The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11.

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 R. KNEASS	do City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK,	do do
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK,	do do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWITZLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	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 6 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure its insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency San Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

The Spring Business.

We are pleased to learn, from our eastern exchanges, that the spring business is opening with bright prospects. The Baltimore Sun of the 7th instant, says that "the business of Baltimore has opened with brighter and more promising prospects of a good harvest to our merchants than during any previous year in the commercial history of the city."—And the Merchant's Ledger, in New York, of the second, (which is devoted exclusively to mercantile affairs,) says that "Country Merchants, from the more distant places, are crowding in, with means to meet their liabilities; and specie from the interior also flows in rather freely. * * The state of our foreign trade, at the various ports, is generally favorable; taking into account the state of Europe." So far as we can judge from the tone of the Philadelphia papers, the prospect is as good there as it has been for many years: the country merchants are coming forward to settle up their liabilities for the last year; and are laying in large supplies, as heretofore. In Boston, the same indications of prosperity are presented; and, so far as we perceive, the whole business of the country is opening as briskly as any reasonable men could wish.

In the midst of all the indications of prosperity, however, that are presented, many of the Federal papers are crying out NUM! and are pointing to the reduced exportations of our produce, as one of the proofs which they can offer, to show that the country is in an unprosperous condition. We very well know that our people are not likely to realize as much money when they import more than they send out of the country; but that they should always be able to do this, is not to be expected: and there are at least two causes which may operate to produce this result, over which the government cannot exercise any control; or, if it can, we doubt the right of our government to do so. One of these circumstances is the diminished amount of produce that may be on hand for exportation, and the other, a desire on the part of the people to use articles of foreign production. The right to gratify this desire is theirs; and the consequences which necessarily follow its indulgence, it is for them to endure.—They determine that it shall be gratified; and none have a right to gain say their wishes. Whether they shall have, at all times, a great abundance of the fruits of their labor to send abroad, does not always depend upon themselves, nor can the matter be regulated or provided for by the government.

Men disposed to reason fairly and honestly, and to do by others as they would be done by, would not ask their neighbors to confine themselves to facts, in order to sustain their positions, while they are assuming for *facts*, such things as can have no foundation in political truth, or, are perverting facts, to subserve their ends. Yet, we find Federal editors boldly pointing to the diminished exports of the country, as a positive proof that the country is not in a prosperous condition; and are manufacturing from such materials as this, the web for a widely extended panic. But to meet this statement, of the falling off in our exports, it is only necessary to show that, there are two causes why we are not now exporting as largely as we were during the early part of last year; either of them sufficient to account for the fact, without referring to any acts of the general government. One of these is, the greatly diminished demand for our produce in Europe, which would necessarily lessen our exportations, no matter how great might be the supply on hand in our country; and the other is, that our stock of produce is vastly below what it was at the commencement of the spring business in 1847. The statistical statements, in every part of our country, go to prove this; and the statements of produce received, and to be received, in our large cities, leave no room to doubt the fact. These Federal editors know this to be true; and yet many of them are referring, in their sheets, (and some with peculiar inconsistency, too,) to our diminished exports, as a proof that the country is not prospering. We have one of these sheets before us, in which this fact is given as against the Tariff of '846, while, in another column, is the admission that, at one of the most important points in the West, the quantity of produce to be brought forward "is at least one half less than the quantity on hand at the corresponding time last year."

The Gazette—Iron—Facts.

Our neighbors of the Gazette, (after asking us for *facts* to sustain our position, that the iron manufacturers were not only *not likely* to be ruined by the Tariff of 1846, but that they *are likely* still to do a good business,) when we have furnished them with one of the facts, in itself sufficient to prove this, now call upon us to furnish them with the process by which we were enabled to obtain it. They do not deny the genuine character of the fact presented—although they seem to doubt it; but like the veriest pettifogger in an unimportant suit at law, wish to elicit from us, information of which they certainly *ought to be* in possession, and which they certainly have greater facilities for obtaining than we. We cannot recognize the course of our neighbors as fair; and we therefore decline to adopt this second plan which they propose. They asked us to present to the public *facts* alone, in relation to the iron business; and we have done so.

The only course which we can recognize as fair, by any process of reasoning admitted among disputants, is that they shall now disprove, BY FACTS, the statements that we have made.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road.

