The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

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 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. Swetland, Wyoming do
XII. Jonah Brewster, Tioga do
XIII. John C. King, Clinton do
XIV. John Weidman, Lebanon do
XV. Robert J. Fisher, York do
XVI. Frederick Smith, Franklin do
XVII. John Criswell, Huntingdon do
XVIII. Charles A. Black, Greene do
XIX. George W. Bowman, Bedford do
XX. John R. Shannon, Beaver do
XXI. George P. Hamilton, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. Davis, Crawford do
XXIII. Timothy Ives, Potter do
XXIV. James G. Campbell, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 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 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.

The Foreign News.

The news which we give to-day, is exceedingly interesting. In Ireland, it would seem, the feelings of the people are becoming more thoroughly excited against the British Government, and we may expect, ere long, to hear of awful work in that country. To expect that Ireland will soon be free from her oppressors, is perhaps, expecting by far too much; but there seems now to be a spirit abroad in the land, that will prompt to the endurance of death in an effort to be free, rather than longer bear the hunger and suffering, and disease, that have already resulted in the death of millions.

From France, the intelligence is, in some respects, unpleasant: but we see, as yet, no room for desponding. There are, it is true, some bickerings and misunderstandings—there may be some private interests at work, to thwart the aims of the masses; but we have that confidence in the leaders of the people, who have guided them to the threshhold of republicanism, to believe that they will not permit them to be led back to the miserable condition of monarchy; or, indeed, to stop short of the attainment of the greatest good for which they are seeking. Their own eternal fame must depend upon the prudence, and forbearance, and toleration which they shall practice: and this, we think, if nothing else, will carry all safely through. Such is our hope; and such our belief.

The indications from other parts of Europe, show that the People are moving forward to assert their rights; and that, as they move on, success attends them. Thus may it ever be.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From the statement in our paper of affairs in France, many will doubtless conclude, that there is nothing but disorder and confusion in Paris. We do not believe this is the case; and we have abundant reasons for doubting. In the first place, our accounts are made up, mainly from the tory presses of England, who get their information through the monarchical organs of France, or their own hired writers, who are paid to write according to the wishes of their employers. These are the presses, and main sources of private information, through which we get our news in the first instance; and, in the hurry to lay it before the American public there is not that pains taken, even by Democratic editors in our large cities, to divest the accounts of their monarchical and aristocratic coloring, that should be taken. The accounts, just as they are received from England, are in sympathy with the feelings of the Federal editors, generally, and for them need no alteration.

It will be recollected, that, not long since, there were given the details of a most violent quarrel and rencontre between two or three members of the Provisional Government. This, when the truth come to be heard, was devoid of the slightest foundation in truth. Now we hear of a similar difficulty, which we doubt not will be found equally destitute of truth. That there are differences of opinion among the members of the government, we think probable: indeed it would be far more wonderful if there were not. These will be magnified by British Tories, and readily believed by American Federalists—because the actual struggle in France still is between the Democracy of that country, on the one hand; and the monarchists and *conservatives!* on the other.—This struggle will not end with the adoption of a constitution, in that country, any more than it has ended in this country.

"THE LOST TRAPPERS."

Being a Collection of interesting Scenes and Events in the Rocky Mountains; together with a short description of California: also some account of the Fur Trade; especially as carried on about the sources of the Missouri, Yellow Stone, and on the waters of the Columbia, in the Rocky Mountains. By David H. Coyner."

This is the title of a work that has been lately issued from the press of the Messrs. James, of Cincinnati,—a copy of which has been presented to us by the author; who is now in our city. Mr. Coyner, from his residence in the "far west," has undoubtedly learned, practically, some of the trials, dangers, and difficulties of a pioneer life; and therefore writes advisedly. He has embodied a great amount of useful and entertaining matter in this volume; and it is written in a very pleasant style:—showing that he can handle the pen to advantage, as well as the rifle. There are many thrilling incidents recorded in the work; and many that are of the most agreeable character. It has been gotten up in the most creditable manner; and will be held as a treasure by all who shall procure a copy of it.

We believe that it is the intention of Mr. Coyner to call upon our citizens, with a view to dispose of the work. Those who shall purchase it, will be aiding a meritorious citizen, while adding, at the same time, to their own highest gratification.

The Funeral Procession is to take place to-day, as will be observed by the published arrangements of the Committee. We judge it will be a grand pageant, if the weather should prove favorable. The preparations have been munificent, and the gentlemen engaged seem to be actuated by motives of respect for the dead.

☞ This evening is the last of the Viennoise Dancers. The weather has been unfavorable since their engagement, and yet they have had the prettiest audiences that ever graced the Pittsburgh Theatre. We hope they will receive a "farewell" that will be flattering to them, and such an one as they deserve.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP BRITANNIA!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Ireland on the verge of War.—Great excitement in France.—England quiet.—Affairs of Europe generally.

IRELAND.

We make the following extracts from Willmer & Smith's European Times, in relation to the state of affairs in Ireland.

