The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

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. KNEASS do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEITLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WIDMAN, 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 B. 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.*

☞ S. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N.E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 100 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. Bridge & 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.

The Wooster Bank—Again.

From a long and interesting article in the Ohio Statesman, we gain some facts in relation to this swindling concern, which prompt us again to refer to the Wooster Bank failure; and, incidentally, to the banking system. The editor of that paper has been furnished by Mr. John H. Harris, one of the directors, with what seems to be an honest statement of the condition of that concern—so far as it can at present be given. He denies having had any idea that the Bank was in any other than a solvent and flourishing condition, until the moment of its suspension; and admits, for himself and some others concerned in its direction, a degree of indiscretion not very creditable to the intelligence of any men, who have been witnesses of the occurrences of the last twelve years, in the history of paper money banking. Mr. Harris makes this statement entirely upon his own responsibility. He says, that "the capital stock paid in is $240,450, of which $171,900 is held by Joseph S. Lake, who has been engaged in an extensive brokerage in New York. His son-in-law, O. Kiernan, (who has been engaged in a like business at Cleveland,) is Cashier; and these gentlemen have been partners in their respective operations; * * * * and the business of the Bank has, for several years, been conducted almost entirely through their agencies, with but little knowledge on the part of the Directors as to its details." Mr. Harris continues:—

"The books of the Bank, on the evening previous to the suspension, as exhibited to the Directors in the Cashier's weekly statement, showed that its assets amounted to $768,729, and its liabilities, exclusive of the capital stock, contingent fund, profits and unclaimed dividends, to $493,403; of which $462,228 was in circulation, and the balance principally deposites. Of the assets they showed $92,560 to be bad, and the notes of other banks; $415,291 in bills discounted and bills of exchange, $85,759 deposited with J. S. Lake & Company; $50,425 deposited with O. Kiernan & Company; $97,665 in State stocks; $19,244 in real estate, and the balance in those miscellaneous items, that usually enter into a bank account; but, from what investigation I have been able to make, I find that the amount of the assets of the bank actually in the hands of J. S. Lake & Company and O. Kiernan & Company, at the time of their failure, was about $548,000, consisting of the above items charged to them respectively as deposits, the State stocks of the bank, drafts, bills of exchange, &c.; leaving under the control of the bank a little over $200,000, consisting of the above items of specie and notes of other banks, real estate and miscellaneous; and the balance, of bills payable at the bank, a portion of which are bad or doubtful debts; but, as to what amount, I am not advised."

Lake and Kiernan, he says, acknowledge that they have lost $150,000 by speculations in produce, during the past year; in addition to which, Mr. Harris says he has learned, since the explosion, that it has been with the notes of the Wooster Bank "that Mr. Lake got up the Branch Banks in Akron and Toledo, and a Bank in Texas, and purchased the Mineral Bank of Maryland, and the Canal Bank of Cleveland; the stock in all of which has become nearly worthless, in consequence of his failure."

Thus it will be seen, that $462,228—the amount of its circulation—is to be met by assets valued at $328,729; of which only $169,469 (or the specie, notes of other banks, state stocks, and real estate,) are to be looked upon as immediately available; and for the value of these, much depends upon the kind of *notes of other banks* that are on hand. Taking the most favorable view of the matter which we can, it would therefore seem, that there is a deficiency of *two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*; and to this amount have the toiling masses of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, principally, been robbed.—But it is robbery under the most approved system of Federal speculation; sanctioned by law; the laws made by those chosen to watch over the interests of the masses—*not the free merely*; and robbery perpetrated by *gentlemen* whose ideas of morality do not forbid them to grind to the earth the poor, if they may roll in wealth upon the losses of the laboring masses.

We disclaim, here, any design to cast indiscriminate odium upon the whole *business* of banking; and all who are engaged in it. We know that, in commercial communities, this business *must be* conducted. It is as legitimate, and as honorable, as any other business, *in itself*; for the man who has come *into* the possession of MONEY, either by inheritance or by his own honest exertions, has a perfect right to avail himself of its *use*, in order to gold to his means, when it can be honestly done. But we cannot recognise as honest, nor to be tolerated in a country like ours, the legal investment of any class of men with powers, not possessed by all others. We cannot recognise as just, a system by which the value of every hour of labor, and every pound and bushel of the produce of our country, is left to be regulated by men, whose only *interest* is that of self; and who are by law encouraged to recognize no *principle* but that of *interest*. We wish to see every man *who fits money*, and who, by its use, would accumulate more, placed upon the same footing as the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan,—decided by no other legal authority than they are; and held to a responsibility in every respect similar. "To this complexion must it come at last." And when the time shall arrive, in which to witness this state of things—not now distant—the poor man can lie down to rest, after a day of toil, without a fear that the morning sun will find him the owner of but a valueless promissory note:—

☞ COAL AND FRUIT.—We are told that the early fruit is at sale—the fruits being too white to do harm.