By a telegraphic dispatch in the American of yesterday evening, we are informed that the bill in relation to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road Company has passed both Houses of the Legislature *unanimously*. It passed the House of Representatives yesterday morning.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
WASHINGTON!

By the Steamer Washington, Captain Johnston, from Bremen and Southampton, Eng., whence she sailed at 5½ P. M. on the 21st ult, we have Havre dates to the 20th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 19th. English dates are to the 21st.

The Bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4½ per cent.

Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

The National Guard has rallied to the support of the Republic, having increased to an effective force of 190,299 men. On the 1st of February it numbered only 56,751.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The Dublin mail arrived to-day at 11 o'clock. Repeal meetings have been held in ten places—at Dublin, and in some of the country parishes. No outbreaks, no drunken scenes, no alarms.

PARIS, March 17, *half-past three.*—Every kind of security was rather heavy to-day, except Bank of France shares; they closed at 1650 fr., or 200 fr., higher than the preceeding day. Only five transactions took place in them, according to the official lists. The three per cents. closed at 50fr., the same as the day before, that price being the highest done. Five per cents. closed 50c. lower than the preceeding day, at 79f. 50c.

LONDON, March 17, (*Closing Prices*)—Three per Cents Red. Ann. shut; ditto Consols, 81; ditto for Account, 81; New Three and a Quarter,—; Bank Stock shut; India Stock shut; ditto Bonds, 11 P. M. Ann. (Jan. 1860) shut; ditto New (ditto) —; ditto, (Oct. 1859) shut; Exchequer Bills 2d, 22 P. M.

PARIS March 18—Yesterday morning at an early hour, immense numbers of the workmen of Paris of the different trades, proceeded towards the Champs-Elysees, where, being formed in procession, they went to the Hotel de Ville, each *corps-d'etat* having its banner. The number of persons could not have been less than from sixty to seventy thousand. On arriving at the Hotel de Ville they were received and harangued by some members of the Provisional Government, to whom they made known the object of their visit, which was chiefly, they said to manifest their confidence in the government, and their determination to uphold the Republic against all its enemies, at the same time stating their position, and the anxiety of those who have no employment to obtain it.

They uttered loud cries of "Vive la Republique," and "Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire," and there were a few cries of "Vive Ledru Rollin." On leaving the Hotel de Vil'e, the procession moved in perfect order, towards the Boulevard, passing through the Place de la Bourse, singing the Marseillaise, and shouting "Vive la Republique," but without evincing the slightest symptoms of turbulence. There were a few cries of "A bas les Carlistes," and then a cry of "Vive Ledru Rollin, but they found no general echo, and the mass appeared to be actuated only by a feeling of enthusiasm in favor of the Republic. The meeting began to disperse early in the evening, and we have not heard that there was the slightest breach of order.

PARIS, March 18, (Saturday two o'clock.)—The financial measures of M. Garnier Pages meet almost with general approbation in the journals, on account of the necessity of the position. There must indeed be a strong conviction of the necessity of a decree which adds 45 per cent. to the direct taxes, to reconcile the public to it at a time when the channels of trade are nearly stopped. To cut evils, however great remedies must be applied. The *Debats* says:—

"The provisional government, in order to place the treasury as soon as possible in a position to meet all public expenses, has just taken two important measures. It adds 45 centimes per franc to the total of the four direct taxes for this year alone, and this supplement of taxes is required to be immediately paid. It is a sum which will amount to 190,008,000f. In the second place, the falling due of the bons du tresor issued before the 24th February, and which amount to 275000,000 f., is adjourned for six months. The interest will continue to be paid in consequence of the delay.

The holders have the privilege of exchanging those bonds against coupons of the national loan in 5 per cents, at par. On the arrival of the new *enchantre*, the reimbursements will be made in specie. These two measures have necessity for excuse, and it is impossible to recognise it. Of all the expedients which it was possible to imagine, in the absence of public credit, they are what are least to be regretted. The *proprietaire fonciere* is unhappily accustomed to have extraordinary sacrifices demanded of it in difficult times. It was thus at the end of the empire the direct taxes were increased.

A similar thing took place in 1831. As to the bons du tresor, from the moment at which the provisional government touched the savings' bank, it was evident that they would be dealt with also.—Capitalists will be subjected to the same destiny as the people but ill to do in the world, who took their reserves as the manufacturers, as the merchants, to whom the increase of the direct taxes is a cause of embarrassment. In the present condition of the country each must, without murmuring, support an increase of charges, and even accept embarrassments. May all this be temporary!