The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of a civil war, continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. In the wild and tumultuous passions now evoked, it is scarcely to be hoped that the calm exhortations of wisdom and experience can be listened to. The majority of the people of Ireland, now to a great extent armed, seem resolved upon some desperate act, which will secure for them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery.

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after betraying by his language that a division of opinion existed in the committee, the advocates for physical force, being not insignificant in numbers to those who still would persevere by moral force only, said significantly, that if the people were to be hurried, coerced, compelled beyond the law, the guilt must fall on the heads who counselled them to that mad career; but the sons of O'Connell, and those around them, would not be seduced beyond the bounds of law. Upon circumstances which might shortly happen, would depend whether he ever again should appear in Conciliation Hall. Mr. John O'Connell repeated this declaration, so that but a short time can elapse before a crisis takes place. The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that a numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. In the meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves with arms; some arrests have indeed taken place in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to check the progress of the armament, but these steps are of course wholly inadequate to ward off the danger. We expect, almost by every post, intelligence of some disastrous event arising out of the excited state of the country.

Great and influential bodies continue to pour in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the Government; but the train of discontent seems now to be laid so extensively, and with such mischievous effect, that we doubt whether the whole weight of the Government, with even the support of the O'Connells, will be able to prevent some great explosion. Another significant feature attends this unhappy state of things. The run on the Savings' Banks in Cork, and in the South of Ireland, goes on with accelerated speed. The depositors desiring their funds are paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which are speedily converted into gold.

A late number of the *Nation* contains a letter from a parish priest, setting forth the doctrine of Catholic resistance. It inculcates the duty of arming quietly, and goes on to say to the people, "Make your peace with God; put your houses in order, and prepare to die." It then teaches them to bide their time; and then, when it comes, every man must vow "before God and his country, to lessen if he can, by one man at least, the enemies of his native land, and then to die." Such language as this, coupled as it is with minute instructions from the *United Irishman* how to drill, carry, and use the pike and the rifle, can only be productive of some mighty catastrophe. The feeling as to the efficacy of repeal in staying the mischief, appears in some quarters to gain ground; but there is not the smallest appearance of such an idea being entertained by the Government. Amongst the converts to Repeal, however, is said to be no less a personage than the Earl of Shrewsbury, who no doubt trembles for his estates.

The preliminaries to the prosecutions against Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, commenced on the 15th. As it was announced that the traversers would proceed in procession, to the Queen's Bench, to appear on their recognisances, precautions were taken by the civil and military authorities to prevent any breach of the peace. The military force in the Castle was doubled; another body of troops, with two pieces of artillery, was posted in the vicinity of the Four Courts, and the horse police patrolled the streets from an early hour in the morning. At half-past eleven o'clock the traversers, followed by about twenty or thirty gentlemen, and some members of the Confederate Clubs, walking two abreast, proceeded on foot to the courts.

Before the rising of the court, at four o'clock, true bills were found against the traversers upon every count in the indictments sent to the jury. They were then severally given in charge, and the usual four-day rules to plead were entered. The Attorney-General was the only Crown counsel who appeared in court—The traversers did not appear by counsel, but applied to be allowed to do so in future. At the rising of the court, the traversers were loudly cheered in the hall, and upon their route homeward. On the 19th, at the sitting of the court, the Attorney General, in reply to a question from the chief justice, intimated his intention of not resisting the motion for the traversers to appear by attorneys to offer opposition.

It is intended to challenge every juror on the panel who signed the declaration of loyalty in Dublin, on the ground that they had already prejudged the case, and therefore were not eligible for impartial service in the jury box. Should the move be successful, the jury must necessarily be composed exclusively of Repealers, and the idea of obtaining a verdict of guilty melts into thin air.

If Smith O'Brien be convicted, his property, which amounts to between four and five thousand pounds a year, will be confiscated to the Crown. One of the charges against him is tampering with the military.

Some of Mr. S. O'Brien's legal friends, we believe Messrs Holmes, O'Hagan, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, are engaged in searching over the state and other less remarkable trials, to supply him with materials for his address to the jury. The chief object is to ascertain where acquittals have taken place, with language as strong, and apparently seditious, as Mr. O'Brien has used.

The drilling act has been put into operation in Dublin. Accordingly, a number of young men, thirteen in number, were arrested on Sunday evening last, April 16, while performing military evolutions in a large room of that city. They were lodged in the station house, and brought up for examination at the head police office on the following day, when they were committed for trial at the next commission. The offenders, if convicted, are liable to transportation.

