The Morning Post.

E. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 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. WAGENER, of Northampton

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS:

I.	HENRY L. BENNER,	Philadelphia County
II.	JOHN R. KNIGHT,	do City
III.	ISAAC SHEPPARD,	do do
IV.	A. L. ROBERTS,	do do
V.	JACOB S. YOST,	Montgomery do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT,	Lehigh do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING,	Chester do
VIII.	HENRY HAUSMAN,	Lancaster do
IX.	PETER KLICK,	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 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.*

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

☞ Single copies of the Morning Post, may be had at the Store of George M. Bridge, S. E. Cor. N. E. corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny City. Advertisements left there before 5 P. M. will be inserted the next day.

The Iron Business.—The Gazette.

It is truly amusing, to see how our little neighbor of the Gazette jumps about, whenever we run him into a corner, from which he can find no means of escape. When somebody induced him to believe, not long since, that all the iron mills in our neighborhood had been stopped—owing to the "cursed tariff" of 1846," and we told him what were the *true* causes of the suspension of their operations, without making any acknowledgement of his error, he slyly came forward inviting us to a discussion of the tariff question, particularly desiring that we would present *facts* only in relation to the iron interest. We gave him one or *two facts*; but, not being able to meet these, he insisted upon our telling him all about the means by which we obtained them, or he would not feel himself at liberty to say any thing more upon the subject. We, however, were not willing to rest here; and, in a few days, gave him another dose of facts, going to prove that the iron business could not be in a languishing condition; but that it is in a highly flourishing state. In order to get rid of the effects of the last potion, he has quoted from a communication which appeared in the Post, to prove that we have convicted ourselves. Now, our little neighbor may not have been connected with the Press long enough to know, that an editor is never considered responsable for the sentiments of his correspondents, unless he specially refers to them, and adopts them as his own. Those who have been *long* connected with the Press, however, *know* this. We referred, in no way whatever, to the communication from which he quotes, and therefore no position assumed by the writer can be taken to convict us of error, with any more of justice than if the article had appeared in another paper.

But, not content with trying to hold us responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, he has actually mutilated the paragraph, and perverted the argument of the writer. He makes "Observer" say, that, *while we have those among us, who can make all we want*, "we are guilty of practicing towards them, plain and palpable injustice, if we procure elsewhere what we may wish to purchase, or employ others to do for us what they can do." This is a palpable perversion of his argument. His argument, on this point, is strictly true; and is in perfect accordance with the whole policy of the Democratic party, from its first organization. We have ever contended, that it was unjust and oppressive, to compel any portion of our citizens to pay a duty of thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. upon any articles, in order that this amount of money might be added to the profits of a manufacturer—*merely* because he lived in the United States; especially if, by dealing with the foreign manufacturer, we were enabled to exchange a large amount of produce, that otherwise would be unconsumed.

Now what was the position taken by "Observer?" This is his exact language:

"It may be very naturally concluded, then, that, while we have merchants, mechanics, artisans, &c., *among us, who are willing to sell us as good articles, and render us as faithful services*, and *on as good terms*—all circumstances taken into the account—*as we can procure, or have ordered elsewhere*; we are guilty of practicing towards them, plain and palpable injustice, if we procure elsewhere what we may wish to purchase, or employ others to do for us what they can do."

But, says the Gazette, "Pittsburgh is but a part of the United States, and the policy urged, (that which he argues is urged by "Observer," but which he has not truly stated,) as her true interest, is without the slightest change, the true American System, and that was not calculated to build up the national wealth."

We admit that the policy here urged by "Observer," is not the very letter, the true one, notwithstanding for Pittsburgh; but for the United States. Such, however, has not been the policy of the *exclusive* protectionists. Their policy has been to compel the American planter, farmer, and every other American citizen, to pay to the American cotton and woolen and iron manufacturer from thirty to sixty per cent. more, for articles of their manufacture, than he could obtain the same articles for elsewhere, in exchange for his produce or his money. It is against such a system as this that the Democratic party have constantly warred. It is against such a system that we now war. Because we deny the right of the general government to adopt such a system as will *protect* one class of citizens, at the expense of the balance of the community.

