The Morning Post:

J. L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HEISLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	JOHN R. KNIGHT, do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	do
IV.	A. L. ROBBINS, 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. SWARTLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN E. KIRO, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CASWELL, 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. CAHIL, United States Newspaper Agency Sal Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 600 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

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

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

On publishing the "last will and testament" of "the Great Embodiment," we reserved to ourselves the privilege of adverting to it on a future occasion. There were two reasons why we adopted this course: one of which was, that the tricks of the Telegraph, so frequently developed of late, in relation to the position of the distinguished Federal leader, warned us to be careful. We might do him injustice; by being entrapped into the belief that Mr. Clay had said something which he had not said; and the other was, that we wished to take time for examining into the letter itself, to determine, from a careful perusal of it, the true position which he and his party are to occupy. We wel knew that a portion of those who had been, heretofore, his most ardent supporters, had determined to throw aside all that Mr. Clay had held sacred in politics, in order to come before the People under a *new name;* and we wished to see how far Mr. Clay was disposed to sanction this system of imposition and fraud upon the People; if he could at once sacrifice all his cherished principles of government, in order to secure, if possible, their votes. We have not believed that Mr. Clay was the man to do this. The steady and uniform support which he has given to all those measures which constitute his famous *American System*—a National Bank, a high Protective Tariff, a splendid system of Internal Improvements by the General Government—no one of which he has been disposed to refer to as an "obsolete idea," has clearly indicated to us, in his own *classical* language, that he was "that same old Coon."

Looking to his last letter, it is true, we find nothing by which we are authorized to say that his views have undergone no change. But we look back a little, and find that, even when in this city, the "ruling passion" was too powerful to be controlled. He could not look upon Pittsburgh, her present greatness and prosperity, and revert to the past, without identifying that greatness and prosperity with his peculiarly favorite ideas of political economy. We recur to his tour to the eastern cities; and there we find him most honored, and in closest intimacy, with those who, like himself, have given out no indications of a change, in regard to their former cherished ideas of the duty and policy of the Government.—We find him avoided, or at least coldly received, by those who, once professing to love no other, now express themselves as willing to take to their embraces any other, who may be willing to submit to them. We have not been behind the curtain, and seen what has been done, and heard what has been said there; but it requires no great stretch of imagination to come to a conclusion upon the subject.—Lovers tell not to others the little endearments practised by themselves in their secret meetings; and yet he must be indeed *verdant* who cannot come to a conclusion respecting them. Just as naturally may a conclusion be arrived at, respecting the secret meetings of Mr. Clay and his old unchangeable friends. He is "that same old 'Coon," and they love him because he is so. He is fairly before the country; to be taken as he is, or not taken at all. No new issues are before the People—or none which have fairly been regarded as such; and if there are any, on *these* Mr. Clay is fully and unequivocally committed. We know where to find him upon both. There are, the so-called "Wilmot Proviso," and the question of the justice and constitutionality of the war with Mexico.

Upon the subject of the *Proviso*, Mr. Clay can adopt no course at variance with that of the most distinguished statesmen of the Democratic party. He says "every State has the supreme, uncontroled, and exclusive power to decide for itself, whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any extrinsic intervention from any quarter." And, says he to his fellow-citizens at Lexington, I "disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. * * * Such a motive has often been imputed to the slave States." Therefore this question, if made an issue in the approaching contest, cannot be adopted by Mr. Clay without manifest inconsistency.

In relation to the justice and constitutionality of the war—if his friends shall choose to make that an issue, he and they will be met, in a manner that will show them how unavailing are all their efforts to render odious, measures called for and sanctioned by the voice of their countrymen. Let them identify themselves as a party, if they choose, with the government of Mexico. Let them sustain that country in all its acts of wrong and injury, inflicted upon our government, and our fellow-citizens. Let them prove, if they can, that their countrymen, and their government, have been the wrong-doers. If they shall prove this, they will then occupy a position, from which they may be enabled to discern their ruling star in the ascendant; and bend thereon a hope for the success of all their other schemes—so often defeated by the firmness and deliberate judgment of the People. But the position which, alone, they can occupy, in order to make this discovery, is that of panic and distress pervading our land. We may not see as clearly as some do; and may, therefore, be mistaken; but, in looking abroad over the country, we see no indications of distress, nor any material from which they can create a panic. We therefore look upon their defeat—notwithstanding the calculations of Mr. Clay's steadfast friends, as inevitable.

