The Morning Post.

T. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

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.	HORN R. KNEASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHURS, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YORT, 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. SWITLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BROWNFIELD, 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.*

☞ E. 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 Brisbin & 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.

☞ Correspondents [illegible] be patient. We have had on hand, for several days past, several well written communications, on various subjects of interest to our readers, but owing to the press of matter which could not possibly be deferred, we have been compelled to defer from day to day, the contributions of our friends.

Pennsylvania—The Convention.

It will be recollected that, some time since, in view of the responsibilities imposed upon them by our State Convention, the State Democratic Committee addressed a letter to each of the D. legates to the General Convention, to be held in Baltimore, requiring of them a written pledge, to conform to the instructions of the Convention by which they were appointed. Letters have been received by the Central Committee, from nearly all the Delegates appointed to go to Baltimore; and these breathe, without an exception, the same spirit. They show that the united voice of the Democracy of the State is for her able and honored son; and that they will urge his claims, and that of their State, to the nomination, with all that ability which is strengthened by a consciousness of "asking for nothing that is wrong."

The merits of Mr. BUCHANAN are too well known, his distinguished abilities are too justly appreciated in the State, and throughout the country, to render necessary any appeals to the People, previous to the meeting of the Convention. That body has been delegated to act for the best interests of the whole Democratic party. It will meet under all the responsibilities of its appointment. It will meet in the spirit of Democratic brotherhood. Its counsels will be directed to the preservation of harmony, unity, and the furtherance of our cause. It will act in accordance with the design of its appointment. But, while Pennsylvania will accord to the decision of that body—while she is not disposed to favor the spirit of faction, disunion, and departure from the true line of Democratic policy—and therefore, will not be found opposing the choice of a majority of the Delegates from sister States,—she can say, of a truth, that few States have more uniformly sustained the Democratic faith, nor one has asked less from the Democratic family of the Union, than she has done;—and there is not one of her sisters, who can present to that Convention a citizen, whose claims are more exalted, than those of her favorite son: there is no one among the statesmen of the Union, who has longer stood firm, fearless and faithful to the Democratic principles; no one more true, trustworthy and talented. Pennsylvania is justly proud of him; and the entire Union appreciates his devotion to the principles of the Constitution.

Having a great demand upon our columns, by the pressure of other matters, we are unable to give place to *all* the letters; and therefore, make such a selection as is best calculated to reflect the sentiment pervading the whole. We commend them to the perusal of our readers:—

PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1848.

Dear Sir: A pledge "in good faith to carry out the wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency," seems to me a work of supererogation, and were it not for party usage, I should deem it an imputation upon my political integrity.

Selected on the first ballot by a most flattering vote, as one of the Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention for the State at large, notwithstanding the interposition of Western names, far more potent than my own, is a compliment highly appreciated, but one, that is really and properly attributable to an honest preference entertained by me, for THE great Statesman of the age.

The people of Pennsylvania have watched and scanned his movements with an unerring eye.—They have seen him in private life, and in the high places of Government, pure; untarnished, talented and consistent. In all perils, he has shown himself the man of the cycle and the constitution.—When the sinews of others have been unstrung, *his* have been nerved to the expression of every sentiment, and the preformance of every duty incumbent upon a member of the Republican party. Firm as the integrity of his native State, he has been steadfast in all other things, having faith in the Democratic promise, that out of it must emanate the safety and good of the nation and people.

Individual preferences to a limited extent may exist, but the Democracy of the Commonwealth look to their favorite and illustrious Son, as the safe repository of those principles, for which they have struggled, from the first crusade upon the Press in Old Berks, to the third advent of Federalism in opposition the Mexican War.

They have nominated him with unexampled unanimity, as their first and only choice for the Presidency, and their brethren of the Union, regarding the permanency of our time-honored and conservative party, as paramount to mere halo and expediency, will, with enthusiasm, adopt JAMES BUCHANAN as the head of the common family of us all.