The readers of the Gazette are told, that our denials, of the positions assumed by its editors "have neither *sense nor truth* to sustain" them. This may be so. As it respects the *first*, it may be our misfortune not to have been endowed by Nature with the I-writing mind and exalted genius displayed by the *writer of the articles* on "The Iron Trade" we may not possess either so keen a *perception* or so vivid an imagination: and therefore, we may not be capable of producing such able and profound *articles* as are served up to its readers, on this subject. But if so, we are entitled to pity, not censure. We can, however, *sometimes*, discover truth: that which will be admitted as such by all honest minds, of every party. We can recognize a *fact*, when it is plain and palpable; and we are quite sure that all the profound arguments of the Gazette; all its wily evasions; all its distortions of the arguments of others, will not avail to prove the truth a lie, or to overturn a fact.

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer is fearful that the Whigs of that state have an *over-raging* confidence in their own strength! There is no danger of *overweening* among them when the public test is within their right. *Boston Post.*

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

We ask attention to this gentleman's card which will be found in another column, and also the following account of the subject upon which he proposes to lecture, in our city, from the Portland American of Sept. 19, 1843.

PATHETISM.

As our readers will remember, we have frequently referred to this subject, in connection with the name of Mr. La Roy Sunderland, who, if the newspaper reports of him be true, has penetrated more deeply into some of the laws of mind, than it would seem to have fallen to the lot of any other man to do, in any preceding age of the world. And, as Mr. Sunderland has now commenced lecturing in our city, it may not be unacceptable to our readers if we should offer a few remarks explanatory of the new science which he is now endeavoring to elucidate.

The term *Pathetism*, Mr. Sunderland uses as nearly synonymous with *sympathy* to signify that *susceptibility* of the nervous system, upon which impressions are made; as also, the immediate *agency* by which that *susceptibility* is reached, and, by which any given mental, or physical change is produced. He means it as a substitute for the terms heretofore used to signify the same agency, such as "Mesmerism," "Animal Magnetism," or "Neurology."—From discoveries Mr. Sunderland has made, he is convinced that the sensations heretofore maintained, with regard to a magnetic, or nervous *fluid*, said to be transmitted by manipulation, or by the human *will*, out of one person into the nervous system of another, are utterly without foundation. The eliminations from the pores of the human body are unhealthy, and Mr. S. contends, that these eliminations do not and cannot be made to obey the human will; and when results are induced by manipulating the system, as under the processes recommended by Deleuze and Dr. Buchanan, they are not brought out by a *fluid* of any kind, but by *sympathy*, or the influence which one substance is known to have over another, with which it is brought into contact or relation; as a relation may be established without any *physical* contact at all.

Mr. Sunderland has certainly done much toward demonstrating the truth of his new theory of mind, in the estimation of many scientific gentlemen throughout the country; who have become satisfied that those mental states called *Spells, Charms, Fascination, Trance, &c.*, are all dependent upon the same laws of the nervous system. Indeed, he classes all the phenomena which have come out under the various forms of religious fanaticism, or witchcraft, or somnambulism, spells, &c. &c. under the same category and, from what we have seen and heard, we should judge that he has succeeded in giving a more satisfactory explanation of these mysterious states, than any before ever offered to the world.

His manner of illustrating the law of mind is, certainly, new and unheard of before; for while actually proceeding with his lecture, you will see the state of sympathetic sleep induced, in case of a half dozen cases among his auditors; and a state of Trance, or Fascination, induced without contact, without touching or even speaking, particularly, to the persons who may be affected. The influence he exerts is said to be "perfectly pleasant," and, indeed, highly agreeable. The accounts we have seen from those affected by it, represent it as being tranquilizing and composing to the nervous system beyond what any one would imagine who never felt it. And this would appear also from the numerous cases of nervous difficulty which Mr. Sunderland has so wonderfully succeeded in curing, and which had for years resisted the usual methods of medical treatment. Want of sleep, troublesome dreams, headache, hysterics, neuralgia, spasms, fits, monomania and insanity, are said to have been cured by his peculiar process of operating! It is in vain to deny that results like these could be induced, without some intimate knowledge of the nervous functions, and the laws by which they are governed. Indeed, we perceive, from our exchanges, that it is becoming quite common for surgical operations to be performed, (such as tooth-drawing, for instance) without the consciousness of pain, upon persons whom Mr S. throws into a state of somnambulism, in the course of his lectures. In his recent visit to Bangor, three experiments of this kind were performed, which afforded the highest satisfaction to the audiences who witnessed them.