Some rioting took place at Lubeck on the 11th, but was quelled by the civic guard, without the intervention of the regular troops.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree, convoking the United Diet of the kingdom at Berlin on the 27th of April. The grave and difficult circumstances in which the kingdom at present places it, and the necessity of leading to a real regeneration of a Germanic confederation, and enabling Germany to resume the rank belonging to her in Europe, are alleged as the reasons for this step.

The Prussian Universal Gazette, of the 15th, states that the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia are come to a cordial understanding to make, in concert with the other Princes of Germany, all reasonable concessions, but to resist every attempt at a revolutionary movement.

We learn from Vienna that a petition with innumerable signatures has been presented to the states demanding a full and free adhesion to the new German policy; a parliament representing all the countries, all the classes, and all the interests of the monarchy; voting the taxes, controlling the administration of the finances and participating in the enactment of the laws; the freedom of the press; publicity of all judicial trials; publicity of the administration; and representation of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and science of the country.

A letter from Frankfort states that a congress of German Princes, convoked by Austria and Prussia, will be held at Dresden on the 25th inst.

LONDON, March 16—The mission of Gen. Radowitz to Vienna by the Prussian government had given rise to a report, current in Germany that he is empowered to open negotiations for a defensive alliance between the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. This report has not been authoritatively contradicted by the official journal of Berlin, and the intention which accompanies this contradiction is scarcely less important than the fact itself.

We are told that "Russia, in conformity with the declared intentions of their Sovereign, will maintain her purely expectant attitude with reference to the new state of things in France, and will seek no other alliance but that of united Germany, peaceable, but armed against all foreign aggressions.

The mission of M. de Radowitz to Vienna has no other object but to announce those measures, which Prussia deems necessary to increase the defensive powers of the German Confederation. If other defensive measures should hereafter be contemplated with any non German state, it would unquestionably be with England.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna*, March 13.—Vienna is in full revolt. All the inhabitants of the capital have risen *en masse*. All minds are in a state of the highest excitement. The crowd proceeded to the villa of Metternich, situated on the Renn-road, and destroyed it.

Afterwards, the mass surrounded the State Chancelleerie, the students heading the movement. They made the most extravagant demands. Some one appeared on the balcony, and declared the Emperor would shortly accede to their wishes.

The Emperor of Austria concedes. The troops of the line are withdrawn, and the city, by the Emperor, placed in charge of the students and the people.

The emperor of Russia accepts the policy of non-intervention, and France remains within her own limits.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 13th announces the settlement of the differences between Sicily and Naples. The King, adhering to the demands of his subjects beyond the Faro, has published several decrees, sanctioning the following measures:—A Minister, Secretary of State for the affairs of Sicily, will reside with the King at Naples, when the latter does not reside in Sicily. Don Gaetano Scovazzo is named forthwith to this post. A general Parliament is convoked in Sicily to adapt the constitution of 1842 to the present times, and to provide for the wants of Sicily; the dependence from the same King being admitted for the integrity of the monarchy. The Chamber of Peers and Commons will meet at Palmero on the 25th inst. A Lieutenant General will be appointed in Sicily by the King, either from among the princes of the blood, or the distinguished personages of the island. The Lieutenant General will be aided for the present by a minister for grace, justice, and ecclesiastical affairs, another for the home department, and a third for finance. The three ministers, under the presidency of the Lieutenant General, will form the Council of Ministers, with a secretary under the title of Director of the Ministry of State.

Rear-Admiral Don Ruggiero, Prince of Fatalia (the chief of the Provisional Government of Palermo, is named Lieutenant-General of Sicily; he is empowered to open the legislative Chambers for the 25th of March. The Ministry is composed as follows:—Grace, justice, and ecclesiastical affairs, Don Pasquale Calvi; home department, Don Pietro Lanza; finance, Don Vieceneo Fardella; director of the Ministry of State, Don Mariano Stecile. For the questions which might not be amicably settled between the two parliaments, the King proposes the arbitration of Piedmonte and Tuscany, and, as a last resort, that of the Pope. The King having found it impossible to form a new Ministry, has called the former cabinet into office again, but has increased the number of their members. The following is the complete list of the present cabinet; Sèrracapriola, President; Don Cesidio Bonanni, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Prince Dentice, Finance; Prince of Torcila; Agriculture and Commerce; Don Francisco Paolo Bozzelli, Home Department; Prince of Cariati, Foreign Affairs; Col Vincenzo Degh Uberti, War and Marine; Don Giacomo Savarese, Public Works; D. Carlo Perio, Public Instruction; Don Aurelio Saliceti, Grace and Justice.