There is one aspect in which the approaching contest may be viewed, that gives us pleasure. It is this. With Mr. Clay before the country, as an avowed candidate, we recognize a struggle for *principles*. This must be the case, if he shall be nominated by the Federal Convention in June; and, whether he shall be nominated or not, a character will be given to it, which, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, must operate to their advantage. No consideration can influence the Federal party to reject his claims, but that of FEAR to go before the country under the banner of their principles; and if they shall attempt to deceive the People by coming before them under a mask, they will, we think, be no more likely to succeed.

Mr. Clay's Mission.

We presume that even the most bitter opponents of the Democratic party, will not now assert their belief, that Mr. Clay's object in visiting the East, was not a political one. They urged this as a reason why citizens of all parties should unite in paying to him that respect, to which they contended he was entitled, as a distinguished citizen. Some of our political friends, in every city that he visited, declined to honour him thus publicly on the ground of their belief that he was a candidate for the Presidency. We remembered that, in 1842, when MARTIN VAN BUREN, (who had filled the Office of President at the call of a large majority of his countrymen, for the first time visited the West, those who had been his opponents in 1840, uniformly refused to join in any public demonstration of respect—urging as their only reason, that he was making this western tour solely with a view to the election of 1844: all the disclaimers of his friends were of no avail, to induce them to pursue a different course. Indeed such has been their almost uniform course, towards every distinguished man of the Democratic party. We were well aware of all the bitterness and jealousy that had been displayed by the Federal party, in relation to our distinguished statesman; and therefore we could excuse such of our friends as did not join in any public testimonials of regard for Mr. Clay. Our recommendation, however, was, that we could do ourselves no harm, by showing a degree of magnanimity beyond that which had even characterised our opponents; and we favored a general demonstration of honor to their distinguished leader, on account of the positions which he had occupied under the government, even while we firmly believed that he was passing through the country on a political mission. We well knew that Democrats, while they could honor Henry Clay, for the zeal with which he had once sustained his country; for his genius and talents; and for his steady and honorable support of the principles of his party, could also remember, when they came to the polls, that their contention was for *principles*, not merely *men*, and that though they might show respect for the *man* they would hold in utter abhorrence the political principles which he contended for. We were therefore pleased to see so large a number of our political friends among the number of those who joined in the demonstration of respect to Mr. Clay; and are now more especially pleased, since he tells us that his mission has been, indeed a political one.

State Lunatic Asylum.

It has long been a subject of complaint, indeed of reproach, that Pensylvania is behind many of her sister states, in the establishment of institutions for benevolent purposes. While the states of Ohio and New York have expended large sums of money in the erection of Lunatic Asylums, the old Keystone has hitherto been without such an institution. We are happy to have it in our power to state, that a bill passed the Leg slature before its adjournment, providing for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburgh. We learn from the Union that the bill appropriates $50,000 by the State to this most praiseworthy object, and authorizes the Commissioners to receive and apply to its construction and maintenance any donation which may be made to the Institution. Private individuals may contribute as much as they see proper. The site of this institution is to be on a beautiful mound, within one mile of the Capitol. It overlooks the town, and will afford such a view to the unfortunate inmate as will be of great importance in the treatment of insane patients.

The building when completed, will contain room for 250 patients, with the necessary attendants.—We earnestly trust that the Commissioners who have charge of the matter, will use every effort in their power to have the building erected at as early a day as possible.