Philosophers have long been at a loss to account for many mental phenomena, which have been known from the earliest ages of the world. Indeed, they confess their inability to tell us what a state of ordinary sleep is! What is dreaming? What is a state of ecstacy? Of insanity? Of somnambulism? Who has been able to tell? Hence, we say, if any light can be shed on these states of the nervous system, if we may yet learn more of susceptibilities and powers of the human mind; if we may be assisted in the development of our mental powers; if we may, by Pathetism, in any degree, lessen the amount of human suffering, let us give it a candid examination.

John Keatly, Esq.

This gentleman, who was recently appointed by the President Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been in this city for a few days past, and has fairly entered upon the discharge of the responsible duties of his office. He is a gentleman of much intelligence and practicable good sense; and we have no doubt but that he will prove an active and faithful officer. Mr KEATLY is a citizen of Clarion county, and had the honor of representing the people of that county in the popular branch of our Legislature during the late session. That efficient and well conducted paper the *Clarion Democrat*, contains the following notice of our new Marshal:

JOHN KEATLY, Esq., our member of the Legislature, has resigned his seat in that body, and returned home by way of Pittsburgh, on official business, as Marshal of the Western District.

Mr. K. will be closely engaged for some time in the duties of his office, which, however arduous and complicated, will, we have no doubt, not fail to be performed in good faith, and alike honorable to himself and the extensive district over which he is called to act.

He appears also to be with the prospect now presented of the Keystone being honored with the candidate for the Presidency. Speaks confidently of the harmony and zeal that exist among the Democracy at Harrisburgh and other places.

The Clinton Democrat, another able and fearless journal notices the appointment of Mr. Keatly thus:

U. S. MARSHAL.—John Keatly, of Clarion, has been appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. This is truly an excellent appointment, and one that will give the liveliest satisfaction wherever Mr. K. is known. He is an honest straight forward, working Democrat, who never panders to expediency, but always stands up boldly for the true principles of his party. When favors are to be bestowed, such are the men who should receive them.

More Evidence Against the Principles contained in the Lexington Platform.

The Pennsylvanian publishes the following extract of a letter from Lieutenant HIRAM WOLF, commanding Company [illegible] Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, to his wife in Nesquehoning, Carbon county, dated San Angel, near the city of Mexico, February 28th, 1848.

"* * * * I am well pleased with Governor Shunk's Message, which you sent me enclosed in your letter. I have also received Congressional proceedings, &c.; speeches of Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, which are a disgrace to the American Republic. Why, sir, those speeches are heralded from one end of Mexico to the other. I noticed in the *Ere Commercio*, a Spanish paper, published at Querataro, Henry Clay's speech at Lexington; and Henry Clay is now the man for the Mexicans. I can assure you that as long as such speeches are made in our country, so long will we have war."

Lieut. P. W. McDonald.

This distinguished young officer, attached to the 2d Dragoons, and Aid to Gen. Twiggs, arrived in our city on Saturday evening, and will remain for a few days at the Monongahela House. With but one exception, he has been actively engaged in every leading battle in Mexico, from Palo Alto to the conquest of the city, and for his gallantry and intrepidity in every one of them, he won the marked commendations of his superior officers. Among all the favorite sons of Pennsylvania in our army in Mexico,—and they are numerous,—there is no one who has undergone harder service, or reflected more honor on his native State, than the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is from noble little Cambria, whose sons have reaped imperishable renown on the bloody fields of Mexico.

☞ Mr. CLAY's self-nominating letter, received here by Telegraph, and published by us on Saturday, is not a *forgery*, as has been charged by some of the leading Whigs of the city. Although the telegraph sometimes is made to say things inconsistent with truth, yet in this instance it has reported the "Great Embodiment" correctly. *We have* thought it proper to make this statement, for the satisfaction of some of our Whig friends, who are no little troubled in spirit during the last two days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

BY THE HIBERNIA.