SUSPENSION OF CASH PAYMENTS IN FRANCE.—The account of the suspension of payments in specie by the Bank of France received this morning gave a considerable shock in the first instance to persons who had not duly appreciated the tendency of current events in that country. To those who have reflected more deeply on the subject it was no matter of surprise, but on the contrary it has for upwards of a week past been looked forward to as inevitable. Indeed, the view taken by the most competent judges is, that it would have been better if the measure had been adopted at an earlier date. No doubt whatever is entertained of the Bank of France being perfectly competent to meet all engagements in the ordinary course of events; and even as it is, it is almost useless upon the matter, as the measure adopted does not proceed from choice.

That it will have a tendency to arrest the progress of the panic is the more general conclusion come to here. The resolution subsequently come to, to pay the small notes issued by the bank in specie, is so far a prudent step, as it will facilitate transactions amongst the smaller class of shopkeepers and dealers. It is fortunate for France, indeed, at such a trying crisis, that the business throughout the provinces has been so generally done by a metallic currency; and is this respect no just comparison can be drawn between them and the condition in which this country would be placed in a similar state of discredit.—*London Standard, 17th*

The suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France as we predicted some days since, has been sanctioned by the Provisional Government, and the measure is of no little importance to foreign countries. In this city this morning, it has been the topic of universal conversation, and opinions are tolerably unanimous as to its expediency, and likewise as to the result. Already, as is stated, English gold commands a goodly premium at Paris, and it will be the interest of parties here, indebted to French houses, to forward specie at once, with the view of realizing so important a benefit. Indeed the operation may be carried round further, and degenerate into a mere speculation.—*Globe.*

PARIS, March 18.—The Board of Directors of the National Discount Bank, taking into consideration the number of suspensions of payment that have lately taken place in banking-houses in Paris, and in order to facilitate the course of business, have decided that on and after this day the bank will discount bills so 90 days' date at 6 per cent. Any person having to open an account with the bank is to apply to the managing director, accompanying his demand with a certificate of two mercantile men, declaring that the applicant has honorably acquitted his engagements.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSIONS.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, respectfully represents:

That the accidents which have recently taken place on board of several Steam Boats on the Ohio River, appear to call for additional legal protection, against the ignorance or carelessness from whi h they appear to have originated.

That your memorialists approach the consideration of this subject with a deep conviction of its importance, and of the difficulties which surround it, both from the number of valuable lives and amount of property which may be injuriously affected by hasty or incautious legislation, and from the various and conflicting opinions entertained by the most scientific and eminent men of the age, as well as by the most experienced engine builders and practical engineers, with regard to the causes which lead to these terrible accidents, and also to the most efficient means of preventing their occurrence.

Under these circumstances, your committee with great diffidence in their own judgment, beg leave to express their views with regard to some of the causes which they believed to have produced the greater part, if not the whole of the explosions which have occurred on the Ohio and the Lakes, and to suggest some remedies, which if duly enforced by legislative provisions, would in their opinion very materially diminish the dangers of Steam Navigation.—Among the most prominent of these causes may be considered an insufficient supply of water in the Boilers. Should the quantity of water in them be permitted to be so far exhausted that it does not reach the flues, they become heated to such a degree by the action of the fire on the uncovered portion, that they can no longer sustain the pressure of the steam on their upper surface, and become collapsed or crushed, by its force, tearing their fastenings from the boiler head, thus producing a large aperture by which the steam and heated water may escape, and carry death and destruction to every person in their way. The best means to prevent accidents from this cause, would be to provide a separate Engine for every Boat, with pumping aparatus, to supply the Boilers with water, and which might be used while the Boat is at rest and the other engines not running, and if confined with proper gauge cocks, or other suitable contrivances for ascertaining the level of the water in each Boiler, under the charge of a careful Engineer, no danger need be apprehended from this cause, provided the Boat is kept upon an even keel and beam, which point requires more attention than is frequently given to it.