This confidently expected, honest, and wise decision of the approaching Convention, will be triumphantly confirmed by the American peop'e; the debt due to single hearted and undeviating Democratic Pennsylvania, will be promptly reimbursed; and justice be done to a generous and confiding brother, who has relied for so many years upon the faith and continency of her sister States.

I need not say to you, that if, in the dispensations of Divine Providence I am permitted, I will be at the Baltimore Convention, and echo the sentiments of my constituents, reverberating from every hill and valley of our good old State.

Most respectfully and truly,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

E. W. HUTTER, Esq.,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1848.

Dear Sir.—I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th instant, written in accordance with the directions of the Democratic State Convention, and the recent action of the Committee of which you are Chairman, desiring to be apprised whether I will accept the appointment of Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and, if so, to accompany that acceptance with my written pledge to support JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency in the National Convention, agreeably to the letter and spirit of the instructions unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

In reply, I have to say, that I do accept the appointment of Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and that if I did not believe and know that JAMES BUCHANAN was the unimistakeable choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, over all others, (which the result of the recent contest for Delegates clearly proved,) I should still be consistent and true to the strong and unequivocal instructions of the Democratic State Convention. But when the claims of Pennsylvania, and the undeniable strength of Mr. BUCHANAN with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are superadded to these powerful and comprehensive instructions, the duty of every Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, becomes equally binding, imperative and clear. It is under such circumstances as these, that I unhesitatingly pledge myself, in the language of one of the resolutions of instructions to "carry out, in good faith, to the best of my ability, the whishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, in the National Convention, and that I will continue to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN until a majority of the Delegates shall otherwise decide." Your friend, truly,
JOHN W. FORNEY.

E. W. HUTTER, Esq.,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP, Allegheny County.
April 10, 1848.

Dear Sir: Your letter, written in accordance with the authority granted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburgh, on the 4th ultimo, has been duly received. In reply, I have the honor to state, that I accept the appointment of Delegate to the National Convention; and Providence permitting, shall be present on that interesting occasion, when it shall afford me sincere pleasure, "in good faith, to the best of my ability, to carry out the wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN until a majority of my colleagues shall otherwise decide."

Nor will this demand any extraordinary effort on my part. The claims of our State, and the merits of our candidate, have passed into a proverb. In the sublime science of President-making, the old Keystone State has served a long and faithful apprenticeship, and it is high time now that she should claim the privilege of setting up in the world for *herself*. When she seeks the recognition of her just claims, through the pre-eminence of her favorite Son, I am inspired with full confidence, that the Democracy of the Union will no longer disregard the *modest* forbearance that has uniformly characterized her conduct in the glorious past. She claims it, not as a boon, but as a right.

Very respectfully, your friend,
DAVID LYNCH.

E. W. HUTTER, Esq.,
Chairman of the State Central Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1848.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your circular of the 5th instant, and hasten to notify you, that I accept the appointment of Delegate to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, in May next, and with freedom and pleasure I give you my hearty pledge that "in good faith I will carry out, to the best my ability, the wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and in that Convention I will continue to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN," until nominated, or "until a majority of the Delegates from the State shall otherwise decide."

Independent of all pledges, I would consider myself derelict to every honorable obligation, could I disregard the earnest, united, and enthusiastic expression of the Convention that designated him as the choice of the Democracy of the State. In common with the Democracy I responded and claim, that something is due to Pennsylvania from our sister States, and I have the gratification to express the belief that this sentiment is extensively reciprocated amongst our brethren everywhere. The Keystone State presents, with her entire Democratic strength, her Favorite Son, and asks for him, with unshaken confidence, the tribute due to his great abilities, his eminent public services, his lofty and unblemished integrity—and due, also, in an equal degree, to her own claims and services.

In conclusion let me again assure you, that no honorable effort which shall be in my power to exert, shall be wanting to secure the nomination at Baltimore of Pennsylvania's distinguished choice.