Ireland.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Mally in the Dublin *Nation*, says: "That he wishes to give the Irish working classes an object in the present movement, such as the Commission of workmen appointed by the Provisional Government of France. The present Revolution in France is in fact an insurrection of labor against monopoly—a workingman's Revolution. The French artisans have revolted against Pauperism, banishment and death, and taking the symbol for the reality, have struck down the house which capped the social rottenness wherein they were stifled. We in Ireland continues the reverend gentleman, *must learn to know and respect the rights of Labor*, and consider their settlement the basis of all Irish prosperity." While on this subject adds the Nation, we may mention that Lord WALSCOURT, an associationist, who has given it much study, and who is, at present, in Paris, observing the exertions of LOUIS BLANC and his commission, has promised to communicate his views to the readers of the Nation. *A glorious Revolution, leaving poverty and idleness behind it, would be a cruel mockery.* CURSE MUST NOT END SO."

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

We are rejoiced to learn that the necessary amount of money has been subscribed to secure the permanent organization of the above named company. We have spoken so often of the importance of this Railroad, that we scarcely consider it necessary again to allude to the subject. Our citizens generally, appreciate the importance of the work, and earnestly desire to have it put under contract as speedily as possible. The energy and determination evinced by the Central Railroad Company in pushing forward that mighty link between the Atlantic and Valley of the Mississippi, will render it necessary for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad to use similar efforts in the management of their company.—These two works, although distinct in name and organization, are inseparably connected in interest to our citizens. The completion of these important works will make Pittsburgh the great central depot between the East and the West, and will add at least an hundred per cent. to its business.

Singular Fulfilment of a Prophecy.

In Raphael's Prophetic Messenger, for 1848, printed in London, in October last, a prediction is made, that a revolution would take place in February, in one of the continental countries, resulting in the overthrow of a royal family. At the same time the title page has an engraving, representing an attack on the Tuilleries. The prediction is in these words: "Jupiter halts in his celestial career through Cancer, as if to ponder upon impending woes. These highly fraught configurations are tokens of the vacation of a throne; and, it may be, the annihilation of sovereign power in a family." Some interesting foreshadowings of the events which have recently occurred, also appear in the remarks of *Raphael* on the scheme of the nativity of Louis Philippe, which may be found in the same work.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian of Saturday, that the supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was considered and accepted by the stockholders, at a meeting held in that city on Friday. This amendment to the charter of the company is all the friends of that great work could desire, and it places the stock at once upon the list of interest paying investments. The report, with the supplement, will be published in a few days.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER—Dear Sir: Please publish the following letter, written by JONATHAN KNIGHT, Esq., at one time principal engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the purpose of showing this community the exertions now being made to deprive them of the benefit of a great Western depot, of Railroads that would connect this city with the Mississippi and the Lakes, of the fruitful and productive valley of the WEST.

Mr. Knight is now in the employ of the above Railroad Company, exploring a route westward from Wheeling, and doubtless his letter is the forerunner of a favorable report, setting forth the advantages of a Wheeling terminus, for the great Western Railroad.

Notwithstanding his own report to the contrary, in favor of the Youghiogheny route, on a former occasion, he pronounces the Wheeling route the most direct line of intercommunication between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard. However, his position is understood, without comment from me; he must do his work as required by his employers, or quit; but it will be some time before he can convince the intelligent people of Ohio, to point their Railroad toward Wheeling, where they would have to encounter the high grounds and the short curves of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling to Cumberland, with its numerous bridges and tunnels, i. e. *if we are to believe its distinguished President, it will be a road of bridges and tunnels*, between those two points above specified.

The action of the last Ohio legislature, in granting a favorable charter to the Ohio and *Pennsylvania* Railroad Company, and the speedy and energetic action of the people to carry out the provisions of that Charter, foreshadows the feelings of the people of North-western Ohio, in favor of a Pittsburgh terminus, for this great and important road. They seem to understand the difficulties of the Wheeling route, they are aware that a *viaduct* can never be built across the Ohio to connect their Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a level with any of the tributaries of the Ohio, on the Virginia side.