Another cause of the explosion of boilers, may be found in the practice of working the steam at a higher pressure than the boilers will bear, and especially when desiring the temporary stoppage of the boat, for any purpose, the engineer should omit to let the steam escape at the safety valve, or otherwise. This reprehensible practice is strictly forbidden, by the 7th section of the existing law, under penalty of two hundred dollars; but it is still frequently adopted; and although, there may exist some difference of opinion, as to the mode by which the effect is produced, the fact is undoubted, that explosions most frequently occur, immediately on starting the engine, after its operation has been suspended for a while; even when there has been no evidence of any deficiency of water in the boilers, although, it cannot take place when steam is used at a moderate pressure, and suffered to escape by the safety valve as fast as it may accumulate from the inaction of the engine.

The most effectual means of guarding against accidents, from extreme pressure of steam, would, in the opinion of your memorialists, be, by compelling every boat to be provided with a Safety Valve, in addition to that now universally used, and of larger area, to be loaded by the inspector of engines, to such limit as he might decide, after proper investigation, and to be constructed as not to be accessible to the engineer, or any person on board the steamer, for any purpose, but to open it from time to time, to prevent adhesion, and keep it in order.

To guard against the dangers that might arise from imperfection in the workmanship, or inferiority of the materials employed in the construction of the boilers and flues, or from reduction of their strength by long service, deposition of sediment or other causes, your memorialists would recommend a more rigid inspection than the law now requires, which should take place every six months, or as much oftener, as the inspector or principal engineer may require, at which times, the boilers should be filled with water, and subjected to hydrostatic pressure, which may be done by the means of a force pump, attached to the engine, under the superintendence of the inspector, amounting at least to double the pressure which the boilers shall, by his certificate, be permitted to carry; which certificate should be put up in a conspicuous part of the vessel, and should be compared with the weight affixed to the additional safety valve, previously alluded to.

In addition to the security derived from double safety valves, and frequent testing of the Boilers by hydroastatic pressure, at least 5 times as great as they are permitted to employ when in use, the French Government has adopted the expedient of affixing to each Boiler one or two plugs or discs of metal which shall be fusible at a temperature, but a few degrees above that at which the Boiler is allowed to be worked, and by the melting of which the rarified steam will be permitted to escape before it reaches a degree of tension which may be injurious. This principle has been occasionally tried in the United States, but has never been generally adopted. A plan somewhat similar has been introduced on some of the Western Boats by Mr. C. Evans, in his safety guard.

Your Memorialists do not possess sufficient information on this subject to warrant them to recommend this instrument as an infallible guide, but they believe its adoption under proper instructions would be attended with beneficial effects.

The difference in the expansion of two or more metalic rods has also been proposed as a means of indicating the temperature of the Boilers, or the deficiency of water therein, by which notice should be given of the approach of danger from either of these causes. Your Memorialists have not been advised of the practical application of this apparatus for which a patent has been procured by Doctor Wright of this City, but consider it well worthy the attention of those who are engaged in the business.

Various other modes have been suggested to guard against accidents from the explosion of Steam Boilers, to which your memorialists do not refer in the confident belief that before any further legislation is had upon this subject, that your honorable bodies will make such further investigation through the instrumentality of a Committee or a Board of Scientific men and practical engineers, who may be authorized to visit the Western Rivers and Lakes and obtain information relative to it, as will enable your honorable bodies to act with greater certainty and efficiency.

Your memorialists moreover believe, that the adoption of any proposed improvement in the apparatus employed on Steam Boats, will be of but small advantage unless some plan could be devised for elevating the character and position of the Engineers employed on the Boats, and providing an ample supply of men of sufficient capacity, knowledge, practice and attention to discharge the onerous and responsible duties incumbent upon the Office of Steam Boat Engineer.

As one means of accomplishing this object, it is proposed, that the District Judge shall be authorized to appoint at such places as may be designated, a board of Examiners, consisting of five members chosen from among the principal Engine builders and River Engineers residing there, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for the situation of River Engineers, and after careful enquiry and examination with regard to the character and habits, as well as the mechanical skill and knowledge of such applicant, shall give them certificates or Diplomas for the situation of first, second or third Engineer, as they might be found worthy and well qualified. The same Board should be authorized to appoint the Inspector of Steam Boat Engines—should provide an office for the Registry of Engineers, and should examine into the particulars of any explosion or accident which may take place within their jurisdiction, and have power to evoke any certificate or diploma if in their judgment any criminal neglect or misconduct of the Engineer should occasion such explosion, or other accident; and should be authorized to promote such 2nd or 3d Engineers to higher grades, as further experience might render them qualified.