With great regard, I am, yours truly,
JAMES THOMPSON.

E. W. HUTTER, Esq.
Chairman State Central Committee.

Slackwater Navigation.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Boats will be opened in this City, at the Monongahela House, on the 2nd day of June, for subscriptions to the slacking of the Youghiogheny river, from West Newton to Connellsville. The dams, two in number, are now under contract, from M'Keesport to West Newton. These improvements, when completed, will make good steam boat navigation sixty miles on the direct route to Baltimore; consequently, shortening the rail road so much, as to insure its completion at an early day. Would it not be well for our county to subscribe something to this improvement, if she subscribes to any work of the kind? We have always admired this route on account of its natural advantages.

Connecticut Official Vote.

We find in the Hartford Courier the following statement of the vote on Governor, as furnished by the Secretary of State:

County.	*Biswell.*	*Catlin.*	*Abo.*
Hartford	6064	5384	229
New Haven	5307	4455	267
Fairfield	4794	4162	104
Tolland	1904	1797	124
New London	3787	3723	254
Litchfield	4258	4006	346
Windham	3133	3690	338
Middlesex	2170	2308	111
	30,717	28,525	1,773

Biswell's majority, 419; last year 600.

The Legislature of Connecticut meets at New Haven, this day.

The Toad.

That poor, despised and harmless reptile is admirable in its proportions, and has an eye of such transcendent beauty, that when I find one, I place it on my hand to view it more closely. Toads, I ask, too, so completely adapted to the subterranean place into which it goes for shelter, is well worthy the attention of the philosopher. As this little animal is innocuous, I feel sorry when I see it trampled under foot by inconsiderate people, who have learned from their grandmothers that it is full of venom.

A Good Wife.

Oh, it is beautiful to live blameless under the poisoned glance of the world; poisoned, whether it praise or blame; beautiful, not to be polluted by its observation, but more beautiful to be intimately known to one—to possess one gentle and honest friend, and that one a wife! Beautiful to be able to read her pure soul as in a mirror, and to be aware therefore of every blot on one's own soul, and to be able to purify it against the day of the great trial.—*Mary Howitt.*

SELF RELIANCE.—One of the finest qualities for a good wife, is self-reliance or self possession. Sober marrying men have a horror of the girls who shriek or faint if the cat sneezes louder than she ought to, or an inch of plaster drops from the ceiling or a spark of fire alights on the hem of their dress. The woman who can meet an emergency with calmness and nerve, grapple with and subdue it without alarming a neighborhood, is just the one to rule her own household, and take care of her husband's home, property and children, during his necessary absence in prosecution of his business.

GOING AHEAD.—We are gratified in being able to state, that the project of putting two more new boats on the Ohio Line, after the model of the Telegraph, meets with the hearty concurrence of business men, and that the worthy President of the company, David L. Beatty, Esq., will very soon have one or both under contract.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞ There is to be an exhibition in the Fourth Ward Public School House, this evening.

☞ IMPORTANT WARNING TO THOSE WHO NEGLECT A COLD.—It is evident, 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 are there that put off from time to time procuring a suitable medicine, until the disease begins to assume a serious 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 *Consumption*, that they may immediately use "*Dr. Duncan'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 preparations. 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, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl9

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ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP

AMERICA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new Bremen mail steamer America, arrived at 12 M., on the 29th ult., with advices from Liverpool and London to the 15th., the day on which she sailed. The following particulars are condensed from the London Times of the 15th:—

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.—Our description of the events of the day will perhaps most fitly commence with the proceedings of THE CHARTIST CONVENTION. The delegates re-assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Literary and Scientific Institute, John street, Fitzroy Square.

The Secretary (Mr. C. Doyle,) said that he had received a written communication from the Police Commissioners of the metropolis, stating that the national petition would be allowed to be taken to the House of Commons, but that the proceedings would not be permitted to take place through the streets of London.