Trouble in the Whig-warn.

Mr. CLAY's late egotistical self-nominating epistle, has produced a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Federal ranks. As Cowper says, it has been a

——— "Messenger of grief,
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some."

The old steadfast Federal leaders, who have faithfully adhered to their principles "through good and through evil report," are of course delighted at Mr. Clay's determination; but, on the other hand, a large and influential portion of the party, in all parts of the country, are grievously dissatisfied, and have expressed a determination to defeat the nomination of the great "Embodiment" at all hazards. Now, we must confess that we are by no means interested in the quarrels of the Federal party; but as faithful chroniclers of the news of the day, we think it is our duty to advise our readers of the movements on the Federal chess board.

JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, who has figured largely as a federal leader for a few years past—the same gentleman that swore he would "head Capt. Tyler or die"—is now warmly enlisted in favor of the nomination of Mr. Clay. At the Clay Festival, in the City of Philadelphia, a few days since, Mr. Botts suggested the names of Clay and Scott as the Federal candidates for President and Vice President, and the account of the proceedings states that the suggestion was received with acclamation. We observe that a large number of Federal papers throughout the country, have acted upon this suggestion, and have unfurled the banner of Clay and Scott at their mast heads. Those who know General Scott will certainly smile at the idea of placing his name, second to that of Mr. Clay, or any person, in the manner suggested. Such a thing would be *soup*-erlatively ridiculous! The Hero of Vera Cruz is too ambitious a man to think of permitting himself to play a secondary part in the great political drama. He would be the leading spirit of the play or not tread the boards—*ut Cæsar ut nullius*.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who is well advised of the doings of his party, says: "New candidates, *compromise candidates*, are now seriously talked of by the Whigs at the seat of Government. Some are for running Crittenden and Abbott Lawrence, while others are for running Scott and Mangum. Some hold on for Clay, and others for Taylor. A great change is working at all events. You will soon see the results."

The Pittsburgh Gazette, of yesterday, (whose leading editor has but recently returned from Washington,) says:—"Letters from Washington, public and private, state that the letter of Henry Clay, avowing his intention to present his name among the list of candidates for the Presidency, for the action of the Convention, has given rise to much dissatisfaction among those who have other preferences. We regret its existence most sincerely,—and still more the previous efforts which have been made by members of Congress to take the question of selecting a candidate out of the hands of their constituents."

The editor then goes on to read his political friends in Congress a severe lecture for their officious intermeddling with the affairs of the party—states that at least two thousand letters are written daily by the members from the seat of government, to different parts, to influence the minds of the Whigs in regard to the Presidency,—and concludes by saying: "If members of Congress will do their duty at Washington, their constituents will do their's at home, and we repeat the earnest wish we feel, that no member of Congress may be found in the Whig National Convention"

It must be obvious, from the extracts we have given, that our Whig friends are in the midst of trouble. Mr. Clay will not be driven from the field, if a legion of candidates should spring up in opposition to him. He is the leader and dictator of his party, and they dare not act contrary to his wishes.

The Iron Business.

We find the following interesting item in the Philadelphia Bulletin, one of the Federal adjuncts in that city. We prefer to take such items from such sources—because it enables us to say to some of kindred faith—"out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee." We commend the extract to our neighbors of the Gazette:—

"Messrs. Whitaker, Bucks & Co. have recently erected Iron Works at Bridgeton, West Jersey, which will furnish employment to hundreds of hands. The Newark daily Advertiser says:

"Every hour increases the importance and the amount of the iron business in this country; and no State, in the ratio of its population, has a greater interest in it than New Jersey—which contains in her bosom inexhaustible quantities of ore. We have now twelve furnaces, yielding 12,000 tons of pig iron per annum; and in Burlington and Morris counties 63 forges which make annually 3,000 tons bloomery bar iron. The consumption will increase with the diminution of price, and this must be effected by improvements in the processes of converting the ore."