The complimentary soiree to Messrs. S. O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, was held on the evening of the 15th inst. The music hall, in which the meeting was held, was densely crowded in every part. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. T. F. Meagher made their appearance, and were received with enthusiastic shouts of applause. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Stritch, barrister. The chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was received with a volley of hisses, and some few cheers. In the midst of the uproar, a voice exclaimed, "The Queen of Ireland." "Yes," said the chairman, "The Queen of Ireland." (Cheers and hisses.) A man in the gallery observed that the toast ought to be allowed to pass in silence. A few individuals drank the toast amidst hisses and groans. "The people, the true source of legitimate power," was the next toast, and was of course received with deafening applause. But the toasts of the evening were "Ireland's uncompromising patriots, Wm. Smith O'Brien, and Messrs. Meagher, O'Gorman, and Holywood, the other deputies to France." The speeches of the traversers were just as seditious as those for which they are being prosecuted. Mr. Frazier presented an Old Volunteer flag of '82 to Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Mitchell conferred a similar compliment on the chairman, with a tri-colored flag brought from France. The chairman expressed a hope it would wave over the chair of the president of the new constitution. The meeting separated soon after 12 o'clock.

A communication from Youghal states that "the spirit of insurrection is rapidly spreading in the southeast—from Youghal to Mallow, from Cappoquin to Clonmel, and that nothing is spoken of but rifles, and rifle clubs, pikes, barricades, &c." The writer mentions the meeting of a rifle club at Clay Castle, at which over 2,000 persons were assembled. This state of things is becoming a matter of general notoriety. The most formidable rebellion that ever shook Ireland from sea to sea, is, unfortunately, at this moment threatening the community.

A Limerick paper, in alluding to the state of country, says: "We have it from authority which we have the best reason to trust, that in a quarter not quite a thousand miles from Limerick, 9000 men are nightly engaged in practising the pike exercise.

As an evidence of the "shifts" which are made to procure fire arms, and other deadly weapons of warfare, the following extract from a letter written at Limerick will testify: "Leaving a deal yard, some days back, in Limerick, a woman might be seen seated in a car, and leaning in evident and apparent affection, over a coffin. Her motions were indicative of the profoundest affliction. She certainly wept, and her body and head swung from one side to the other in palpable sorrow. The car moved away, bearing off the coffin and the solitary mourner. When it had travelled, we shall not declare what number of miles, the journey was finished, the coffin removed, the cover uplifted, and—no, not the body—but a plentiful store of well prepared arms taken out of the interior."

At Roscrea the police found in a cabin, inhabited by two men named Kelfeigle and Kennedy, several pitchforks, the prongs of which are tipped with steel for nine or ten inches, and the handles measure six feet. The men were arrested, and upon being asked who ordered them to make such weapons, they said they were manufactured according to the plan laid down by the United Irishmen.

The Scariff Union, built for 600, has 1000 inmates, and the guardians have hired seven other houses for the poor. In the latter, several of the officers, including the medical attendants, have died of fever, which is raging amongst the poor in and out of the workhouse.

SCOTLAND.

The Chartists have made a regular organization in Scotland. A public meeting has been held at Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the "National Convention," and measures were adopted for the enrolment of volunteers. After the public meeting, about 1000 persons adjourned to the Union-hall. Five hundred members were enrolled as a "National Guard;" and after some correspondence with Birmingham, respecting the supply of arms, had been read, it was resolved, that a gun and bayonet should be ordered for each member forthwith.—The special constables were in readiness to act, but no apprehensions were entertained that the peace of the town would be disturbed. A good deal of uneasiness prevails in Warwickshire, where, in some of the coal districts near Coventry, the colliers were expected to turn out, but the troops in that quarter were all ready to act in the event of any emergency.

FRANCE.

The twenty-four battalions of the National guard mobile have received percussion muskets. This force amounts to from 15,000 to 16,000 men giving about 600 for each battalion.

A scheme having become known by which the Prince de Joinville was to be preferred as president of the republic, a decree will shortly appear, banishing the whole Orleans dynasty.

It is said that Lamartine has prepared an alliance offensive and defensive between the French and Swiss Republics.

The state of the laboring classes in and around the neighborhood of Paris is becoming daily more and more distressing. It is said that M. Ledru Rollin is arranging a plan by which a large portion of these unfortunate persons will be formed into a moveable guarde mobile, and removed to the frontiers. By this plan he hopes to get rid of the unemployed artisans, and at the same time to set up a national force to counterbalance the army, which does not appear to be very well disposed towards the Republic.

Thirty millions' worth of silver coin has been issued by the Republic.

The Archbishop of Paris had authorized a collection in all the churches of his diocese, on the 14th inst., in favor of the wives and children of the Poles who had left France to reconquer the independence of Poland.

A serious difference of opinion has arisen between M. Ledru Rollin and his colleagues. A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings in which he had been indulging, in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his colleagues are invested. M. Lamartine and some other members of the Provisional Government are said to have admitted the misconduct of the Commissioner, and expressed an opinion that he ought to be recalled. M. Ledru Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over-zeal in the cause of the republic. A violent scene ensued, and words passed between the members of the Provisional Government, which indicate a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

The Minister of the Interior had published a circular of a most menacing character in case the elections for the provinces do not accord with the views of Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the direct and indirect taxes and sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present year. It shows a falling off, compared with the corresponding period of 1847, of 16,310,000f.