The delegates left the hall with Mr. O'Connor at their head, and took their place in the car prepared for them.

THE DELEGATES PROCESSION TO KENNINGTON COMMON.—Mr. O'Connor and the principal members of the Convention were loudly cheered by the crowd assembled outside the Institute as they took their places in the car, a large and strongly-built vehicle drawn by six horses, sufficiently large to contain upwards of 50 persons. The delegates' car was preceded by another car of the same kind, intended to convey the national petition, and drawn by four horses. Both cars had been expressly constructed for the occasion, and were gaily painted and decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes. Upon a large banner, at the head of the first car, in the Chartist colors of alternate red, white and green, were inscribed the "six points" of the People's Charter, viz: universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, no property qualification, payment of members, and equal electoral districts.

The cars left John street at five minutes past 10, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. O'Connor occupied a centre seat in the front row of the delegates, and was supported by the other members of the Chartist executive committee, Messrs. M'Grath (president), C. Doyle, and T. Clark. Proceeding down Tottenham-court road and by St Giles's Church, they came into the Chartist Land Company's office. Here a short delay took place while the "national petition" was being brought out and lifted upon the first car. The petition was rolled up into five huge bundles, resembling bales of cotton in size, and placed upon a platform appointed to receive it on the car. This having been accomplished amid the cheers of the crowd, the procession was again put in motion, and slowly advanced along Holborn. At the Elephant and Castle a cheer was given, and from this point along the Kennington road to the common, the crowd presented the appearance of a moving mass of upwards of 10,000 persons.

It proceeded almost in silence until the cars arrived within sight of the congregated thousands already assembled upon the common. The delegates were now surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, and Mr. O'Connor and his brothers delegates acknowledged by waving their hats. The scene which burst upon the view of the delegates at this point was certainly grand and imposing. The processions of the various trades and societies which had already arrived were drawn up in military array at the outskirts of the common, with their several flags and banners, and also formed a line, through which the cars advanced to the place of meeting. The centre of the common was occupied by a vast assemblage, many of whom were soon seen having to rapid motion to welcome the Chartist leaders. As the cars advanced into the centre of the common, they were surrounded by a crowd, which every minute became more dense, and who rent the air with their shouts.

Here a person approached the car and addressed Mr. O'Conner with a message from Mr. Mayne, one of the Commissioners of Police, requesting to have an interview with him before the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. Mayne announced to Mr. O'Conner that the authorities would not object to the meeting taking place, but that the procession would not be permitted to pass over the bridges, that the Government were prepared with means of preventing it from taking place, and were fully determined to use them if necessary. Finally, that if the procession was persevered in, (Mr O'Connor) must take the responsibility of the consequences whatever they might be. Mr. O'Conner at once consented to do all that the Government wished, to abandon the procession altogether, and he gave his hand to Mr. Mayne, as a pledge that he would do all in his power to induce the meeting to disperse peaceably.

On the motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Adams,

Mr. Doyle was appointed president of the meeting, amidst very vociferous cheering. He said,—Men of London; this is a sight such as was never witnessed in this vast metropolis before. Friends, I need not ask you to be peaceful in your conduct this day. I need not ask you to conduct yourselves with the greatest propriety; for, recollect that on your good conduct this day, on your peaceful but firm demeanor, depends the success of one of the most glorious causes ever agitated by man. (Cheers.) In that van before you there lies a petition signed by nearly 6,000,000 of people, proving beyond the possibility of successful refutation that we never sent the the working men at least. The delegates of the people will do their duty, but they will expect you to do yours. (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will.") Mr. O'Connor will first address you. He will give you not only his own opinion and advice, but the opinion and advice of the gentlemen composing the National Convention.