"In connection with this subject, we might mention that the consumption of iron in this country, in nearly the crude state, exceeds forty millions of dollars per annum."

The Newark Advertiser, be it known, is also one of the Federal organs; and we presume (though we cannot speak with certainty,) it is one of the advocates of the Tariff of 1842. The account which it gives of the success attending the iron manufactures in New Jersey—so near the sea-board, and where British iron can be so easily obtained—surely affords very good ground for expressing the belief that the business is not *ruined* there: and the FACTS, which are constantly coming into our possession, of the erection of new iron manufacturing establishments, in almost every direction, go very far to show, either that the chance for competition, afforded to the British manufacturer, is not esteemed as a very great privilege by him; or, that the American capitalists, who are thus investing their means, are lacking in intelligence and business intelligence beyond the mass of their countrymen.

While on this subject, we would mention that all our manufactories in this vicinity are in full operation. To use the language of our respected neighbors of the Gazette, slightly altered from their edition of April 1st, 1848, we would say—"Our furnace chimnies cease not to belch forth smoke day and night, except upon the Sabbath. One set of industrious toiling men succeeds another in the workshop; and production, pushed to its utmost, [cannot] equal the demands upon us." Oh! that horrid Tariff of 1846, which "now eats out our vitals!"

Hear Gen. Houston.

Gen. HOUSTON, the Hero of San Jacinto, in a recent speech at Boston, alluded to the effect of the conduct of the opposers of the Mexican war, in this country, upon the Mexican people. As Gen. Houston has had a pretty good opportunity to know something about the Mexican character, his evidence deserves implicit confidence. We clip the following paragraph from a report of his speech published in the Boston *Post*:

After discussing the boundary question, which he considered as established by no less than thirty distinct facts, he spoke of the opponents of the war in the United States; the speeches of Corwin, Clay, and others of that stamp. Those friends of Mexico actuated with the hope of obtaining the control of their country, *were responsible for every drop of American blood shed, and every* [illegible] *since the capitulation of Monterey*. The circulation which these speeches obtained in Mexico, and their influence upon the popular mind was such, that they could not, if they would, entertain proposals for peace.

☞ A society has recently been formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the United States—giving an account of the localities of Mineral Regions, with occasioned lectures. Its officers are:

President—Peter A. Browne, Philadelphia.

Vice President—George Chambers, Chambersburg, Edward Swift, Easton, Dr. William Darlington, West Chester, James S. Craig, and Jonas R. M'Clintock, Pittsburgh.

Such an institution, under such auspices, cannot fail to be productive of general benefit to the country at large.

Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster.

We have already informed our readers that the distinguished Secretary of State, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has been making a visit to the city of Lancaster, his old home, on private business. Whilst there, a large number of the citizens of the place, without reference to party politics, tendered him the compliment of a public dinner; which, however, he was reluctantly compelled to decline, on account of his desire to return speedily to Washington, to resume his official duties. The correspondence which took place on the occasion is as follows:

LANCASTER, April 14, 1848.

"Hon. James Buchanan—Dear Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Lancaster, avail themselves of your brief presence amongst your old neighbors and friends, to invite you to partake of a public dinner in this city, at such time as may suit the demands of your public duties. We have known you long and intimately, and, although many of us differ from you on questions of public policy, it affords the most sincere pleasure to all to offer this slight mark of social kindness, and of respect for your private worth and eminent abilities. We trust that this testimony will be none the less gratifying because it comes from individuals of all parties, and is intended only as a sincere proof of our high regard for the purity of your private life and our admiration of the eminent abilities which you have displayed to the nation and to the world in the discharge of your public duties.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizens,
[Signed by about eighty persons.]

LANCASTER, April 17, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your very kind invitation to partake of a public dinner, with my "old neighbors and friends" of the city of Lancaster. This testimonial of your personal regard has afforded me the most cordial satisfaction, proceeding as it does from those who have known me longest and known me best. It gives assurance that when I return to Lancaster I shall be welcomed home by a society as estimable as any in the Union, among whom I cherish a hope that with God's blessing, I shall pass the last days of my pilgrimage on earth.