The *Constitutionnel* says: "M. Ferdinand Lesseps is officially appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affairs from the Government of France to that of Madrid.

Serious disorders have taken place at Toulouse, Auxerre, Troyes, Beauvais, Rheims, and other places. At Toulouse, a club called "La Voix du People," consisting of about 400 members, went *en masse* to the Hotel de Ville to demand arms, and, on being refused, attacked the authorities and broke into the apartments of M. Joly, the commissary general, who was in imminent danger till rescued by the national guard. At Auxerre the clubs met and forced the commissary to march in procession with them, after which a riot was got up by a party in opposition to the commissary. The town divided itself into two hostile camps, and by the latest accounts a collision was expected every moment. At Troyes the people and the national guard came into collision; two men were killed, and a great number were wounded. The national guard of the arrondissement had marched to the assistance of the national guard of the town, and at our last accounts was bivouacking, to the number of between 5000 and 6000, in the streets. It was the unpopularity of the commissary that gave rise to this *emeute*.—The national guard of the neighborhood of Troyes is furious at the dictation of Paris, and threatens to march upon the capital. The same feeling pervades many of the towns in the middle and west of France.

It is said that the Provisional Government is engaged in organising *ateliers fraternals* in the twenty detached forts which surround Paris. Each fort, it is said, can lodge about 2000 workmen.

La Liberte calculates that there are at least 100 clubs which meet nightly in Paris. Supposing that those clubs each contain from 800 to 1000 members, it would appear that 90,000 persons assembled in Paris every afternoon to discuss more or less seriously the destinies of France.

The Provisional Government has placed 30,000 stand of arms at the disposal of M. Fountain, the envoy of the insurgent government of Milan.

M. de Chateubrand is dangerously ill, and is not expected to survive many days.

The *Presse* says that a large number of cannon have, within the last few days, arrived at Donai, and that the Provisional Government has already begun to arm the fortifications of Paris.

The Legitimatists are, it is said, creating the disorders in the French provinces for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the restoration of the Duc de Bordeaux.

On the 16th instant, Paris was in a state of great confusion, in consequence of an attempt made by M. Ledru Rollin and the communists to upset the Provisional Government. On Saturday evening, at the sitting of the Provisional Government, very high words arose between the two parties, ultra republicans and the more moderate members. M. Ledru Rollin was particularly energetic, being opposed by M. Marrast, who said that it was his firm intention, as well as that of his more moderate colleagues, to respond to the general wishes of the nation, and proceed with moderation. A warm altercation ensued, which ended in M. Ledru Rollin calling M. Marrast *un lache*, which opprobious epithet was repaid by a slap in the face. On Sunday morning, the *Commune de Paris* summoned all *revolutionaires* to meet in the Champ de Mars, but it was not till towards two o'clock that the alarm was taken by the government. At that hour the *rappel* began to beat, the shops were closed, and universal panic seized upon the public. The assembly of *ouvriers* in the Champ de Mars amounted to upwards of 150,000 men; a consultation of delegates took place, after which the different trades which were marshaled under distinct leaders, and marched in columns ten deep, directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the cries were, "*A bas Lamartine*," and "*A bas le Gouvernement Provisionaire*." The national guard and the garde mobile turned out under arms when the *rappel* was beat, and have shown the best disposition towards the Provisional Government. They occupied the whole square of the Hotel de Ville, the Bourse, the residences of the ministers, and the various public buildings. They remained under arms all night.

There was an attempt made to depose the moderate members of the Provisional Government, which was rendered abortive by the firmness of M. de Lamartine. Before the procession began to move from the Champ de Mars towards the Hotel de Ville, M. Cabet went to the Hotel de Ville and demanded an interview with the Provisional Government. M. Lamartine was the only one who received him. M. Cabet immediately declared that the Provisional Government had betrayed the cause of the people, and that it was necessary, and that it should be reconstituted. He then handed in a list of those who should form the new Provisional Government, and declared that if it were not accepted, the people then assembled in the Champ de Mars would march on the Hotel de Ville, and effect by force that which they hoped would be granted by peaceable means. The list given in by Mr. Cabet contains the following names:—Messrs Ledru Rollin, Cabet, Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre Le Reux. M. Cabet was proceeding to make some farther remarks, when M. Lamartine stopped him, declaring that he was a traitor to the Republic, and that he would not listen to him. M. de Lamartine immediately left the room, and after consulting with M. Marast, M. Pagnere, and some other members of the Government, issued an order for the arrest of M. Cabet, but that citizen had previously left the Hotel de Ville. It is stated, however, that he was taken at a late hour in the evening, and that he is now in custody.

The report that Lord Brougham had applied for letters of naturalization as a French subject proves to have been correct, for the French papers publish a correspondence on the subject between him and M. Cremieux, the minister of Justice. The French minister, in answer to Lord Brougham's application, informed him that he must renounce all his privileges in England if he became a French citizen.