Mr. O'Connor proceeded to address the meeting, dissuading them from violent and injudicious conduct. In the course of his remarks, he said, well, then, we have succeeded in holding our meeting to-day; but I must tell you that the government has taken possession of all the bridges. I have always been a man of determination, as you know, and a man of courage too; but how should I rest in my bed to-night, if, through any incautious advice or expressions of mine, I made any of your wives widows. How should I rest on my bed if I made any of those children who are dependant upon your exertions fatherless? No you have any true love for the cause—if you appreciate the terrible anxiety the loss I have sustained to secure its promotion, I beg of you to countenance no violence this day.—Therefore, my friends, what the Convention have decided upon is, that we should not attempt to cross the bridges which are guarded by armed forces. The huge petition which you have prepared, will be taken to the House of Commons by the executive, and I shall be there ready to present it, to protest against the injustice which has this day been inflicted upon you, and to make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of this land.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor again exhorted the meeting not to damage the cause by intemperance and folly, and before concluding obtained, by a show of hands, a promise not to violate the law.

A petition to the House of Commons, praying the rejection of the bill introduced on Friday night by Sir G. Gray, was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting was then declared dissolved.

The five huge bundles comprising the petition and its signatures were then deposited in two cabs, and conveyed, in the charge of the executive committee, to the House of Commons. The cars were dismantled of their trappings, and removed to a neighboring stable. The vast assembly then quietly dispersed, and in half an hour there were not a hundred people left on the Common.

THE DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT. An advanced post of 500 men were placed at Ball's Livery Stables, Kennington, concealed from view, but ready to act at a moment's notice, if required. The main strength of the force, amounting to 2,590 men, was concentrated on the Bridges; 500 at Westminster, 50 at Hungerford, 500 at Waterloo, and 500 at Blackfriars bridges. At the last mentioned bridge a large body of the city police were also posted, on the Middlesex side of the river. In Palace yard there was a reserve of 545 men; in Great George street, of 445; in Trafalgar square, of 690; and at the Prince's mews, 40; making a total of 1,680 men.—The number of police of all ranks in position was 3,970. The Thames division was disposed in 10 boats, placed at the bridges and at Whitehall stairs, to act upon the river, if their services were required. To support this disposition of the police, the Chelsea Pensioners, the military and artillery forces, and the special constabulary were arranged in the following manner: There were 400 of the pensioners at Battersea-Bridge, 500 at Vauxhall, 200 or 300 at the Pantechnicon, and a detachment at Blackfriars, so placed in the houses on each side of Chatham-place as that their fire would command the passage of the bridge. The whole number out amounted to 1500 men. The 62nd and 17th Regiments of infantry were stationed at Millbank Penitentiary; a battalion of the Guards occupied the new Houses of Parliament, and another was posted at Charing cross; a body of infantry was placed in some houses which command Westminster-bridge; and the remaining troops of the line, amounting in all to 8000, were stationed at the different public offices, and in other positions, extending to the city and Tower, which had been carefully selected, as affording facilities for military operations, should these become unavoidable.

The military in accordance with the well known tactics of the Duke of Wellington, remained invisible throughout the day, and no one would have dreamt that within hail almost of the spot where the Chartist demonstration took place there lay in ambush a little army of disciplined troops completely equipped and ready for action.

We learn that Mr. O'Connor was himself the first person to report the result of this meeting at the Home office. At 1 o'clock he waited on Sir George Grey, and after stating that the meeting had quietly dispersed, expressed his thanks to the Government for the forbearance with which they had acted on the occasion.

It is not a triumph over Chartism that we are claiming; nor do we charge on those opinions any necessary contradiction to the spirit of the British Constitution. On the contrary, we fully admit that the six points of the Charter are honest and allowable doctrines. No one can pretend that our representative system is free from abuses and scandals, which demand a continual rather than a final reform.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.—The Chartists have certainly nothing to complain of in the manner in which their petition was received on Monday night. The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking of it in the Lords, said feelingly and emphatically:

That it had, in the other House of Parliament, received that attention which all petitions emanating from the people were entitled to have.