All that is wanted now to secure a speedy completion of a western road here, is the united energies and capital of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. Ohio has come up to the work promptly; let western Pennsylvania encourage her by the speedy completion of a Railroad from here to Blairsville, and all will be right. The Central Railroad Company will have the eastern division of their road finished to Hollidaysburgh in two years, and they ensure one Million of dollars to be expended immediately on the western division of their road, provided a like amount is raised in western Pennsylvania.

The Central Railroad finished to those points would strip the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of a large portion of its passengers and business, and consequently lessen the ability of the company to progress with their road to Wheeling, which they have determined to do with the profits of the road, exclusively.

The late supplement passed by the legislature of this State, gives the County and all other Corporations within the County, power to subscribe Stock to the Central Railroad Company. The expenditure of two Millions of dollars will be a strong inducement for speedy action. Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Laborers and all other classes will be benefited by its expenditure in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. TORY.

EAST BETHLEHEM, Wash. Co. Pa
March 21, 1848.

To S Brady, Esq:

From the first investigation of the subject, my opinion has been unwavering and uniform that the city of Wheeling is the proper point on the Ohio River at which to terminate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and equally so, that the great Metropolitan Railroad from the West should be made to connect with that Road, at the same city.

I was gratified, therefore, to receive from a reliable source in Baltimore, a communication under date of the 13th inst., of which the following are extracts.

"You are doubtless aware that very strenuous efforts were made during the recent session of the Legislature at Annapolis, to procure a charter for a Railroad Company from Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, with a view of connecting with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The bill passed the Senate without much interest or inquiry; but as the session progressed, it became very obvious that the design was to form the connection by the Northern route; and that, if it were not so intended, the effect would be not only to embarrass the prosecution of our Road through Virginia, but to obstruct the policy of the Companies engaged in the Western connection, and if possible, to induce them to take their Roads to Pittsburgh, by holding out a choice from that point to Baltimore as well as to Philadelphia.

These objects were not dimly foreshadowed in a letter from Uniontown, published in the American newspaper of this city a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The previous investigations at an earlier period of the session had produced a very decided preference to that body in favor of our road to Wheeling; and a very general acquiescence in the policy adopted by the Board of Directors; and therefore, when the real design or tendency, of the proposed Railroad from Cumberland, became developed, it excited proper attention; and it was ultimately defeated by a decided vote, in the house of Delegates.

I deem it important to make you acquainted with these facts, in order that, through our correspondents at Wheeling or elsewhere, you would take early measures to let it be known that the scheme has signally failed; and that the Wheeling route, and the policy of making it, has received the favor of the state and city, and of this community; and that the road will not be prosecuted under the cordial auspices of all these great interests through Maryland and Virginia to the Wheeling terminus; that the present directors on the part of the state have been continued entire, and that the court of Appeals have fully affirmed our right to apply our annual earnings to the extension of the road.

While I lament the policy and short-sightedness which has driven this great work out of the state of my nativity, yet from my views of patriotic duty to the whole country, I am bound to rejoice in the now certain prospect of a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the only line which the Legislation of the Sovereign States has opened to it, and which, doubtless, will subserve the great ends of the enterprise, while it will form the most direct line of intercommunication between the chief cities of the Atlantic seaboard and those of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; and even of the coast of the Pacific.

The authorities and people of Wheeling, and of other jurisdictions concerned, can therefore with confidence and due energy, exert their influence in the establishment of the Railroad west, without unnecessary delay; and I deem it incumbent upon the Railroad companies interested in the western extension to locate and commence the construction in the direction to Wheeling, with the least possible delay.

Respectfully,
J. KNIGHT.

A Governor Worth Having.

Gov. Shunk has vetoed a bill extending the charters of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia,—the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, of Columbia; the Farmers' and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg; and the Chambersburg Bank, of Chambersburg.

Such a Governor is worth a mint of gold to the people of any State. Charters are mere cobwebs when it pleases the managers of corporations to break their tiny threads. A few more bursts and the people will learn wisdom, though they learn it at a dear school.