As one means of guarding against the danger of explosions, it has been proposed to prohibit absolutely the employment of steam beyond a certain pressure, say 100 to 120 lbs. to the inch; but your memorialists believe that although the advantages of using steam above that degree may be doubted, yet it would be considered by many to be an arbitrary exercise of power to pass any express law on the subject; and that by adopting the precautions recommended, the same object would be more effectually accomplished, either by the use of the fusible metal which might be prepared at either of the United States Mints, or by the Inspectors of Engines at the various points, of such composition as to melt at any required temperature, and consequently give way under any degree of pressure which the Boilers to which it would be applied, might be able to sustain without danger of explosion.

Many of the citizens who have directed their attention to this subject, have formed a favorable opinion of a School for Engineers, to be supported by the Government; but, although your memorialists are not disposed to yield to any person in their desire to promote, a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of steam engineering and all its kindred sciences, they fear that the constitutional and other difficulties which might be raised in opposition to such an institution, together with the local jealousies to which it would give rise, would seriously obstruct if not altogether destroy its benefits, and would the afore much prefer to see the Engineers and other Mechanics in our Western Towns and Cities adopt the necessary means to provide suitable instruction by Lectures, or otherwise among themselves and under their own control.

Having thus briefly considered the dangers arising from the employment of steam, as the impelling power, your memorialists will submit a few remarks upon the question of pilotage. On this subject it is very difficult to adopt any specific rules; as, from the variety of circumstances under which steamboats meet; the peculiarity of the channel in several parts of the rivers; the difficulty of navigating, during a heavy fog, either the distance or position of an approaching steamboat; and other perplexing occurrences; a great degree of discretion must always be left with the pilot.

The only safe means of avoiding collision, during a dark night, or a fog, appears to be, for both boats to reduce their speed as they approach, and in very narrow channels, or intricate passages, for the descending boat merely to float with the current; the constant ringing of bells, or blowing of whistles, would only tend to produce confusion, and prevent the pilots from judging of the strength and position of the current, or the approach to rocks or snags, by the sound they make from the action of the stream; and in many instances, a rigid adherence to any set of general rules, would only tend to produce the evils they are designed to avert.

Your Memorialists are aware that the explosion of Steam Boilers has sometimes been attributed to the rapid combustion of an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, produced by the action of the heated Boiler upon the water and steam therein contained. Your memorialists have met with no sufficient evidence to lead them to coincide in this opinion, but they would remark, that if future experience should fully establish this theory, they believe the adoption of the Boiler Iron, plated with copper of which specimens were exhibited by Dr. Woods of Ohio, if used in connection with copper coated rivets, would have a great tendency to remove any hazard from that cause.

There is one improvement in the laws respecting river navigation which your Memorialists deem of great importance namely that all keel boats, flats, yawls, coal boats, or other craft should be compelled by law to exhibit lights when floating at night, or when laying by in the neighborhood of such places as are used for steam boat landings. This precaution would much facilitate the navigation of Steam Boats and would prove the means of preserving many valuable lives and a large amount of property.

Your memorialists do not consider it necessary to enter into details with regard to the amount of boats, the magnitude of the commerce, or the number of persons both as passengers or navigators, which are interested in this important question, but would earnestly and respectfully call the attention of your honorable bodies to the importance of adopting such measures as may render life and property more secure, and more fully develope the vast resources of the growing regions which are interested in its decision.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade.

Attest, THOS. BAKEWELL, Pres't.
JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

☞ In reply to a communication of Dr. G——d, who has seen fit to address us upon the subject of our weekly notices of G. C. Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture—the Great American Remedy—we have only to say that every name which has appeared in these notices as giving testimony to the great curative power of this famous article of Medicine, is a genuine one, whatever our worthy friend may think; no fiction is used here, and if he questions our word after this, we would ask him to take the name of any person he has found mentioned, the place of residence, and send a *post paid letter* to the person; if he does not receive a satisfactory answer, both as regards the genuineness of the name given, and the character of the medicine alluded to, also, then we will publish gratis his communication, setting forth our *satisfaction*, and stand convicted of perjury. Will this satisfy the Doctor? We happen to know what we are engaged in, when we print such notices; this Vegetable Lithontriptic is doing great good all over the country, and seems to be the remedy for *all* complaints. As the Agents, in the vicinity, whose names are under the advertisement in our paper, will inform the Doctor. Get a pamphlet and read.