In the House of Commons, the scene was most impressive.

Mr. Feargus O'Conner, amidst almost breathless silence, said: Sir, I rise to present a petition, signed by 5,760,000 persons, also another petition, signed by 100,000 persons, whose names are not appended to this large muster. The petitioners pray for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members. I beg, Sir, to state, that from the courtesy I have already received from the house, I shall say no more, than simply move that the petition be read by the clerk at the table.

The petition was accordingly read by the clerk.

Lord Morpheth rose amid much cheering and said —Sir, my right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, would have been in his place had he not been greatly occupied by the necessary business of his department this morning. (Hear, hear.) I may, however, in his absence, state that whatever may be his opinion of the sentiments contained in that petition, he does not wish that he should be considered by his absence, as wanting in that respect which a petition so numerously signed was unoubtedly entitled to. (Hear, hear.)

The petition was then removed from the floor of the house by four of the messengers.

The measure brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland as they respect overt acts of treason and sedition, was carried, on the second reading, by 452 against 35, being a majority of 417. The measure is being pressed rapidly through Parliament, and, however, without great objections to that clause in the bill which constitutes felony, the "*open and advised speaking*, tending to levying war, and by force of constraint upon, to intimidate or overawe the Parliament, or to stir up foreigners to invade the United Kingdom," which has been qualified by a proviso.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the continent, who have recently appeared in the streets of London and Dublin,—it has been determined by Government to revive the Alien Act, for a limited period, and in certain cases, in order to compel the departure of these obnoxious visitors from the country and, accordingly, the Marquis of Landdowne has introduced a bill to that effect in the House of Lords.

It was distinctly stated by the Marquis of Landdowne, on 13th, that the Earl of Clarendon has expressed an opinion that some measure was necessary to counteract the efforts made by foreign emissaries in Ireland.

IRELAND.

During the week, the affairs of Ireland have hung in suspense, awaiting the issue of the important proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the Arms and Government Security Bill, and of Mr. John O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis which it must be confessed it has never hitherto attained. The present posture of affairs in that country is the most complicated and perilous, and no lengthened period can elapse before the Repeal Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

The news from Ireland, to-day, (April 15) is more unfavorable for the Government. The disaffection in the army is still on the increase, and the Repeal journals more violent than ever.

☞ DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, every many—still victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming as a rose, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye brimming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy. We have seen all her charms—alas, the wasting element for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the repository of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use *Tea for general Interest and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands on our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, the young speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

For sale by Spaulding and Knox, *Grant street*, one door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. apr29

☞ We have heard of cures in many and various diseases performed by the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, Dr. D. Vaughn's Great American Remedy, and have cured cases often—but we think the extract below deserves notice:

FROM ALBERT GRANT, of
WEST NEWBERRY, MASS., Jan. 24, 1847.

"I am a blacksmith by trade, and for many years have been ailing in health, at last gave up business, and kept my house: my mouth, throat, &c., a complete cinder, my body wasted to a skeleton, and a complete loss of strength, of course. I tried the doctors, and discharged them, took some dozen of various advertised remedies, and found no relief whatever, and what induced me to try yours I know not, but did so *and am well*. I am now a firm believer that your article is one of the greatest medicines ever put forth." See our columns, call upon Agent, get a pamplet and read it.

For sale in this city—
HAYS & BROCKWAY, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 2 Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. may3

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of JAMES GRIERSON, of Plum Township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray. JAMES GRIERSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Thompson, John Morrison, Benj. Miller, Noble Caldwell, Jas. Stevenson, Geo. Lange, R. Cunningham Jr. Cunningham Sen., Robert Cook.

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Friday, the 19th of June*, 1848, Five contiguous tracts of LAND situate in Brooke county, Va., on the waters of Cross Creek, 14 miles from the Ohio river, 3 miles from Wellsburg, and 4 from Steubenville, Ohio.