☞ So says the honest and fearless Editor, SAMUEL MEDARY, of the Ohio Statesman. The veto messages of Governor SHUNK have endeared him to the sound Democracy, not only of this State, but every part of the Union. We have had the veto message alluded to above on file for publication, for several days past, but it has been crowded out by a press of other matter. We shall endeavor to give it a place in our paper to-morrow.

FATE OF KINGS.—The history of the latter Kings of France shows a remarkable succession of misfortunes:

Louis XVI guillotined; Louis XVII died of want; Louis XVII twice exiled; Nepoleon exiled; his son died in a foreign land; Charles X dethroned; Henry V proscribed; Louis Phillipe put to flight; the Count of Paris rejected.

☞ The surveys for the extension of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad from York to Harrisburg, will commence this week.

NEPOLEON'S PREDICTION.—"In fifty years Europe will be republican or Cossack," said Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

Idiots in Massachusetts.

From an article in the Boston Post we learn, that the number of idiots in this State is probably near fifteen hundred. This is a solemn matter for consideration; and may, unquestionably, be traced, if carefully examined into, to some violations of Nature's laws, which should be attended to. The profound investigations into physiological science, that have been made within a few years, it would seem to us, will enable those whose duty it is to ascertain the causes which have led to so monstrous a result. The Boston Post urges that the Legislature shall adopt measures to provide more suitably for these unfortunate beings. This is well. That body should also strive to ascertain the causes of so much human misery, and if possible overcome them.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—Much has been said, and written on the subject of the late fires. The fears of the community have been awakened, and many plans proposed to guard our city from like occurrences. Now, permit me to suggest an additional one; and that I think it would be entirely effectual; but I do know, that if it be followed out, there will be fewer fires in the city of Pittsburgh, for the time to come.

My plan is this: That Councils shall place a penalty on *all City officers* for neglect of enforcing the laws relative to *wooden buildings, stables, bakehouses, stove pipes, &c.* The law is (in my estimation,) sufficient for the purpose. The Legislature have given them power to enact them. The Supreme Court have declared them time and again to be constitutional. Why, then, can they not be enforced? The law makes it the duty of the Street Commissioner, High Constable, and the Ward Constables, to hunt up and return to the Mayor, all violations. It makes it the Mayor's duty, to have the offenders bound over to Court, to answer. It also makes it the duty of the City Solicitor, to attend to such suits. Now, let Councils *compel* those officers, by fines, to do their duty; and at least five hundred buildings would come down—most of them placed in narrow alleys. Al eady on the ruins of the fire the other night, at the corner of O'Hara street and Mulberry alley, there is being erected in violation of the above Law.

The Law for that part of the City below Grant st. and the Canal, went into effect on the 28th day of August, 1826. Is there not hundreds of violations below Grant street, all of which should be removed. The fine on the owner for erecting any wooden mansion house, store, shop, warehouse, carriage house or stable, is $500, and the fine for any Carpenter or other person employed in erecting them, is $100. Let Councils enforce the Law, and you abate the nuisance, and in proportion lessen the ability to fire. Yours, FIFTH WARD.

WISDOM OF JOINVILLE.—A London correspondent of the New York Courier, alluding to the Prince de Joinville, says:—

"Joinville, before leaving Paris the last time, called upon M. Guizot, and literally 'abused him' for the policy which he was pursuing in regard to the demand for 'Reform' and the Reform Banquets. In addition to this, Joinville wrote a letter to the Queen, after his departure, (which has been received by the Provisional Government, instead of the king abdicated,) in which he said that if Guizot had been allowed to carry out his views and intentions, he (Joinville) believed that, at the moment of writing, *his father would have ceased to occupy the throne of France.*"

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—Our friends of the *Pennsylvanian, Democratic Union*, and *Pittsburgh Post*, have each issued proposals for publishing an Extra paper during the approaching Presidential campaign; the first number to be issued immediately after the meeting of the National Convention. These papers rank foremost among the Democratic papers of the State, are all conducted with signal ability, and will be devoted exclusively to the political subjects connected with the issue of the great struggle. They will be just such papers as should be in the hands of every man who desires to have correct information upon all the questions which will be involved.—Terms, 50 cents per single copy.—*Bedford Gazette, April 14.*

PORK PACKING AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.—The *Hawk Eye* of the 30th ult., estimates the number of hogs slaughtered at that place the past season, at 25,000, and says, "it would have been ten thousand more, if the unusually open winter had not deprived us of our usual free bridge across the river.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—Mr. Wm. B. Astor has done the handsome thing by Halleck, by increasing the annuity left him in the will of John J., from $200 to $1,000 per year for life.