This testimonial of your regard, I assure you, is none the less grateful to my feelings, "because it comes from individuals of all parties." Freedom of opinion is an inestimable blessing secured to every citizen under our happy form of Government, and "to speak his thoughts is every freeman's right." It would be at war with this sacred right to suffer political differences to disturb the private relations of friendship. I can appeal to you all that I have ever endeavored in my intercourse with my fellow citizens to act in accordance with this sentiment. Devoted as I am to the principles of my own party, I have never condemned any man for holding opposite opinions. I should, therefore, proud to number among my personal friends many who have been my most decided political opponents. Let us ever in Lancaster, in a kind and forbearing spirit, agree to disagree upon these great political questions, and thus we shall preserve harmony and good neighborhood throughout our social circle.

Under these circumstances, it is with great reluctance that I feel myself compelled to forego the privilege and the pleasure of accepting your invitation. I must return to morrow to the performance of my public duties at Washington; but I shall bear with me the cheering conviction that I still retain a warm place in the regard of my fellow citizens of all political parties in the city of Lancaster.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Ellis Lewis, Michal Carpenter, A. L. Hayes, Christian Bachman, Lewis Hurford, C. Hager, Geo. B. Kerfoot, John F. Shroder, Enquires, and others.

The late John C. Gilchrist, Esq.

The remains of this gallant and noble son of old Westmoreland, reached Greensburg on Wednesday last, and from thence were escorted by his friends and relatives to Murrayville. On Thursday at 12 o'clock, (says the Argus) a large concourse of the people having collected, and the "Franklin Blues," Capt. Hayinaker, being in attendance in uniform, the funeral procession moved from the residence of Mrs. Carpenter to the burying ground. On arriving at the grave, a short, eloquent and touching address was delivered by ALEX. M'KINNEY, Esq, in a manner which showed that the speaker felt deeply all he said, and drew tears to many eyes. The address was followed by a short and appropriate prayer by Rev. Samuel M'Clung, when the coffin was committed to the Military, who lowered it into the grave, and buried the remains of the gallant soldier with the honors of war.

MANUFACTORY SUSPENDED.—The Howard District Advocate states that the Okisco Manufacturing Company have suspended work in their establishment, five miles from Ellicott's Mills, and all hands have left. The cause, it is said, was some misunderstanding among the directors; and the $54,000 stock has depreciated to 30 cents in the dollar since the suspension.

☞ We copy the above from the Baltimore Sun, so that the public may be advised of the true cause of the suspension of the manufacturing company alluded to. We would not at all be astonished to find some of the federal panic editors in this region declaring that the Okisco Manufacturing Company's stoppage was in consequence of the "Villainous Free Trade Tariff of 1846."

Progress.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the Revolution in France, political, moral and social, is a permanent fact; and cheering anticipations of onward progress everywhere animate the real democracy,—the progressists—the friends of progress—we should ask ourselves the reason of our public rejoicings, and sympathetic of this democratic movement of the French People. Heretofore, we have held a very poor opinion of the proletaries—the workingmen of France, as we do of slaves all other nations. Our estimate of their mental capabilities for self-elevation, was small indeed; and taken by surprise, we were astonished with the glorious deeds of the socialists and associationists of the democracy of France. We have rejoiced at their manhood; and because we had supposed them to be only children, in knowledge of their rights and duties, we publicly demonstrate our satisfaction, with being so agreeably corrected in opinion.

As a people, we should deprecate the cause of our being taken by surprise, on receiving the news from France. What led to this erroneous estimate of the French people? Why did not knowledge of the movements of the oppressed millions there, keep us prepared for the event, the avowal of democratic republicanism, and the dethronement of Louis Philippe? The public instructors—the press and the United States—having neither pecuniary nor party interest to subserve, by giving such information, and knowing how little disposed we are to learn the movements of the useful classes, in other lands, vainly supposing our province to be to teach; not learn. At length we find ourselves, as a government, lagging behind that of "*Barricades*." Having no conception of the march of knowledge, in other countries, our ignorance of which is the primary cause of *Nativism*; a miserable delusion, that, warring with humanity and brotherhood; yet is honestly entertained by too many of our people; and is not to be eradicated by any other agency, than a sound democratic press; which, inciting to the fulfilment of mutual duties, by instructing the public mind, in the just recognition of individual rights, inoculates us with democratic love for all the human family, irrespective of creed or birthplace. Invigorating the thinking faculties, by acquiring a knowledge of the truly great—the useful men of all countries, and in the race of life, trying to excel, is the humanizing effect of pure democracy.

