debt for property when the circulation is redundant, on a period of three years, and a crisis occurs when the debt matures, we have the same property on hand which is thus rated at a specie price, and with but $3500 we are compelled to pay $4500. Why? Because our debt expresses specie dollars, and our land was rated by specie and paper.

But this is not the worst view of it. The dilution of currency increases the price to an artificial standard, and tariff laws, heretofore amounting to a prohibition, are thus surmounted, and foreign goods are imported, sold at auction, and the proceeds carried out of the country in coin, because the artificial prices of paper money had already closed our foreign markets by rendering tariff restrictions necessary at home. This importation from abroad goes on until the stock of specie runs low, the Banks get frightened, a contraction ensues, Banks fail, prices recede, bankruptcy follows, and a complete financial desolation prevades the nation so recently the busy mart of mechanism, speculation, agriculture, and exchange. These are the evils of Banking; the benefits must be enumerated before we can weigh them.

Boston Investigator.

Reduction of Wages.

We like the idea embodied in the following paragraph from the Nantucket Mirror:

"It strikes us as rather a curious affair, that in the notices of reduction of the wages of operatives in different manufactories, not a syllable is said of and proposed reduction of the salaries of agents and other officials; the class who do the least labor and get the best pay. Officers, with salaries ranging from $1000 to $4000 per anumn, so far as is apparent from the notices, will be paid as well as ever. Why this distinction? If it is necessary, as alleged, to reduce salaries, it would seem but fair to make a clean sweep, and cut down all, agents, and other officers, as well as operatives. We confess not to be able to see any plausible reason for the discrimination."

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday was false.

An Address to the People of Paris.

Adopted by the Executive committee of the National Charter Association, by the Fraternal Democrats, February 26th, 1848; by the Metropolitan Delegate Committee of the Charists of London, February 29th, 1848; by a Great Public Meeting of Chartists Working Men of London, March 2nd, 1848.

"ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN."

"EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY."

HEROIC CITIZENS:—The thunder-notes of your victory have sounded across the Channel, awakening the sympathies and hopes of every lover of liberty. We hasten to express to you our congratulations, and to thank you for the glorious service you have rendered to the human race.

By your courage and magnanimity, your heroism and devotion to principle, you have consecrated the sacred right of insurrection; the last resource of the oppressed—the last argument against oppression.

You have hurled from power a cruel, corrupt, and tyrannical government; you have punished a perfidious king for his black treason to the principles which he pretended to adopt when placed at the head of the French nation in 1830; You have exhibited a spectacle of unparalleled heroism, and thereby set an example to all the enslaved nations of the earth. Honor to those noble soldiers who refused to turn their arms against the people! All honor to the troops of the National Guard who so gloriously fraternised with the defenders of Liberty!

The fire that consumed the throne of the royal traitor and tyrant will kindle the torch of liberty in every country in Europe.

As magnanimous in victory as heroic in combat, you have exhibited in the moment of triumph a spirit of clemency altogether unmerited by the miscreants who conspired to drown your liberties in a sea of blood; but mercy, undeserved by the vanquished, reflects the more honor on the victor.

But duty to yourselves, your children, and mankind, will demand the pitiless punishment of conspirators, or pretenders, whether belonging to the now fallen despotism, or calling themselves "Legitimist," or "Imperialist," who may attempt to gratify their ambition at the expense of your liberties. Justice also dictates that the dependent relations of the many compensation from the confiscated property of those enemies of the people whose lives you have magnanimously spared. It is not for us, Citizens, to presume to advise you, but you will permit us to express our hopes as to the course you will pursue to secure your victory, and consolidate your hard-won liberties. We hope:—

That the people of France will unite with you, in decreeing the eternal abolition of Monarchy, and the institution of a Republic.

That the French Republic shall be based upon the equal sovereignty of the entire people, guaranteed by a compact which shall include the two all important principles of the Constitution of 1793: —Universal Suffrage in the choice of the Legislative Deputies, and the adoption of the laws by the direct vote of the people in the primary assemblies.