☞ The sale of damaged Dry Goods will be continued at McKenna's, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ 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 so far gone, before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, if the directions are rightly followed. *The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar*, which makes so many wonderful cures, is for sale by SPATCHER & KNELAND, 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. Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontripic 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 powers of this famed 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, let us be 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 *self-fabrication*, 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 this vicinity, whose names are under the advertisement in our paper, will inform the Doctor. Get a pamphlet and read.

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents.
ap9 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 Pulmonary 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 operation 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. POTTER.....Manager and Lessee.
FIRST NIGHT OF MONS. WINTHERS AND COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 18th, 1848, to commence with the drama of

THERESE!

Carwin.....Mr. Roys. | Therese.....Miss Porter.
After which, Tigh Rope, by Mons. Winthers.
DANCE, BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.
To conclude with
VOLAVENT.
Jacques.-Mons. Winthers. | Therese.-Mlle. Angelique.
Jules.....Mr. Paraloo.

New Boot and Shoe Store!

No. 117 Wood street, opposite David' Auction Store.

MCCAMMON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened, at the above place, with an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, superior to anything ever brought to this market: consisting in part of Ladies' fancy colored Gaiters and Half Gaiters; Slippers, single-soled, from 75 cents to $1,50; White Kid and Satin Slippers, $1.50 to $1.75; together with every variety of Childrens' Fancy and usual Boots, Shoes, and Slippers. Gentlemen's Boots, from $2,50 to $5,00. In short, I am prepared with every thing in my line; and flatter myself, from my long experience in the business, that I will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. A. MCCAMMON.
[ap18]

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of Administration to the estate of Ann M'Bride, deceased, late of the Borough of Manchester, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS MBRIDE, Manchester,
Administrator to the Estate of Ann M'Bride, dec'd.
ap15-d1aw6w*

J. S. Lowry,

Merchant Tailor, St. Charles Building, Wood Street,

HAVING associated with him, in the above business, Mr. D. RIDDLE, whose long experience—both in the eastern and southern cities—as a cutter, cannot fail to give him advantages, in this branch of the trade, which few possess. In giving satisfaction to every variety of taste, no matter how fastidious or simple in their attire. We shall also keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with many other articles pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. J. S. Lowry, thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Pittsburgh, would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors, which will be received with a determination to please.
ap15-d1t

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ How many instances of reformation of criminals, who have been in our prisons, are there on record? We would very much like to know. Because we see on the street corners, and other public places, crowds of persons who have several times been locked up for various offences, and they yet exhibit no signs of repentence. If the object of imprisonment be to reform the wicked, and the present systems of prison discipline fail in accomplishing that object, should not public attention be directed to other modes of regenerating the fallen members of society? We think so, indeed. Close confinement and scanty fare will do well enough for revenge; but this is a word that should be unknown among Christian legislators. Those who deserve exclusion from society are *diseased*, and need cures—not punishment. As all medicines are nauseous, so may criminal drugs be; but they should be administered, nevertheless. In short, to *reform*, and not to *avenge*, should be the aim.

We have spoken several times in favor of some new plans for the treatment of criminals. In the New England States, a movement in favor of a more humane system of prison discipline is on foot, headed by some of the best people. The changes sought, there, are also needed here; and while parties are at work in every other branch of progress, why not begin, at the same time, a job for those who are too low to do good for themselves. Success in this matter would not alone benefit the guilty man, but the entire mass of people; for we are all members of one body, and the tortures of one causes pain throughout. This is according to the new Theory of *Solidarity*, and how much truth and good sense there is in it.