The practical freedom of the Press, in the British Isles, is a matter of great moment to mankind, and a subject almost unknown, because unthought of, here. Indeed, with us, the great motive of action, public and private, is the almighty dollar; and terrible is its potency for evil. But, in Great Britain, the toiling multitude appreciate the agency of the Press—the liberal—the democratic press, whilst its fraternization with the Ledru Rollins, and Louis Blanc's, coerce the neutrality of Britain's government. The demonstrations of the Chartists, and Land Reformers, and their bold Address to the French people, avowing their determination, not to permit the Queen to perpetrate hostilities against the democrats of France, must surprise all, who are not conversant with the radical reform movement, that is, at present, rapidly revolutionizing the whole fabric of society in the British Isles. And this knowledge, should be disseminated without let or bound, to stimulate our efforts, also, in behalf of progress to governmental justice, and social equality, without which *Fraternity* cannot exist. F.

☞ The Postmaster General has succeeded this year in letting the mail routes of the middle States at *one hundred thousand dollars* less than the last year. This is a saving of one out of seven hundred thousand dollars, or equal to above 14 percent. Several Railroad Companies that have stood out, have come in on the terms proposed by Mr. Cave Johnson; and the Department will go on perfectly smooth in a short time. With these savings, the speedy introduction of the cheap uniform postage system is reduced to a certainty.

BYRON AMENDED.—In Childe Haroldo, one of the most beautiful stanzas of BYRON, may be altered so as to refer strikingly to the response of the old nations of Europe, to the voice of Freedom in France:

From land to land, the rattling thrones among,
Leaps the live Thunder! Not from one lone cloud;
But every nation now hath found a tongue,
And Europe answers through her ten thousand,
Dark unto joyous France, who calls to her aloud!

CONFEDERACY OF THE PEOPLE.—When the revolutionists who won the Republic for France had forced their way into the Palais Royal and had reached the apartments of General Athalin, one of Louis Philippe's aides-de-camp, they encountered the General's lady, a woman of dignified deportment and stature, whom the general had exposed for her rare beauty, being but the daughter of a poor fisherman of Granville. "My friends," she exclaimed, "I trust you have not come here to offer any injury to myself or my husband. I am not one of your *fine ladies* but a *daughter of the people*: I throw myself then confidently on your protection. But I will not leave my husband; he is confined to his bed by illness." The band were struck with the boldness of the appeal. They repaired to the general's chamber, placed him in arm-chair, and, headed by this *daughter of the people*, they conveyed him to a friend's house in the neighborhood. On reaching his destination the general recollected leaving a sum of 130,000f. (£5,200) in notes and gold in his desk. He handed the key of the desk to a working man in a blouse whom he did not know. An hour after the man returned with every sous of the money. This is by no means a solitary instance of the disinterestedness and nobility of mind displayed by the people during these most glorious three days.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO CLARION.—W. P. Pew, Esq, of Ithica, N. Y., visited this place on Thursday last, with a view to elicit the opinions of the people relative to the construction of a telegraphic wire from some point on the main line in the State of N. Y., through Clarion to Pittsburgh. Many of our most influential citizens speak with confidence of the practicability of the undertaking. We look forward with lively anticipations to the early day when we shall hold mutual converse with the most remote portions of our wide spread country at the same moment. A meeting will be held and the books opened for subscriptions on Court week.—*Clarion Democrat*, 10th.

Hurrah for Clarion!

LAW FOR THE DOCTORS.—Judge Ulshoeffer, of New York, has delivered the following opinion:

"A physician, who has been employed to attend a patient, cannot afterwards withdraw himself from giving due notice to the patient, so as the latter might provide himself with another physician; but he may give such notice, he is at liberty to withdraw from his attendance, and the patient cannot maintain an action. If a patient neglects to conform to the directions of his physician, and does not take his prescriptions, the physician may withdraw without subjecting himself to an action at law; and lastly, that if an injury arises to a patient from the combined neglect of himself and his physician, in such case the patient cannot maintain an action."