The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles, publishes the letter in which Lord Brougham, while requesting the Mayor of Cannes to furnish him with the certificate of residence during five years, and of *vie et mœurs*, requisite for his naturalization, also desires that functionary to announce him as a candidate for the representation of the department of the Var.

It is reported in official quarters that the French navy is in such a state of disorganization with respect to ships and men, that the Provisional Government is not in a position to make any demonstration afloat. It is also stated that the Prince de Joinville is to be offered the command of the French fleet.—

The grand national festival to celebrate the fraternization of the army and the national guard took place as announced on the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which has never before perhaps been witnessed. The whole of the forces under arms, consisting of 330,000 National Guards and Gardes mobiles, and 5000 troops of the line, fell into rank and marched round the Boulevards and through the city in military order, with drums beating and colors flying. The procession took eight hours in passing any given spot in the line of march. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most kindly dispositions were manifested towards the troops, the National Guards, and the Provisional Government. The greatest tranquility prevailed. It is considered that this demonstration will strengthen immensely the power of the moderate members of the Provisional Government. Ledru-Rollin, Cremieux, Albert, and Flocon, were rejected as candidates for the National Assembly by an immense majority of the Club des Independence. The other members were accepted without opposition. Lamartine seemed particularly popular. A considerable number of arrests were taking place at Paris.

SPAIN.

Accounts narrate a most singular occurrence, nothing less than the banishment of the Duke and Duchess Montpensier to Seville. This circumstance is explained as follows: —The Duke of Montpensier gave a hint to his sister-in law, in private conversation with her, that her diadem would be more steady on her brow if her ministers would yield a little more to the spirit of the age by adopting a less despotic policy. Isabella repeated this to Christiana, and Christiana to Narvaez. An intimation was immediately given to the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier that they had her Majesty's gracious permission to visit Aranduez, and thence make a tour of Andalusia, after which they would find in Seville an aggreeable "sejour." They were to start on the 15th.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved. It had been charged with the task of electing delegates for the approaching "German Parliament," and had elected them accordingly; but, on the very same evening, news arrived that the Federal Diet, had given its sanction to a mode of election based on totally different principles. Before separating they voted a large loan to be applied in the relief of trade and agriculture, at the discretion of the Government.

At Berlin the labour question is the question of the day and the workmen take it into their own hands and debate it, after their manner, in clubs and at street corners.

The provinces bordering on the Rhine are in a very disturbed state. The peace of Cologne has also been disturbed by some excesses committed by some of the recruits from Pomerania.

POSEN.

At Wreschen, Schroda, and Rogowo, the Poles have erected entrenchments, and have concentrated there the principal part of their army. It is said that with the artillery they are 10,000 strong. The summons to lay down their arms not having had effect, a strong force has been dispatched against the insurgents, provided with six cannon and four howitzers. A kind of battle was fought on the 9th, by the troops under Col. Lestock, and the Polish population of the town of Tizeme zeo. The Colonel had already destroyed all the barricades which the Poles had erected in the streets, and was in the act of storming the houses, from the windows of which the Poles kept up a brisk fire, when he received a letter from a superior officer ordering him to desist, as deputations from the heads of the insurgents had arrived at Posen, and had promised that no further violence should be committed, and that they would lay down their arms. The Prussian military commanders in the other parts of the grand duchy are zealously engaged in disarming the Poles.

The last news from Posen, in the *Cologne Gazette*, is expressive of a continuance of that mysterious national movement which leads the Poles to rise in arms against the very people who wish to assist them in the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland. Their force is computed to amount to 22,000 men, and there seems to be no hope that they can be induced to return to order and quiet.

GERMANY.

In Baden the people threatened to rise to prevent the 8th corps of the Federal army from entering the country. In Hesse-Cassel they were by the last accounts in open revolt. Every where the fermentation is extreme.

Hesse Cassel.—A formidable revolt occurred at Cassel on the 6th inst.

The troops interfered, and the elector's guards, whose officers are said to be disaffected towards the new constitution, charged the people sword in hand and wounded several of them. Barricades were instantly formed, and after a contest of some hours, the people captured the arsenal and barracks, and drove the troops out of the town. The elector is stated to have since disbanded the guards, and has succeeded in appeasing the people, and restoring tranquility.

Bavaria.—The King of Bavaria has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the working classes, expressing his great concern at the present state of commerce, and his desire that immediate steps should be taken by the co-operation of all parties to effect the restoration of trade and commerce, the renewal of confidence, and the improvement of the working classes; he requests the government to take immediate steps to provide work for all who shall be inclined to work, by undertaking railways, waterworks, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., so far as the public exchequer will admit.

The ex-King Ludwig had left Munich for Switzerland, but the exact place of his residence was not known.