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
ap8 2 Com. Row, Liberty st.

☞ Use Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, bronchitis, &c., if you are suffering with any of the numerous complaints which it is intended to cure. You cannot, in the entire list of Syrups, Balsams, Expectorants, &c., &c., find a remedy that is more worthy of trial—that has proved itself more valuable, or even its equal. There is probably no medical preparation of the present age that has so rapidly advanced in public favor—that has so speedily won an enviable popularity, and that solely by the reputation of its wonderful merits. Since its introduction into the western country, it has built up for itself a name which has thrown completely into the shade all the old standard preparations for the cure of this large and exceedingly distressing class of diseases. If you are affected with any of the complaints which have their origin in a cold, do not neglect it a single day, but make immediate use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and if it is in the power of medicine to give relief, you will be speedily and effectually cured.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POSTER.....Manager and Lessee.

SECOND NIGHT OF MR. HENRY PLACIDE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 11th, 1848, to commence with

SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Sir Abel Handy.....MR. PLACIDE.
DANCE, BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.
To conclude with the Farce of
UNCLE JOHN.
Uncle John.....MR. PLACIDE.

GOLD PENS—1 doz. Bagley, best;
2 doz. do. medium;
1 doz. without holders;
3 doz Bard & Brothers; just received by
ap11 ZEBULON KINSEY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY."—GERMAN PROCESSION.—An announcement was made in this paper, that our German citizens would celebrate the recent triumphs of the popular cause in Europe, by a Procession, with other ceremonies. Yesterday that affair came off—and it was brilliant indeed. There were in the Procession not less than THREE THOUSAND people—generally intelligent and respectable in appearance. There were delegations from Allegheny city, Manchester, Birmingham, and other Boroughs and districts, of the county. Their excellent Bands of Music enlivened their march through the streets by numerous patriotic airs.—Banners bearing appropriate Mottos—in German and English—were displayed.

Germans from workshops, law and printing offices, from the fields, and from the Pulpit, were seen in the Procession—all filled with enthusiasm at the prospect of the world's redemption from political and social thraldom.

The Procession followed the route marked out in the Programme. The address is said to be eloquent and appropriate, by those were present The great concourse of people rent the air with shouts.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole ceremony were the songs sung in German, as the mass of the people passed through Allegheny city.

We should have been present on the Allegheny Commons during the delivery of the addresses, but we found it impossible. Will not some of our German friends favor us with a translation of the addresses that were made on the occasion. They will be interesting to all our readers.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Jury in the case of *Com. vs.* Foy, Wilson, Evans, and Lutz, indicted for the Larceny of a Pocket Book, containing several promisory notes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to the whole party yesterday morning.

The case of *Commonwealth* vs. Lutz, Cook, Robinson, and Foy, indicted for the Larceny of some silver coin and two counterfeit bank notes, from the warehouse of Irwin & Son, was next taken up.

Mr. Magraw, Attorney General, appeared for Commonwealth; Mr. Darragh for Foy, Mr. Woods for Cook; Mr Mahon for Robinson and Lutz.

The Commonwealth witnesses proved that on the 9th of January last, the warehouse of Irwin & Son was entered, and that on Saturday evening some small change and two counterfeit notes were left in the drawer. That Lutz offered one of the notes to Mr. Wiseman, who keeps a livery stable, who discovering that it was a counterfeit refused to take it. Lutz gave him another, which also turned out to be a counterfeit. They got a sleigh and went to Nobles, out the Brownsville road; and while there passed the $5 counterfeit upon Mr. Noble.

—We did not find time to hear the entire of the testimony on either side, and cannot make any further statement. We understand that the Jury retired, and sealed the verdict, which will be opened this morning.

Another case, in which a portion of the same defendants were concerned, was taken up, and it was also sent to the Jury, but verdict not rendered at the adjournment of the Court.

SHAME ON PITTSBURGH!—The woman we noticed a few days ago, whose offence is that of being poor, is still in the old water works *coal shed*, with her helpless children. She is furnished with the necessaries of life—*coal*, food and water; and a woman has been employed to take care of her; and we believe a physician administers to her child, now lying with the small pox. This seems well enough; but think of a woman with a sick child, lying in a coal shed, in a city like Pittsburgh.