London, March 24th, evening.—The very wet weather experienced during the greater part of the month, is the cause of some uneasiness, and though it is probable that no harm will result from the same, if an immediate change should take place, it must be confessed that so great a fall of rain in March is not in accordance with the generally received notions of an auspicious spring. At present the low lands are in many parts of the country completely flooded, and the appearance of the wheat plant is less favorably spoken of than a few weeks ago.—Meanwhile, it is impossible to prepare the land for spring sowing, and this important par: of agricultural labor is in a backward state.—*Shipping Gaz.*

FRANCE—PROCLAMATIONS, DECREES, &c.

The following proclamations and decrees, have been issued by the Provisional Government, &c.:—

All prisoners for civil or commercial debts to be set at liberty.

Corporal punishment to be abolished in the navy.

Schools to be established on the model of the Polytechnic School, for the education of young men for the different branches of the public administration.

The monopoly of Government advertisements enjoyed by certain newspapers to be abolished.

Salaries of foreign ministers not to exceed 25,000f. The sum of 100,000,000f. remaining to be issued of the 1 an voted by the law of the 8th of August, 1847, to be immediately issued as a five per cent. loan, and called the national loan.

Minister of Finance to form such lots of the wood of the state as may be usefully sold, and to order the sale thereof to the amount of 100,000,000f.

Officers and soldiers absent on leave forthwith to return to their respective corps.

A Polish legion to be formed.

60,000,000 francs to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Finance, to be divided among the various branch banks which are to be established in Paris and the departments.

All religious congregations and corporations not authorized by the law, and particularly the congregation of the Jesuits to be dissolved.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. de Lamartine.....Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Arago.....Minister of Marine.
M. Carnôt.....Minister of Public Instruction
M. Dupont, (de l'Eure).President of the Council.
M. Marie.....Minister of Public Works.
M. Garnier Pages.....Minister of Finance.
M. Ledru Rollin.....Minister of the Interior.
M. Cremieux.....Minister of Justice.
General Cavaignac.....Ministar of War.
General Changarnier.....Governor of Algiers.
M. Armand Marrast.....Mayor of Paris.
General Subervie.....Chancellor, Legion of honor.

THE FLEET OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—From the extraordinary activity and bustle which prevails at Toulon, there can be no doubt some important movement of the French fleet is contemplated. Orders have been issued for the concentration of the whole fleet, which is very well manned; and, although heavily stored, is to be ready for sudden orders. Naples is supposed to be the destination of the force.

From the London Times of March 24th.

THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION.—We have received an extraordinary supplement, or "flying sheet," of *La Lega Italiana* of Saturday last (the 18th inst.) which contains a formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution, by His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two Deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the "High Council" and the "Council of Deputies."

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extraordinary commission courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Councils of Deputies, having reserved to himself the convocation of a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for life, and their number is not unlimited. The qualification of a Senator is the age of 30 years, *and the plenary exercise of civil and political rights.*

The Senate will be chosen *par preference* from the prelates, ecclesiastics, ministers, judges, councillors of state, consistorial lawyers, and the possessors of an income of 4,000 scudi per annum.

The Pope will appoint the President and Vice President.

The second council will be elective, on the numerical basis of one deputy to every 30,000 souls. The electors are to consist of the *gonfalonieri*, (*mayors*) priors and elders of the cities and communes; the possessors of a capital of 250 scudi; the payers of direct taxes to the amount of 12 scudi per annum; the members of the colleges, of their faculties, and the titular professors of the Universities; the members of the councils of discipline, the advocates and attorneys practicing in the collegiate tribunals, the *luureries ad honorem* in the state universities, the members of the Chambers of Commerce, the heads of factories and industrial establishments, and the heads of scientific and public institutions assessed for certain amounts.

The qualification of a deputy is the possession of a capital of 3,000 scudi, or the payment of taxes to the amount of 100 scudi per annum, and the members of colleges and professors of universities, &c., will be eligible *ex officio*. The profession of religion according to the Roman Catholic Church is indispensable as a qualification for the exercise of civil and political rights. A distinct electoral law will regulate the elections of deputies.