Frankfort.—At the sitting of the Germanic Diet on the 15th, on the communication being made that in the Baden portion of the Lake of Constance an insurrection threatened to break out, in consequence of an appeal that M. M. Hecker and Struve had addressed to the people of the district, for them to assemble at Donaueschingen with ammunition and provisions for six days, in order to join themselves with the bands who are expected from France, and to obtain by force the pretended exigencies of the people, the Diet decreed.

"The governments of Hesse Cassel, and of Nassau are, in conformity with the resolutions of the 29th of March, the 4th and 10th of April, to march immediately all their disposable troops to unite with the 8th corps of the federal army, and to notify without delay to the Diet the execution of the present decree."

Upon the report of the committee on the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein being presented to the Diet, that body had decided upon the following resolutions: 1. That in case the Danish troops shall not cease hostilities, and evacuate the Duchy of Schleswig, it will be necessary to compel them so to do, in order to protect the right of Holstein, whose union with Schleswig must be enforced by the confederation.—2. That the Diet being convinced that they shall obtain the surest guarantee of this union by the incorporation of Schleswig with the Germanic confederation, the Prussian Government be invited to offer its mediation to effect this object. 3. That the Diet acknowledge the Provisional Government of Schleswig Holstein, and that the former enforce its rights to the Duchy in the name of that country; but that it shall first wait the mediation of the Prussian Government. The latter shall protect the members of the said Provisional Government and its adherents.

From the north of Germany there are accounts of an insurrection in the kingdom of Saxony, which the Government have not as yet been able to put down.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The whole of the German confederation is compromised by the injudicious first act of the King of Prussia, and are called upon to take up arms against Denmark. On the side of Denmark no actual collision has yet taken place, except between the Danish troops and the insurgent Schleswig-Holsteiners. The Danes landed under cover of their ships-of-war, and after a sharp struggle succeeded in routing their opponents and making themselves master of the duchy. On the 10th inst. a fierce battle was fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes, having a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in their cavalry and artillery, the Schleswig Holstein army was defeated, and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburg. The Holsteiners, 10,000 strong, retired on Bua from Flensburg, dislodged by a preparation for a bombardment from the harbor, which was full of Danish gun-boats; but the Danes came on in superior numbers, and drove all before them, despite a stubborn resistance. Two German regiments were almost annihilated, and the killed on each side were more than 2000; 750 insurgents were taken prisoners.—After their victory the Danes pushed forward, and entered Schleswig at two in the morning of the 11th. The Danish troops in Schleswig are now 20,000. The Prussians remain on the Holstein frontier increasing their numbers. Their force now amounts to 8000 infantry, to which will be added some cavalry, so that altogether this contingent force, when concentrated in Holstein, will amount to about 10,000 men of all arms.

Correspondence from Rendsburg of the 14th inst. mentions a report that a skirmish had taken place at Windeybe. A flag of truce, sent to the Danish quarters by the Prussian Colonel Bonin, is stated to have brought a reply that the Prussian troops might act as they please in the territory of Holstein, but if they entered Schleswig, the King of Denmark would declare war.

Several battalions of Hanoverians, Brunswickers, and Oldenburgers have entered Holstein, and some Prussian reinforcements have also passed through Hamburgh, on their way to Rendsburg.

A Danish sloop-of-war appeared off Swinemunde, on the 12th instant, but has hitherto committed no hostilities, although the alarm caused by her arrival has induced the authorities to remove the buoys from the channel, and to close the harbor with a chain.

RUSSIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 13th April, quotes a letter from the *Breslau Gazette*, by a traveler, in which he says "that the Russian Government is adopting every possible measure of defence, and with every forbearance. The military reinforcement demanded by Prince Paskiewitsch has arrived, and set off for the frontiers. 100,000 are to follow, if necessity should require it. Warsaw is perambulated by patrols, but it presents more of the life of a carnival than a scene of war. Everywhere strains of lively music resound, because the Poles expect their deliverance by Germany, and hope to secure it by remaining quiet to the end." A Cracow journal, of the 10th of April, says that the total number of troops now in Poland amounts to 80,000 men, which are to be augmented to 200,000. Other journals contradict these reports.

AUSTRIA.

Advices have been received from Vienna to the 13th inst. Some disturbances have taken place.

The question of the compulsory celibacy of the priesthood has been mooted in the Diet at Presburg by an ecclesiastical member. M. Kossuth replied that he was rejoiced to find the subject discussed in such quarters, and that he had received innumerable letters from the clergy complaining of the prohibition. The two leaders of the republican party, Hecker and Struve, from Manheim, who, on the 3rd of April, at Frankfort, nearly succeeded in causing a tumult in the Parliament, and likewise had nearly created a serious division in favor of a republic, have been obliged to fly to France in consequence of a detected conspiracy against Germany; and a third, whose name, we believe, is Skiver, has been seized and thrown into prison.

The state of trade continues most unsatisfactory. The funds have again fallen, even below the former level; some failures have taken place, and more serious disasters are anticipated.

There are reports from Venice, that a strong Austrian party still exist, who only wait their opportunity to effect a counter revolution.