☞ For some days we have heard nothing of the poor woman, with her sick child, who was put away in an old coal shed, at the expense of the philanthropy of our citizens. We have asked many times: "What is the situation of that poor woman?" But we got no answer. No doubt the people's authorities, the Guardians, have an eye on her, if she still remains here. We do not doubt she receives the absolute necessaries of life.

We notice the matter again and again, because we wish to remind our citizens of the urgent necessity there is for some sort of an asylum for the distressed poor—not alone Natives—but foreigners. We trust that no other argument may be necessary than that furnished in the above named case, to convince the most callous, that a move should be made to organize a society for the protection of the destitute.

We are glad to notice that some few good men are talking about beginning this work in earnest. We think that with the agitations of the press, and the exertions of some citizens, a place would soon be provided, for the unfortunate; and the city would no longer be disgraced by having them put in cells, and coal sheds.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—It seems that the Pittsburgh Watch house in addition to its other uses, has been converted into an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb! On Sunday evening, a decent looking young man applied at the Mayor's office for permision to stay one night in the tomb! He could neither speak nor hear, and was lame. His request was complied with!

What would become of the homeless if we had no watch house! It is indeed one of the most useful establishments in the city. Poor men and women who have no homes, no friends, find there a resting place; the lunatic is put within its walls, for safety and protection; those afflicted with disease find refuge there; the criminal is put in the same cellar on probation.

☞ The Circus Band Wagon was drawn through the streets yesterday, and we saw it for the first time. We were astonished at its immensity and magnificence. The sum expended in erecting such an enormous vehicle must have been great. We think the proprietors should be esteemed as public benefactors, for their enterprise in placing before the pubic such a specimen of art. We have no sympathy with those who denounce such work as unnecessary. Improvements in this line, as in all others, tend to excite a taste for the elegant and beautiful, and thus is refinement introduced.

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin cries "shame on Pittsburgh," after copying a notice of a certain distressing case that occurred here, a few days ago.—Now, we claim the right to make such exclamations; and would suggest to our Philadelphia neighbor to attend to the poor and distressed in his own vicinity. If all be true that we have heard, there are several people in that city whose hearts would be made glad by a little out door or in-door relief.

☞ Col. Richard M. Johnson has announced that he has concluded to run as a no-party candidate for Governor of Kentucky. We have always entertained a good opinion of the scar-covered Hero of the Thames, but we must say, this movement of his materially alters that opinion. We trust that the Colonel, upon reflection, will see the absurdity of the position in which he has placed himself, and consent to withdraw his name.

ALMOST.—On Sunday two jolly fellows went out on a tour of pleasure, and came back with eyes down, heads light, and trembling limbs. Though they drove a tractable and amiable horse, he ran wild on several occasions; and when in Ohio street, took a start and *almost* ran over "two ladies and a baby." The Police interfered and had one or both of the lads arrested; but doubtless they'll take the ride out next Sunday.

☞ Mr. A. MCCAMMON, who is familiarly known to our citizens, has opened a Boot and Shoe Store, on Wood street, near Fifth, opposite Davis' Auction store. His stock is very large, well selected, and is of the best manufacture in the country. We take great pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of our friends in this city and elsewhere.

ANOTHER LARCENY.—About noon yesterday the office of Wesly Grier, grocer, corner of Smithfield and Water, was entered while the clerks were absent, the safe door (which was not locked) was opened, and the little drawer which contained the money and valuable papers, was picked open, and robbed of its contents. No one is suspected.

☞ We are requested to suggest to our citizens the propriety of calling a meeting to adopt some measures in relation to a reform in the police system. It is useless to spend words in private denunciations of any wrong, while the people are *free* to speak out publicly what they think. If a reform can be brought about it will be by public meetings of citizens.

☞ The Swedenborgians will soon have the best music of any congregation in the city. On last Sunday a Melodeon was introduced into the choir, which had great effect. We understand that the singers meet regularly for practicing, and make great progress in the art.