The discussion of financial matters, exclusively appertains to the Council of Deputies. The sum or civil list appropriated to the endowment of the Pope and the College of Cardinals, and to ecclesiastical purposes generally, as well as to the expenses of the *corps diplomatique*, the pontifical guards, the maintenance of the Apostolical palaces and museums, and various other purposes is fixed at 50,000 scudi, per annum, including a reserve fund for contingencies. The canons, tributes and dues, amounting to the annual sum of 12,000 scudi, are to remain at the entire disposal of the Pope. The Ministers are responsible for their actions, and have a right to speak in both councils, whether members or not.—The session of the Chambers will be suspended by the death of the reigning Pontiff, but the new Pope must convene them a month after his election. The ministers are to be confirmed and chosen by the Sacred College.

The rights of the temporal sovereignty, exercised by a defunct pontiff, are vested in the sacred college, during the interregnum.

There will also be a Council of State, composed of 10 councillors, and a body of auditors not exceeding 20. This council will be required to draw up projects of laws, and to give its advice on administrative affairs in cases of emergency. Ministerial functions may also be conferred upon it by a special law.

NAPLES.—Advices from Naples, announce the expulsion of the Jesuits from that city, in accordance with the popular will. The indignation against them was general, and nothing but a promise to leave the country could save them from summary vengeance.

It was feared at Naples, that Messina was still a prey to the flames of a civil war. The Government, however, had sent a special messenger to stop the further effusion of blood, by the proclamation of the new constitution.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin.*—On the 21st March, the city was quiet. The King proclaimed an amnesty for all persons accused or condemned for political offences, the revision of the laws against the press.

The following general summary appears in the *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung*, of March 21;

"Yesterday, I declared that from my heart I have forgotten and forgiven. But in order that no doubt may remain, of my wholesome intentions in this forgiveness, and because I will not have the great future of our Fatherland now dawning upon us, dimmed by painful reminiscences of the past, I hereby proclaim—*pardon to all who have been accused of or condemned for political offences, or offences perpetrated by the instrumentality of the press.* My minister of Justice, Uhden, is charged to give immediate effect to this amnesty.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 20th of March, 1848."

In the official journal, a circular of the Minister of Justice, giving directions for the fulfilment of the royal amnesty, immediately follows;

"All tribunals and the procurator general in the Royal Court of Appeals at Cologne, are to see to the immediate execution of the preceding royal decree, and in consequence, to provide for the immediate liberation of all persons to whom the amnesty extends—provided they are not cumulatively detained, on account of other crimes. Uhden, Minister of Justice, Berlin, March 20."

This appears to have been the last act of M. Uhden, in his ministerial capacity, for this notification immediately follows:

"The resignation of the ministers of justice, Von Savigny and Uhden, and also of the minister Count Stolberg, presented before the proclamation of the 19th instant, have to-day been accepted. I have nominated M. Bornemann, Doctor of Laws, minister of justice, and have summoned M. Camphausen, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to stand by my side in the capacity of minister. The directors of the various ministerial posts will continue to discharge their duties till they are definitely filled up."

There is a fine and kingly spirit evinced in this arrangement, by which the last act of the retiring minister is to be made one of clemency and oblivion for former grudges.

Great joy was manifested in Berlin, that the fiat was to assemble on the 2d April, instead of about three weeks later, as had been at first determined. Further funeral processions had taken place. More dead bodies of citizens killed in the combat, decked with flowers, were brought in funeral procession to the royal palace. A mass of people with bare heads accompanied the procession. Four of the bodies, fearfully disfigured, and covered with green boughs and flowers, were drawn in open biers up to the gate and under the balcony of the Palace. Loud cries were then raised for the new ministers Count d'Arnim and Count Schwerin, to appear on the balcony, but these shouts were drowned in a great cry of "the King!"

The King, accompanied by the Queen, leaning on his arm, then appeared on the balcony, and saluted the people. His countenance was much agitated, and the Queen, at sight of the dead bodies, instantly retired. The King, unable to get heard, retired amid acclamations. Then the stout voice of Count Von Arnim was heard from the balcony, whence he managed to get heard for a few minutes; and amid many interruptions spoke nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen—The men whom the King has once more called to him in order to work with him for remodeling the Constitution on a free and lasting basis, cannot fulfil this object unless you support them, and unless you contribute to the restoration of order in the city."