The right of all citizens to possess arms; the eligibility of all to serve in the National Guard; the right of public meeting and association, and complete freedom of the Press. And the penalties of high treason to be enforced against all who may dare propose the infringement any of the above fundamental rights of man and of the citizen.

The sublime acts of the Provisional Government in its first days of power have already impressed you with the conviction that our hopes for your welfare and glory will be completely realised. If your glorious chiefs persevere in the course they have commenced, they will win for themselves immortal fame, and for their country the conquest of the hearts of the people of every land.

Should kings and oppressive governments, unmindful of the lessons of the past, dare again to leagues against France, and make war upon your liberties assure yourselves, citizens, that the nations will not, this time, follow the banners of their tyrants. No! they will march on your side, for your cause is theirs. You are the advanced guard of Freedom's army, and we can assure you that the British people will never sanction a fratricidal war against their brethren of France.

Accept our fraternal salutations, and our earnest wishes that the French Republic may triumph over all its enemies, and become a model for the imitation of the world.

"Vive la Republique."

Signed by the Executive Committee:

	Phillip M'Grath,
	Feargus O'Connor,
	Thomas Clark,
	Christopher Doyle,
	Thomas M. Wheelek.

Signed by the Secretaries and Members of the Committee of the Fraternal Democrats.

G. Julian Harney, Ernest Jones, Chartist,	Great Britain.
J. A. Mitchelot, Carl Scharper,	France.
Joseph Moll,	Germany.
C. Schabelitz, H. Krell,	Switzerland.
Peter Holm, Gustav Lundberg,	Scandinavia.
Louis Czborski, P. Blume.	Poland. Russia.

Signed by the Metropolitan Chartist Delegates.

Samuel Brewerton, Thomas Lucas, John Shipples, C. Bath, Henry Child, Thomas Conventon, John H. Bradford, Alfred Pennell, George Wilks, William Tanner, John Taylor, William B. Kimpley, James Bassett, Edward Marshall, William Allnutt, William Biggs.

WILLIAM TAPE, Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Great Public Meeting,
WILLIAM DIXON, Chairman.

LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—On Saturday, the case of *Com.* vs. Foy, Wilson, Evans, and Lutz, indicted for the Larceny of a Pocket Book, containing several promissory notes; was taken up. Quite a bar of lawyers was engaged:—Magraw for Commonwealth; Darragh for Foy, Shaler for Wilson, Mahon for Lutz, and Marshall for Evans.

The prosecuting witness was Mr. Noble, who kept a tavern on the Brownsville road, at which the above defendants took supper, one evening last winter, while on a sleighing excursion. The pocket book and papers, were taken from his coat while the party were at his house. A girl named Donaldson, was next called, who testified that she was with the defendants in the sleigh; and while on their way home. Foy asked Evans for a match; which Evans gave him. A light was struck, and the pocket book opened and examined. When on the bridge the pocket book was thrown away. The counsel for Wilson called Mary Murphy, and the counsel for Lutz called Mary Lynn. Both these girls were in the sleigh. Their testimony was rather favorable to all the defendants, except Foy. Witnesses were called to prove the good character of Wilson and Evans.

Mr. Mahon moved that Wilson be discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, and he was an important witness for Lutz. Mr. Marshall hoped that his client might also be passed upon by the Jury; Mr. Darragh objected. The Prosecuting attorney believed there was not sufficient evidence to convict Wilson, and he therefore would not urge the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. The Court was willing that the matter should be left for the decision of the Jury. Some of the Jurors exhibited sympathies of an unwillingness to pass upon the defendants separately; the matter was dropped, and Mr. Mahon went on with his defence. Mr. Darragh followed, and Mr. Marshall concluded on the part of the Defendants. Mr. Shaler declined making any address, as the Prosecution had conceded the innocence of his client.