Tract No. 1, known as Hunter's mill tract, contains 129 acres, of which 40 acres is good Creek Bottom, 50 acres under cultivation and good fencing. On this tract is a large FIRST Mill running two pair of burrs. The mill and machinery are in excellent order, the stone dam is of the most solid and substantial masonry; also, a large Frame Dwelling, conveniently arranged and in good condition, a never-failing pump of excellent water in the buildings, 195 choice grafted Apple Trees, consisting of 21 different kinds. On this lot is a Blacksmith shop, and a comfortable dwelling near it. Below the present mill is one of the best mill sites in the wrest country, having a fall by tunneling the hill, of 20 feet.

Tract No. 2, known as the Parquer Farm, contains 120 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Dwelling good, and has on it a comfortable Log Dwelling and Barn, is well watered and contains four inexhaustible beds of *Stone Coal*, one or two banks having been heretofore worked. It is bounded on the south by the Steubenville and Washington Road.

Tract No. 3 contains about 154 acres, of which some 60 are superior Creek bottom, under good fence, and in excellent order; has a good Dwelling House and Cooper Shop on it.

Tract No. 4 is bounded north by Cross Creek, west and south by heirs of John Patton, dec'd, and east by John Ellison; contains about 77 acres, much of which is Creek bottom and under cultivation.

Tract No. 5 contains 21 60-100 acres, situate on both sides of Ellison's Run, and is covered with a superior growth of timber.

I deem it unnecessary, in an advertisement, to go into a more minute detail of the peculiar situation and local advantages of these lands; but respectfully invite persons desirous of securing valuable property, to call on the subscriber on the premises, or at the store of Ervin & Co., in Wellsburg, where correct diagrams of the said Tracts can be seen, and explanations given.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms (which will be liberal) will be made known.

NATHANIEL HUNTER.

☞ The Washington Examiner and Pittsburgh Post will publish weekly for four weeks, and forward their bills to this office.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—16 *Building Lots at Auction.*—On Saturday, May 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. will be sold, on the premises, above the Fountain Inn, head of Wood street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh (formerly called Arthursville,)—16 valuable Building Lots, suitable for private dwellings or business stands; a plan of which can be seen on the posted handbills, at M'Kenna's Auction Room, or at the office of Thomas Mellon.

Terms: $50.00 in hand, or approved security: the balance in equal payments in 3 years. An indisputable title in fee simple, and general warrantee deed will be given, or the money refunded with interest.

N. B. As the streets have not yet been opened by the city, and the lots extended to the centre of said streets, those purchasing the lots will be entitled to damages which may be assessed for the opening of the streets.

THOMAS MELLON.
WM. J. BURNSIDE, Auct'r.
mn3 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

JOHN B. DUNLEVY, GOLD BEATER, No. 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Gold Leaf, Dentist's Foil, &c., constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. [ma3-y

LOCAL MATTERS.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We were present during the sittings of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, yesterday. When we entered we found the members engaged in a warm discussion on the subject of a Memorial which had been presented from the St. Louis Conference (we believe.) From what we could gather from the incidental remarks of the speakers, the difficulty grew out of the Slavery agitation, which has already divided the Church—North and South. We did not understand the merits of the controversy, but could not help remarking the dignity with which the members conducted themselves. The Memorial was finally referred to the appropriate Committee.

A committee was appointed to arrange the business for the action of the Conference. The motion to appoint caused some discussion.

A committee was appointed to report upon the expediency of revising the Hymn Book.

A committee was appointed to be denominated the *Finance Committee*, whose duty should be to report upon claims against the Church by superannuated preachers. It appeared from the remarks of some of the delegates from the Philadelphia Conference, that great injury had resulted to the Church on account of supposed inattention to the just claims of aged ministers.

Bishop Hedding rose to make a statement. He said that articles had been published in a newspaper [in western New York,] by a preacher, in which himself and Bishop James had been charged with bad conduct in their administration. The author of these articles was appointed a delegate to this Conference, but was prevented from attending on account of bad health. It was his desire that the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy, that it might receive investigation.