Here storms of "Hurrahs!" "Vivas!" "Yes," "No, no," interrupted the Minister, in the midst of which a man, raised on the shoulders of the bystanders, demanded arms for the citizens, and for the Prince of Prussia to relinquish his claims to the Throne. The demands were lost amid the loud dissentient shouts of the people.

At this moment Count Schwerin spoke from the balcony, and was received with a loud hurrah. He said: "You have heard that a new ministry has been formed, of which I have the honor to form a part. I give you my word that all shall be done for you; all your rights shall be attended to. Do you, on your parts, do all in your power to prevent any disturbances. The arming of the citizens will take place under the superintendence of your beloved Herr Von Minutoli."

In the evening the arming of the citizens commenced, and the city was illuminated. The arming of the students has also taken place.

On the morning of the 20th, a large crowd assembled before the palace of the Prince of Prussia, threatening to demolish it; but the words "Property of the people—national property," being written in large characters on the walls, the demolition did not take place. The house of other unpopular individuals were attacked, but no damage of any moment done.

A deputation of Poles had waited on the King, to petition for the liberation of the Polish prisoners lately tried; the result of the petition was the opening of the prisons at Moabit. The prisoners were all set free, and went in triumph to the palace, accompanied by a great crowd shouting and otherwise expressing their joy. The horses were taken from the carriage in which Mieroslawski was, and it was drawn in triumph by the crowd to the palace, and thence to the University, the King coming out to witness the sight on the balcony. Mieroslawski stood in the carriage, which was open, holding a black, red, and gold flag in his hand, and crowds from the windows and in the streets greeted him with waving of handkerchiefs.

In various parts of the city bowls are placed, into which numerous donations are put by the passengers for the widows and orphans of those who fell on the 18th and 19th of March.

The Duchess of Orleans and her two children were expected at Berlin. They were to reside in the Palace of Bellevue, in which Carlos X., was received by the Royal family of Prussia in his way to Austria, after the Revolution of 1830. The intelligence of the Revolution of Neufchatel had produced little or no sensation in Berlin, where the separation of Neufchatel was considered an advantage, and not a loss to Prussia.

The Debats says it has received the following official communication:—Letters from the frontiers of Galicia announce that a general insurrection is imminent in Austrian Poland."

GRAND DUKE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—His Majesty the Emperor has issued the following ukase to the Minister of War:

"In the West of Europe, events have transpired which manifest the sinful design of subverting legal authorities. The alliances of friendship, and the treaties by which Russia is connected to the neighboring powers, impose upon us the sacred duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our troops upon a war footing, that in case circumstances should demand it a firm front may be opposed to the direful spectre of anarchy.

"In pursuance of this we commend:—

"1. Immediately to organize reserves belonging to the divisions specified in the index.

"2. To this end immediately call into active service those privates who are hereby formed into reserve corps, but who are on furlough for a given or for an indefinite period, in the government to be hereafter named.

"3. This assembling of the troops shall take place immediately after the ukase shall have been published in the circles, and shall terminate, without fail, on the 1st (13th) April next.

(The five remaining articles of this ukase only relate to the equipment of the troops, place of rendezvous, and other regulations as to general discipline, &c.) (signed) "NICHOLAS."

Prussian State Gazette, March 19.

The Cologne Gazette says the Emperor of Russia has ordered an army of 400,000 men towards the East. This, of course, requires confirmation; but it may be that, seeing the liberal tendencies of Lord Palmerston, and apprehending an alliance with France, the Emperor may desire to give us a start about Indis, or make a pounce on Constantinople. If rumore current here are to be relied on, the Emperor will soon have work on hand. It is said that the Poles are about to be prompted to insurrection by emissaries who know how to effect this purpose. There are even rumors of insurrections in the South of Russia, headed by nobles.

DENMARK.—*Refusal to Avoid Agitation.*—Letters from Riel of the 13th March state that a courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen: the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorised.