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CANAL BASIN.—We have seldom noticed this pool of stagnant water, because we thought there was but little use in doing so. Its condition is known to the authorities, and if they do not deem it of sufficient importance to require their attention, there is not much to be gained by harping on it. But we have a communication, which follows, from an old citizen well known here, and we will let him speak:—

MR. EDITOR—Having business, we took a walk yesterday afternoon, up Penn street, over the Canal-Bridge, about two squares into the 5th ward, and after going round and calling on our friends, we were coming home down *Liberty* street, and stopped a few minutes with a merchant keeping store in the Canal-bridge. We passed a few minutes to look at the large, and *active* business doing in the Canal way; our friend drew our attention to the *black, dirty and very dangerous water in the basin, which now begins to smell very, very disagreeably; and unless soon run out and replaced by fresh, pure*, water, may end in general sickness, and we now recommend the *City, or State* authorities or the Canal Commissioners, *at once*, to attend to this dangerous, and every day trying case, which ought to be at once removed, and the Health of our citizens, and strangers preserved.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

PANORAMA.—Hudson's great Panorama of the Ohio and Mississippi was exhibited in Louisville on last Saturday evening, for the first time. The Democrat says the exhibition proved a perfect triumph. "From the opening, commencing with a view of the city of Pittsburgh and its surrounding sublime scenery, to the close, the audience, (which nearly filled the large hall) could not repress its admiration by the most enthusiastic exclamations and applauses. Time would fail us, were we to attempt at this time to point out the prominent beauties alone of this astonishing work of art, so true to nature! We must defer to another time a more critical analysis of this *chef de œuvre* of panoramic painting. Every one who possesses a spark of taste for the sublime and beautiful should not fail to see it."

LOTTERY TICKETS.—The last Grand Jury failed in eliciting any positive information in relation to the practice of selling lottery tickets in this city; yet the Jurors express themselves satified that the evil prevails to a great extent. There is no doubt of this. We understand that the dealers have adopted a cypher, which they use in telegraphing, and thus prevent detection. It is singular how quietly they operate. We hear of no prizes being drawn—nor blanks; yet much money is daily risked in those so-called wheels of fortune, by our citizens. A more detestable scheme of gambling can not be readily imagined; and we trust that future Juries may take the matter into consideration.

☞ The fire on Thursday night played havoc among the old skeletons in the courts running from Virgin alley. Five or six were destroyed—no loss to the owners, and no insurance. The fire originated in a stable, and was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The firemen saved the hay, the only thing valuable that was in immediate danger. The horses were taken out in good time. The poor folks who were driven out of home suffered much inconvenience—but nothing more. They saved their furniture by pitching the pieces into the First Presbyterian grave-yard.

THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson appears on Monday. The bill for this evening is good.

Mr. Porter's company is now very good. With the addition of a lady competent to take heavy tragical parts, it would be equal to any in the country. There are Oxley, Wharam, Roys, Porter, Prior, John Dunn, and others. Miss Porter is known to be clever; and Miss Petrie in many parts is very good. Miss Malvina is a great favorite in some dances, but we are bold enough to say that in the Sailor's Hornpipe she was decidedly repulsive.

☞ The *Circus* Band Wagon was out yesterday, drawn by *thirty* beautiful horses, which were driven by one man. Jehu! A beautiful sight it was to see him turn a corner. To accomplish such a feat requires courage as well as skill.

This is a great company; the Music is good; so is clown, singers, riders—and all the performers. Tonight is their last appearance.

☞ Mr. Sunderland's audience on Thursday evening was quite large. His experiments were more interesting and successful than those of any previous evening. He exhibited results from some of his subjects ladies and gentlemen well known in this city) which were astonishing and satisfactory. The experiments of telling the time on watches, and reading cards, &c., were convincing.

This afternoon Mr. S. delivers a lecture in Philo Hall, for the benefit of ladies only—on the subject of the Law of Health.

☞ The Supreme Court sitting in King's county, Brooklyn, N. Y., has decided that negroes shall not practice at the bar.—*Ex. paper.*

☞ We saw a negro practicing at a Bar on a Steamboat yesterday; and he acquitted himself in a manner that proved his capacity.