The *Weiner Gazette* of the 14th of April contains an official proclamation of the Emperor, stating that, on the petition of states of Lower Austria, and by the counsel of his ministers, his Majesty had determined to grant to his faithful subjects the protection of the right of property, as also the abolition of various taxes.

The basis of the new Austrian constitution has just been published. It is as follows:

"All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Siebenbergen, and, for the present, the Italian provinces. The division of the empire shall remain as it exists at present. The person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable. The Emperor has full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace. Treaties of every description with foreign powers can only be made with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament. The attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but mercy can not be extended to the Ministers without the sanction of Parliament. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts by verbal pleadings, and trial to be by jury. The judges will be appointed for life. All projects of laws are to be proposed as well as sanctioned by the Emperor.

The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them. Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition, and public meeting, is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws. Entire liberty of conscience and religion. The free exercise of religious worship is accorded to all Christians and Jews. All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, and every citizen shall be tried by his peers. The responsibility of the Ministers will be regulated by the Diet. Two houses of Parliament are to be constituted.—The qualifications for members of the Upper House are birth and large landed property; and they are to be nominated by the Emperor. Members of the Lower House are to be chosen from all classes, in order that every interest may be represented. The two Houses have the power to project laws and receive petitions.

All laws require the sanction of both Houses, particularly those relating to the expenditure, taxation, finance, and the sales of public property. A law will be framed for the organization of the national guard. The law of election is only provisional, and will be settled by the first Parliament.—Amendments of the constitution can only be proposed by the Diet."

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Isintz.

BOHEMIA.

The Emperor has addressed a reply to the demands forwarded to him on behalf of the Bohemians, from which we extract the following:

"1. The Bohemian language shall in future be equally valid with the German.

"2. The Bohemian diet shall immediately be convoked; all the states of the kingdom shall be assembled; the following changes shall be effected in the number of delegates:—The city of Prague is to send 12 delegates of the burgher class, and every other city of the kingdom one. Every city containing 8000 inhabitants is to send two delegates to the Diet; the University of Prague is to be represented by the rector, and every faculty of the University by a delegate; every vicarial district is to send two delegates from the other classes of the people. Every burgher may vote who pays taxes to the city, and is above 25 years of age. The delegates must be natives, and above the age of 30 years. No person can either be an elector or delegate who is in debt, under guardianship, or amenable to the laws for some crime.

"5. The abolition of privileged and patrimonial tribunals shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty, nevertheless, now concedes the abolition of the *robot* (forced labor), the free exercise of the Protestant and Jewish religion, as well as the Roman Catholic. The admission of the Israelites to burgher privileges shall be taken into consideration at the Diet.

"8. Personal immunity against arbitrary imprisonment is accorded.

"9. Government offices in Bohemia shall in future be filled only by persons who are versed in both languages.

"12. Liberty of petition has been already accorded; the right of association will be regulated by the fundamental law.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

The advices from Milan announce that the Sardinian troops have gained some advantages over the Austrians at the Bridge of Goito.

The news of the victory of Goito produced extraordinary sensation at Milan. Potesta Casati harangued the people, and declared that Charles Albert would plant the banner of Italian Independence and liberty on the summit of the Alps.

The Provisional Government of Milan publishes a proclamation, dated the 8th, in which it decrees a central Provisional Government of Lombardy, and the dissolution of all the local Provisional Governments, and directs, moreover, that before separating, every Provisional Government shall name one, two, or three provincial delegates, to take part in the deliberation of the provincial assemblies. By another decree, the Jesuits are excluded from Lombardy, and their possessions placed under sequestration.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne state that the Diet commenced its sittings on the 12th, and was to deliberate on the following project of a federal constitution:—1. The populations of the twenty-two sovereign cantons of Switzerland, form the Swiss confederacy. 2. The cantons are sovereign within the limits of the constitution. 3. No particular alliance, or treaty of a political nature can be made between cantons. 4. The confederacy alone has the right to declare and make peace, or make treaties and alliances with foreign countries. 5. Military capitulations are forbidden. 6. The right of free establishment and free worship of every creed. 7. The national assembly is composed of the deputies of the Swiss people, elected in the ratio of one member to every 20,000 souls. 8. Establishment of a federal tribunal for the administration of justice in federal matters.

ITALY.

It appears from the Bologna papers that Signor Carlo Rusconi has addressed the Pope, inviting the Holy Father to place himself at the head of a great Italian Confederacy, and to assemble a grand General Diet at Rome.

The *Gazzetta di Venezia* of the 4th, contains an address of the Provisional Government "to the United Provinces of the Venitian Republic," assuring them that they shall all enjoy equal rights and advantages; an important commercial decree, abolishing the duties on cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, mixed and unmixed, within the custom house territory of the united provinces of the republic; a decree ordering the formation of a body of 200 regular cavalry, to serve for four years; a multitude of addresses of the Provisional Government to the States of Italy and other foreign powers. The first, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Papal states, declares that the title of Republic has been assumed by the Government of Venice, as conformable with ancient traditions, but that the Republic although extended as regards its institutions, will never cross its frontiers to disturb the order of adjacent states, or to create discord where there is the greatest need of harmony and affection.