A letter from Altonia of the 14th March speaks of the imminence of the rupture between Denmark and the German duchies, in consequence of the resolutions of the King to effect the incorporat on of the duchies without delay. Such a determination would necessarily provoke a war with the Germanic Confederation. It is said that military measures are already being adopted by Denma k.

The Mineral Bank.

This institution, (on account of the suspension of which we gave a few days since,) has again resumed its business; and will, as heretofore, accommodate the business public to the extent of its means.—Such is the latest information on the subject.

☞ The New York Express says: "It is singular that, in all the pressure on the money market, both here and in Europe, there should be so few failures. Our merchants have stood the storm to the astonishment of everybody. The prevailing belief now appears to be, that there *is* a bright prospect ahead."

☞ **Attention Niagara!**—The members of the Niagara Fire Company, are hereby notified, to attend a special meeting, at their Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

apl . S. M'ILWAINE, Secy.

☞ GREAT INCONSISTENCY!!—Physicians prescribe *Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar* in the last stages and most hopeless cases of *Consumption*, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now, this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stage, such as Coughs, Colds, &c., &c., when the *Lungs* are not too far gone, before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in bearing up the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, if the directions are slightly followed. *The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale by SPALDING & KREKLAND, *Grant street, one door below 3d*, and by KIDD & CO., *corner of Wood and 4th sts.* ap5

☞ 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. Vaughan'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 farmous article of Medicine, is a genuine one, whatever any 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 ready to be indicted for 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 this vicinity, where names are under the advertisement in our paper, will inform the Doctor. Get a pamphlet and read.

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

☞ *Use Dr. Duncan's* Expectorant Remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, bronchitis, &c., if you are suffering with any of the important 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 popularity, and that solely on 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 see 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 W'M JACKSON Agent, 83 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl6

LOCAL MATTERS.

SENTENCE.—Several persons who were convicted at the last term of the Quarter Sessions, were brought out on Saturday for sentence.

Geo. W. Wilson was the first one called. He was indicted for the larceny of goods from Hershfield's store, Wood street, and also for larceny of a watch—"watch stuffing:" On each indictment he got two years. He heard the sentence in great agony; tears started from his eyes notwithstanding his efforts to repress them. None saw him who did not pity. He has an honest countenance, and was remarkably well attired. We think it strange that a man who bears affliction so sorely should risk his liberty and reputation in efforts to filch from others a few dollars worth.

Arthur Brown, Jr., was called next, when his lawyers, for he has a whole tar of them, appeared with reasons why he should have a new trial, and made promises of restitution of the money to the diddled individuals. In consideration of this, the Court postponed passing sentence till next Saturday. It is thought that the relatives of Arthur will raise the money for them. Mr. Bruce assured the court that they were now making efforts for that purpose. If Mr. Holden, and some others should be satisfied by a prompt re-imbursement of funds, no doubt the Court will be more lenient than they otherwise would.

Arthur looked heroically—smiled and talked as though he cared not a straw for what was going on. We dare say, however, all this was affectation, for not even Arthur could resign his *brilliant* earthly career, without inward emotion.

John Rhodes, indicted for stealing a coat, we believe in Sharpsburgh, was next called and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. The Court was lenient, in consequence of the previous character of the convict and the fact that this was his first offence and it a trifling one.

The man who was convicted for stealing cows in Westmoreland, named Thompson, was called; but on application of C. B. M. Smith, his counsel, his sentence was postponed till next Saturday, in order that he may have an opportunity of conferring with his friends.

A few other convicts might have been attended to, but they were not about, inasmuch as they were not under key.

THE NEW WARDS.—We publish below the proceedings of the Meeting of the People of the new wards, held on Friday evening last. The resolves show a determination to urge upon councils the adoption of the measures they propose for their own safety. We understand that the meeting was very large and spirited.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city, held pursuant to public notice, on Friday, the 14th ult., at the Hall of the School House of the Sixth Ward, for the purpose of taking into consideration "their exposed situation to the ravages of incendiary, in consequence of the want of water; and to devise such measures as might be deemed proper, to obtain from the City Councils an act of justice, by the immediate construction of a second basin on the city property, purchased and held for that purpose:"

On motion, ROBERT CHARTY, Esq., was called to the Chair; assisted by *John Allen* and *S. Murrow, Esqs.*, as Vice Presidents; and Wm. M. Shin and David D. Bruce, as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion of A. W. Loomis, Esq., it was unanimously,

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed by the chair, to draft a memorial to the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, embracing the facts, arguments and suggestions as they may deem advisable; showing the importance and necessity of an immediate construction of the works necessary to supply with water that portion of the new wards that cannot be supplied from the Basin already constructed.