THE TELEGRAPH between Louisville and Nashville has been in operation and works admirably. The instrument invented by Zook and Barnes is employed. We cannot say whether or not its use is any infringement upon the rights of Morse.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to call attention to the fact, that a number of our Fire Companies are almost destitute of Hose; much having been destroyed at the fire on Thursday evening. And should a fire of any extent occur, great difficulty would be experienced in putting it out. Everybody knows that our firemen are equal to any in the world; but they can do little if they have not the proper apparatus. At the fire alluded to, the Allegheny Fire Company was thrown out of service, in consequence of the bursting of her hose; and was unable to perform that valuable service which she always renders. Measures should be immediately taken to supply such company with a full complement of Hose; so that they may be of some service. And I trust that this suggestion will not be slighted, especially as the incendiary is now so busy amongst us. M.

☞ The citizens of the 6th, 7th and 8th wards will hold their adjourned meeting this evening, in the 6th ward Public School House. They have gone to work in the right way to obtain water. *Facts* are what the Councils want; and not denunciations; and we understand that such statistics will be laid before them, as must influence every intelligent Councilman to support the proposed improvement. It is more than ten years since the lot was purchased on Holmes' Hill, for a basin. It was a more eligible location for a basin than the ugly hill-side subsequently bought, at a high price, from Mr. Denny.—It has been retained by Councils ever since as a public pasture for pigs and cows, at a loss of five hundred dollars a year of interest;—and yet is high time now that some good use should be made of it. We say to the citizens of the new wards, *go ahead!*—You have only to pull all together, and you will get your basin. Councils will not incur the responsibility to leave three wards of the city without protection in case of a fire.

SWINDLING—ARRESTS.—Yesterday, a couple of Cincinnati chaps were caught on the wharf in the act of palming upon a German some galvanized pocket-pieces, for eagles. Mr. A. Reno, pilot of the Messenger, seeing the operation, made an arrest of both, and sent for an officer, who came soon, and both the rascals were brought before the Mayor. After investigation, they were committed. A lady afterwards came forward and made oath that one of the spurious pieces had been passed on her.

WEST POINT WORKS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper that Messrs. PRESTON & WAGNER have commenced the Engine building business, on Penn street, in the old establishment of Stackhouse & Nelson. Messrs. Preston & Wagner rank among the best practical engineers in the city; and we feel confident that they will turn out work of the very best character. They deserve patronage.

JUST FROM ENGLAND.—We understand that our old friend Ormston, well known in this city, who has been for twelve months in England, returned a few days ago. We would give something handsome for an hour's conversation with him. His opinions of European affairs are more reliable than those of the newspaper statesmen.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.—One of our boys, the other day, stuck the head of another boy through a window, breaking one pane of glass. Now, which should pay the damages—the actor or the owner of the head?

PROF. POWELL'S subject to-morrow afternoon will be: *The Resurrection of the Body.* He preaches in the forenoon, also, in the Apollo Rooms, Fourth street.

White's *Wellsville Band* tender their acknowledgements to the Captain of the Consul for the manner in which they were entertained, to and from Wheeling.

☞ The dullest place in the city now is the Court House. No cases of interest are on the trial lists, and the people—even the lawyers—seem to have deserted.

☞ Yesterday was Good Friday.

MARRIED—At Steubenville, on Tuesday the 11th instant, by Rev. D. Denny, the Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON to Miss JANE G. WATERS.

DIED—On Friday, April 21st, HELEN, consort of Archibald M'Farland.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his residence on Smithfield street, near Diamond alley. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many even among ourselves, are victims to their impudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming as a rose, in the full tide of prosperous and the fair hope of her, the pride of her husband and the joy of her mother,—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye of lustre with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy without a cloud to darken the sky of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—yes, the scene changed to a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre, by the chilling and fatal influence of the common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use Dr. *Rogers' Liver-cord and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families can testify, in the most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and the young speak with its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and checks the despairing family firesale.

For sale by Spaulding and Knesland, Grant st. 1st door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. ap19

☞ IMPORTANT WARNING TO THOSE WHO NEGLECT A COLD.—Dr. Rogers' and decided by the most experienced physicians that *Consumption* is mostly encouraged by a neglect of a Cold at the first attack. How many persons have we seen put off from time to time procuring a suitable medicine, until the disease became so assume a known character, when in all probability they are past the power of medical aid. May these few lines prove a warning to those afflicted with the first symptoms of *Cough*, that they may immediately use "*Dr. Dunean's Expectorant Remedy*," which is expressly for the disease of the respiratory system. It is certain to remove a Cough in a few days, at the same time relieving the pain in the side and breast, and arresting the progress of this fatal disease—*Consumption!* The "*Expectorant Remedy*" has a decided advantage over all other prepara ions. It is entirely free from Opium, and all other violent narcotics. It regulates the system, and gives strength to the weak and nervous.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent, 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