A WATCHMAN SHOT.—Last evening, about 11 o'clock, Philip Mott, one of the Night Police, was shot by John W. Blair, a young man of good family and well known in this city. We did not hear any thing particularly about the matter, but learn that Blair, was drunk, and Motts attempted to arrest him.

Blair was arrested and locked up. The affair will be investigated this morning.

Motts' life was despaired of at midnight. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and medical aid called in.

LOST CHILDREN.—We heard of at least a half dozen little strays, yesterday. The weather was so pleasant, and glad were the children so attractive, that they wandered off, and their dear mammas and papas were, of course, in great distress.

THE STABBING CASE.—Jewell, arrested for stabbing Fairman, last week, was yesterday re-examined by Mayor Adams, and fully committed. Fairman is, we learn, getting better.

☞ We looked for the Natives, ye sterday, while the Germans were out; but we saw not one. Poor fellows! Such Processions are fatal to the vile spirit of intolerance that actuates some men.

☞ The Quarter Sessions Rooms is undergoing repairs. In the mean time, Judge Patton holds his Court in the Supreme Court Room.

☞ The Fancy Ball, last evening, was all the Managers expected. All were pleased—and left the room, at a late (perhaps, early) hour.

☞ Welch's Circus opens in front of the American Hôtel, on Monday evening next.

☞ The Peach trees are in bloom, in this neighborhood.

☞ Yesterday was the 10th of April.—The anniversary of the Great Fire.

☞ Donnovan's magnificent Panorama will be exhibited in Paulson's Apollo Hall, this evening.

☞ Placide had a fine audience last evening.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY are requested to meet at the Eagle Hall, at 7½ o'clock, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the remains of H. B. ALWARD. ap11

Western Pennsylvania College of Health!
DR. WILLARD'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1848.

THESE family remedies have already become so universally popular, wherever introduced, that the proprietors feel induced to place them within the reach of all. Of the virtues of these medicines, it is altogether unnecessary for us to speak, as they have always, *wherever introduced*, been able to *recommend themselves*. The numerous certificates, which from time to time have been published, besides others now in our possession, is sufficient evidence, not only of their virtue and power to cure, but that they are duly appreciated by an intelligent public. When the country is flooded with "Panaceas," "Elixirs," "Balsams," and "Pills," and many of them of a doubtful character, persons are at a loss to know how far they should trust any of them. *Repeat them all*, and try those which have been *proved* by the *experience of years*. Such is the character of the medicines compounded by Dr. Willard, an eminent practitioner, and sold by men of character who have something more at stake than the accumulation of a few dollars. In order that the public may *know* what these medicines *are*, the greater part of our advertising will be *genuine certificates*. Thus you may be satisfied that "their own works will praise them."

DR. WILLARD'S VERMIFUGE
Is *warranted* equal to any in the *world*, and is sold at a *reduced price*. Your money will be refunded if it does not prove to be as good, or *better*, than any Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Mothers can rely on it in all cases, as it is an unfailing cure for Worms.

DR. WILLARD'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS
Have long been used and recommended by physicians. They never fail to benefit the patient in all cases of a bilious character. *Billious Fevers, Liver Complaints*, and general indisposition of the stomach and bowels, are speedily removed by the use of these pills. Compounded upon strict principles of science, with direct reference to that class of diseases for which they are recommended, we can safely say that they are *without an equal*, and may at all times be relied on as MILD, SAFE, and EFFECTUAL.

DR. WILLARD'S ORIENTAL COUGH MIXTURE
Requires no recommendation from *us*, as the numerous certificates *voluntarily* handed to us by those who have been *cured* by it, after all other medicines had failed, is sufficient testimony in its favor. In all cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat*, and *Consumption* in its first stages, this medicine stands pre-eminent, having been pronounced by those who use it, as better than "ALL OTHERS," and strongly recommend it as the best "IN THE WORLD."

DR. WILLARD'S FEVER AND AGUE EXTERMINATER
Has no equal. This is a strong assertion, but experience tells us that it is not too strong; as it has never, as yet, in a *single instance*, failed to effect a *permanent cure*. We have in our possession, certificates both written and verbal, from persons who have been entirely cured of that most disagreeable disease, *when every thing else had failed.* Numerous cases have come under our own personal observation, and we have never known of its failing to effect a LASTING CURE. One gentleman assures us, and certifies to that effect, that with LESS than ONE bottle, THREE persons were entirely cured, himself being one of them. We should have little hesitation in *warranting* it, as an *unfail