☞ A reward should be offered for the stupid ass who started the report that New Orleans had been sunk by an earthquake. It was not credited by any person that we heard speak of it; and all regard it as a miserable fabrication of some miserable fool.

☞ The Circus opened last evening in front of the American Hotel, Penn street. We have no time to particularise, but can safely remark that the entertainments were entirely satisfactory. The company give another performance this evening.

☞ Spencer is lecturing and experimenting in Louisville.

☞ There was not a single case of vagrancy or drunkenness in the Tombs yesterday morning.

☞ We call attention of citizens and members of Councils to the communication of "Fifth Ward," in this morning's Post.

Mr. O'Rielly's Lecture on Saturday evening last, in the Old Court House, was numerously attended by a very respectable audience. His subject—"Ireland"—was well wrought. The whole lecture was interesting and instructive—as we are informed by gentlemen who were present.

We understand it is to be published in pamphlet form, at the expense of some of our Irish citizens.

☞ The store of J & D. Youngson was entered about 11 o'clock yesterday, a drawer opened, and a few dollars taken. There were others of which we did not hear.

—We hope those of our citizens who may be robbed to-day will report as early as possible at the Police office.

☞ The children of the Second Ward Public School visited Donavan's Panorama yesterday afternoon.

It will be exhibited this afternoon and evening.

☞ Two runaways were found in a hay loft, near the Allegheny river, on Saturday night, under suspicious circumstances. They were brought before the Mayor and discharged, as no evidence was brought against them.

BANK NOTES.—The Wayne County Democrat says the Directors of the Wooster Bank have resolved to redeem their notes at 90 per cent. Think of that, ye hard workers, who alone hold the money of these institutions.

☞ Mr. Pitt is in Boston. The papers speak favorably of his performances. This is evidence that the critics of Boston are not particularly scrupulous as to what they say.

☞ Mr. Sunderland was successful last evening. We have no time to give an account of his experiments. We will attend to him and his subject tomorrow. He lectures and experiments this evening.

A PREDICTION.—The American will not denounce La Roy Sunderland as a humbug—while he is in this city. Reason: Mr. S. advertises in that interesting sheet.

☞ The cigars so much talked of by the editor of the Telegraph came up missing. It is doubted whether he ever had any of the quality claimed by him.

☞ The papers say the steamer Companion was robbed on Saturday of about $35.

☞ The Court of Common Pleas, Judges Patton, Kerr and Jones, began the work of the session yesterday.

☞ Motts was alive last night, but his case was still hopeless.

☞ The Liberia meeting adjourned till Monday.

News by Telegraph

Reported for the Morning Post.

LATER FROM MEXICO!

GEN. SCOTT RETURNING HOME.—TREATY TO BE RATIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1848.

By the arrival of the Ohio at New Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant.

Santa Anna had completed his arrangements for leaving the country, and had chartered a brig to take him to Jamaica.

The guerilla bands continued to be very troublesome between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

Gen. Scott had left the city, and was hourly expected at Vera Cruz, on his way home.

Mr. Trist will return with him.

The impression is that the Mexican Congress would ratify the treaty.

The brig Com. Stockton was wrecked near Magdalena. Com. Reed and crew saved themselves.

Gen. Parades was fermenting difficulties, and striving to get up a Monarchical party, with a view of exciting a revolution—aided by the clergy.

Gen. Valencia died of apoplexy late in March.

Gen. Pillow's trial has not been concluded.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18—3, p. m.

Flour—Genesee, $6 12@6 37; Western, $6. The demand is for the city trade.

Grain—Corn and Oats are dull; and there are more sellers than buyers. Yellow Corn 62c.

Provisions—Pork is held high; but there have been no sales. Lard 6¼@6¾, with sales 300 kegs. Mess Pork is held at $10 12@10 25.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—3 p. m.

Flour—Western, $5 93, with a steady but not active market.

Grain—Red Wheat is held at $1 40@1 41; Corn, white, 47; yellow, 51.

Groceries—Sugar is active and buoyant, but Flour is without change