☞ "We were greatly interested," said a well known Rev. gentleman, who resides in the western part of the state of New York, "in an incident which took place on our passage a voyage over Lake Erie, last summer. We saw two young ladies earnestly perusing a paper which appeared some time, and not having seen a copy for a month, we borrowed it;—he young ladies informed us that it was no doubt an old paper, as they had obtained it second hand, and that it contained medicine they had purchased at Buffalo, and producing one of the bottles I saw the well known name of Dr. Vaughan's Lithontriptic. I asked the ladies where they were going which required so great a secrecy as this well known remedy, they stated to me with considerable feeling that they had left their home in the centre of New York state, and were to reside with a married sister in Michigan; their mother, an aged lady, was then confined to her bed, and the Fever and Ague would fasten itself upon her children, now leaving her, unsecluded and sickly country, this complete antidote, as the old lady believed, to all diseases, for she had been cured of dropsy by its use. With a bottle in each hand they bid adieu to their kind old parent, who parted with them happy, believing now that they were safe. Such I understand to be the *fact* all over the country in this singular Panacea." See our columns for advertisement. Call upon an Agent and get a pamphlet.

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

ap8

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER.....Manager and Lessee.
BENEFIT OF MR. OXLEY.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1848, to commence with the drama of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Brutus.....Oxley. | Mare Anthony.....Wharam.
Cassius.....Prior. | Julius Cæsar.....Roys.
Casca.....Porter. | Portia.....Miss Porter.

DANCE, BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.
To conclude with the farce of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jim Baggs.....Dunn. | Herbert Carol.....Miss Petrie.
Monday—MR. ANDERSON will appear.

West Point Works.

PRESTON & WAGNER, Engine Builders, have commenced business on Penn st., near the Point, at the old establishment formerly carried on by Stackhouse & Nelson, for the purpose of purchasing Steam Engines for sale, as we further ourselves to be able to furnish them on as favorable terms as any other establishment in the city. Also, rolling mill and castings of every description can be had at the shortest notice.

REFERENCES—Capt. Robert Beer, Thomas Scott, Esq. Church, Carothers & Co., H. Denny, Esq. M. Allen & Co.

CYPRIAN PRESTON,
ENOCH WAGNER.

ap22

☞ MORE TESTIMONY for Dr. Willard's Family Medicines.—The undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, having personally used Dr. Willard's Oriental Cough Mixture, and experienced its beneficial effects, do most cheerfully recommend it as safe and effectual, in all cases. Speaking from experience, we believe that it has no superior: and would recommend its use to all the afflicted.

CHARLES LEWIS,
WM. JENKINS.

Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1848.

☞ Sold by J. Schoonmaker & Co., John Hays, James A. Jones, J. H. Cassel, John P. Scott, F. J. Snowden, J. Mogher, Ogden & Snowden. ap22

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—10 sacks prime Flour of Buckwheat Buckwheat, for sale by

SMITH & SINCLAIR

jan7

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

FOREIGN NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS!

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE!

The Sarah Sands left Liverpool on the 3d.

The news is important.

The Austrian troops were expelled from Sardinia.

Denmark is preparing for war. There were disturbances in Stockholm.

Venice has declared for a Republic.

Large numbers of French have entered Belgium, but were driven back.

The Emperor of Russia is sending troops into Poland.

The French army is moving towards the north. There was great agitation in France. *La Presse* is out openly against the Provisional Government.

Mantua is in the hands of the people.

A Provisional Government is formed in Milan.

All is quiet in Ireland.

The Paris elections have been postponed till the 23d. The Assembly is to meet on the 4th of May.

The news of the Prussia Republic is not confirmed. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been ordered into Poland.

The news of the revolution in Lombardy is confirmed. The Austrians lost 2,000 men in the struggle, and withdrew.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs dull; receipts large.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Flour, 27@28s. Wheat, 7s. 8d. 29s. ℔ 70 lbs. Corn, 32@36s. Lard, 42@s. Louisiana Cotton, lowed. 4½@4¾d; Orleans, 3½@5¼d. Rice, 12@18 s. 6d. Baltimore Quercition, 9s. cwt. Turpentine