FIRES.—The firemen cannot complain of the operations on Saturday night, if they desire briskness in their vocation. There were three fires, and strange as it may seem; all originated in stables. It is suggested that the whole was caused by incendiarism. We do not know how this may be; but we are assured that one stable was set on fire; and we are told, that the man who did it is known, and was seen in the act.

The first fire occurred about 11 o'clock, in a stable bank of Bell's Hotel, Liberty street, in which there were three horses belonging to Clarke & Thaw, all burned.

The second fire occurred immediately after—say about midnight. A stable near Seventh street, at the mouth of the Tunnel, was burned. A horse and cow were in the stable; but were saved. It is said that this was caused by incendiarism.

The third fire was a stable on Penn street, near Irwin, in which were two or three horses. Stable and horses were all burned.

PLEASURE.—At the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, this evening, it is thought that about three hundred ladies and gentlemen will enjoy themselves most prodigiously. Every thing is ready; let all turn out who love music, dancing and good suppers.

CLOTHING.—The establishment of Mr. McCance, on the corner of Sixth and Liberty, has been so much enlarged and improved, as to give the most indubitable evidence of the success of the proprietor in his efforts to please his customers. We speak *knowingly* when we say that a better place to get an *out fit* at fair price is not in our city. The Messrs. McCance are excellent workmen, obliging to all who call on them, and what is important they are strictly honest. No man need fear a swindle in their house.

STABBING.—On Monday night two young men, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled on Liberty street; when one of them, David Jewell, stabbed the other, Fairman, with a knife. Jewell was at once arrested, and committed by the Mayor, for further hearing this day.

Fairman was in a precarious situation on Saturday, and some supposed he would hardly recover.

☞ A Telegraphic Dispatch has been received, stating that the remains of S. D. SEWELL, JOHN H. GILCHRIST, H. B. ALWARD, would leave Cincinnati yesterday (Sunday) morning, for this place.

A Committee of reception, consisting of Wm. B. Mowry, J. B. Robinson, H. S. Fleming, W. C. Stockton, and W. B. Erskine, will leave on board the steamer Monongahela, this morning, to escort the remains from Wheeling to this city.

DROWNED.—A small German boy, about eight years of age, was drowned in the river opposite Sligo, on Friday. While endeavoring to separate two coal boats, he accidentally fell between them, and was not recovered in time to save his life. The boats were removed quickly, and the body taken up; but it was too late—it was lifeless.

GREAT BARGAIN CORNER.—The new building on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield, has been so called on account of the determination of the occupant to sell Boots and Shoes at the lowest possible rates. He gives this assurance to the public, and we know of no better way of trying his sincerity, than by giving him a call.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Sanderson, a raftsman, while in liquor, fell from the Federal street canal bridge, and cut his head badly. He remained insensible for a long time. Some person took him to the Mayor's Office; and in the evening he was taken to the poor house farm.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Agency of this Company is for the present in the hands of G. G. Coffin, who will be found at the office of W. Martin & Co., corner of Wood and Third streets, until further notice.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Richardson yesterday held an Inquest upon the body of a man who was found drowned, in the wheel-house of the steamer Germantown. He had been in the water several days. His name is not known.

☞ Two horses which came on on the steamer Isaac Newton, arrived away from the landing before day light on Saturday morning, they were found soon after by officer Scott, and restored to the owner.

PLACIDE—Our citizens will be glad to hear that this eminent actor has arrived in the city, and will appear in two of his favorite pieces this evening. See card.

☞ Delavan's Circus opens in this city, on the evenings of the 17th or 18th inst.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1848.

SENATE.—The bill releasing Judges of the Supreme Court from Circuit duty was defeated.

HOUSE.—Nothing done, except the discussion of private bills.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1848.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Rockwell, the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and occupied the session in this way.

☞ No news from the East in relation to the markets was received last evening.

Died.—In Wilkins township, on Friday, March 31st, JOHN MATTHEWS, about 71 years of age. The deceased was universally beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was strictly honest and upright in all dealings,