Resolved, That the said committee be requested to report said memorial to a meeting of the Citizens of the new wards, to be held at the place on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

A. W. Loomis, John Harper, Jas W. Buchanan, S Morrow, Jas. Franklin, W. Courtney, John Rea, K. T Friend, and R. T. Smith, Esq.'s constitute the said committee.

The meeting having directed the proceedings to be published, adjourned to meet in accordance with the last resolution.

R. CHRISTY, President.

WM M. SHINN, DAVID R. BRUCE, } Secy's.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.—We are truly gratified that this distinguished lecturer and experimenter has arrived, and will appear before a Pittsburgh audience. His name has been familiar to us for years, and though the theories which he advances have been denounced by an unbelieving public, as delusions, we have never heard his honesty doubted; nor his pretensions to being a man of learning and science disputed. We trust that he may have a fair hearing, as indeed others in the same line have had, in this city. We do not understand that he is a disciple of Mesmer; yet his practice teaches some remarkable phenomena of the nervous system of man. We call attention to an article in another column, of some length, in relation to his teachings.

ANOTHER BOLD LARCENY.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday, some person unlocked a drawer in the office desk of the Calab Cope, and took out about $300 in paper—$200 of which was good money, belonging to a gentleman in Wellsville, in his balance belonging to the bank. Two men were arrested by Hague, on suspicion, who after examination before Ald. Steele, were discharged, the evidence against them being very flimsy. It is now believed that they did not commit the larceny. No doubt the same accomplished rascal who pilfered Burbridge, Wilson and Co's safe, operated in this matter.

PHILLIP MOTH.—This unfortunate man became worse on Saturday, and last evening, at 7 o'clock, his life was despaired of. We were told that the physicians had given him up. About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, while in a fit of derangement, he escaped from his chamber, passed up Virgin alley, around Wood to Fifth, and down Fifth, when he was captured by his friends. The exertion necessary to do all this, must have been injurious to him.

It distresses us to make this announcement, but silence cannot give relief to any of the parties. The distress, the anguish, the almost insanity, which will result from this and affair, will be incalculable, innocent persons—friends and relations—will suffer most. May the Supreme controller of human events direct for the best.

—Last night at 10 o'clock, he became worse.

LOOK OUT.—Some persons passed about eighteen dollars counterfeit bank notes upon the Managers of the recent Fancy Ball. Three of the guilty persons are known, and we are instructed to say, that if they don't redeem the bad notes, the case will be put into the hands of the next grand jury. Will they risk the disgrace of a trial in the Criminal Court, for a dollar or two?

☞ There was some excitement in town yesterday morning, caused by a report that New Orleans had been destroyed by an earthquake. No one believed the story, but some feared it might be true. The Telegraph wires have brought us no confirmation of the report.

☞ *There was a story afloat yesterday, that a* man in stepping from the steamer Telegraph to the Isaac Newton, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. We are not certain that there is any truth in this, for the Coroner had no information.

HOUSEHOLD AND SHOP.—These persons who were convicted for passing counterfeit money, have employed M'Candless to argue for a new trial. They will not be sentenced until this motion is disposed of.

THEATRE.—The addition to the stock company, will render the Theatre still more attractive. The new members are persons of talent and experience, and will no doubt be favorites.

COMMON PLEAS.—This Court commences its sessions to-day.

☞ Delightful—the weather was so day.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT to make attachments which are made under process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, upon process instituted in any of the courts of the United States, property shall hereafter be attached to satisfy such judgment as may be recovered by the plaintiff on such process, and any contingency occurs by which, according to the laws of a State, such attachment would be dissolved upon like process pending in, or returnable to, the