A motion was made and seconded, embodying the suggestion of Bishop Hedding, which was carried.

The credentials of the Delegate from Canada were read, and he was called up and introduced to the Conference.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Conference adjourned to meet this morning, at 8 o'clock. In the afternoons the Committees will meet.

—The following Bishops are in attendance: Waugh, Hedding, Hamline, James, Morris. Bishop Waugh acts as President of the Conference.

It is thought that the Slavery question may cause some angry debate yet; though one to look at the countenances of the members, would not suppose that any indignity would ever be offered by any one of them. But such things have been. Holy men have quarrelled, and done much mischief. We took quite a fancy to many of the Rev. gentlemen whom we noticed. That one in particular, who urged the appointment of seven on Committees, for the reason that it was a scriptural number. A most profound thought! There is something philosophical in that number, and great men have worked their brains hard to discover its analogies. There are the seven tones, the seven colors, the seven passions, &c. &c.

TOM THUMP.—We were in Apollo Hall a few minutes, on Monday evening, just long enough to see this remarkable personage, who has created so much excitement in all parts of the world. He is a sprightly little fellow—appears very happy, and cracks jokes with great fluency. The large Hall was filled to suffocation, which pleased the General very much. The ladies all appeared to be in love with him—such kissing we never saw before.

Tom Thumb is no humbug—we assure our readers. His diminutiveness is astonishing, while his face presents all the developments of a boy of sixteen. He is not gifted with much intellect of course—he speaks what is set down for him; but in a style that affords pleasure to his audience.

MERCY HOSPITAL.—Vigorous efforts are now being made to collect the necessary funds for the Hospital Building. Committees have been appointed, whose duty it will be to call on each citizen, and solicit aid for the great work—for a great work indeed, is this Mercy Hospital. One thousand dollars, now, will enable the Building Committee to go on and have it finished, so that the numerous patients who now suffer for want of proper homes and treatment, may be provided for. The building as it stands, is worthless—worse than worthless. A little money—a few coppers from each good man in our community—would make it invaluable to the poor and afflicted. Will the collecting Committees fail in their present efforts? We hope not. We are anxious that at the end of the present week, they will be able to report great success.

☞ The first Soiree in Quincy Hall, Allegheny city, was indulged in on Monday evening, by a very genteel party of young ladies and gentlemen. The company was not large, owing to the inclemency of the weather; but those who had the good luck to reach the Hall, found no cause to regret that they had attended. Jenkins' supper was relished with much zest, and he received the praise and applause of all present, for his munificence and taste.

The Hall looked well—it is, indeed, a splendid room; and we hope the Alleghenians will never disgrace it by improper assemblages within its walls. On Monday evening, it was decorated with banners and flags, which added much to the charms of the circle. White's Band did their best to fill the souls of all with enthusiasm.

STABLE BURNING CASE.—Young Simmons, who has been for some days in prison, awaiting an investigation of a charge against him of having set fire to some of the stables which were recently burned, was yesterday brought before the Mayor for further hearing. After a full examination into all the circumstances, he was bound over to take his trial. The testimony is mostly circumstantial, but enough was brought out to warrant his Honor in pursuing the course he did.

☞ The rain yesterday came down without a why or a wherefore, much to the gratification of most folks; farmers in particular who have been waiting for the wet weather for some days. The steam boat men are glad again—the large boats will shortly be out and doing their usual business.

COMING TRUE.—The following sentiment was offered at a St Patrick's supper sometime since in this place by John W. Burrell, Esq.

IRELAND, may she be furnished with an abundance of the "provisions of our Constitution," as well as the provisions of our harvests.

☞ A brave Mexican is now in this city. We saw him in Allegheny a few days ago, on horseback riding with fury through the streets. He excites the curiosity of the bo