Definite.—The Wheeling Argus says the Harbinger is the advocate of "Social institutions," but does not indicate what system of society it does "advocate"—whether Savage, Patriarchal, Barbarian, Civilized or Association. Look at it again, Mr. McLane.

Methodist Conference.—The proceedings of yesterday were interesting. The Committee on Missions reported in favor of establishing a Conference in Oregon, California and New Mexico, to be called the "Oregon and California Conference." A debate sprung up as to what disposition should be made of the Report. Some advocated its adoption at once; others wished to have it referred to the Committee on Boundaries; and all seemed anxious to obtain information in relation to the condition of those countries, the prospects of religious organizations there, the facilities of travel, &c. Rev. Gazey (we believe this is the name) was here called forward to give the required information. He had been in Oregon, California and many of the South Sea Islands, as we learned from his remarks. His account of the state of affairs in Oregon was interesting and instructive. He reported favorably as to progress of Methodism there. It was the strongest evangelical denomination in that country, and had the most powerful influence. There were near two hundred members when he left, with four preachers. The great desire there was to secure a Bishop from the M. E. Church of this country, and have a Conference organized—great good would result. Mr. G. gave much valuable information as to the political, social and religious character of the people; and as to the resources, commercial and manufacturing advantages of the country. He spoke discouragingly of California.

From all we could learn from the speeches of the members, we believe the Report of the Committee will be adopted, and that before the meeting of the next General Conference, the objects contemplated will be consummated.

☞ A new paper yesterday made its appearance called the "Monongahela Messenger"—so we have been informed, for we have not seen it. Mr. Frew, of Elizabeth, is the Editor.

☞ We understand from fruit growers that there will yet be a fair crop, notwithstanding the recent hard weather.

☞ "Wilson's Steubenville Journal" is one of the most wholesome looking papers we receive. It is bound to succeed.

☞ The Presbyterian Advocate is out in a new dress.

I. O. of O. F.

THE members of the Order, are requested to meet at the Hall, on the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a procession to attend the funeral of the late Com. Barney, Lieut. Parker, and S. D. Sewell. A general attendance is expected. Those having Regalia not engaged for the occasion, will please forward it to the Hall, at the earliest opportunity.
HAMSON GRAHAM, Marshal.
may11-2t

☞ The Funeral Obsequies.—Private Carriages, which the citizens are respectfully invited to send into the Procession, on Friday, will form on Wood street, below Sixth, right resting on Sixth, at 10, A. M.
WM. LARIMER, JR., Chief Marshal.
may11-2t

☞ **United Benevolent Association of Journeymen Carpenters.**—The members of the Association will meet at their Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, to attend the funeral procession of Commodore Barney, Lieut. Parker and Sergt Sewell.
The Journeymen Carpenters generally are requested to meet with the Association on this occasion.
By order, (may11) Robert Forsyth, Pres't.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1848.
This Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.
may3-td

Pittsburgh May 2, 1848.
The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on or after the 12th inst.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
(may3)

☞ Judge A. G. Sutton, of Norwalk, Ohio, writes under date of November 19, 1846, that "Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture is doing wonders in all kinds of complaints. People invest it with properties little short of the magical. In Fever and Ague, in bilious diseases, in dropsy, in gravel, in female difficulty, long diseases, consumption, dyspepsia," &c., for why should we go over the whole catalogue? "it takes all these and more, and its beneficial effect is apparent in every instance;" but to what must we attribute its success; there we must stop, the whole course of its success has puzzled us, we do not understand it. Medical men step out of their path to crush it; they put their heel upon it, it escapes them, they look about a little, and if they are unobserved, they throw off that dignity and pomposity of manner which is half their capital in trade; and fall to, tooth and nail, to put it out of existence; but the harder they fight, the stronger grows the *nostrum*, and the weaker their own practice; and, discomfited, they resume the air of a broden down dandy with his once fashionable but now ragged cloak—*their dignity*, soiled and torn in the fray, and walk off with an air of majesty. Reader, get a pamphlet from the Agent in your vicinity; the advertisement is in our columns under "Great American Remedy."
Agents in this city— Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ma12

☞ 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 its 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 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, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ma12

☞ Death from a Slight Cold.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many—very many—fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming, as it were, 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 beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and 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 Kneeland, Grant street, one door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. ma12

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:
The petition of Heagy & Bros. Third Ward, Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners have provided themselves with materials for the accomodation of travelers and others, at their dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and pray that your Honors will be pleased to grant them a licence to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray. HEAGY & BROS.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify, that the above petitioners are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of travellers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.
Thomas Fairman, John M'Queewan, Robert Moore, Wm. Mackey, Wm. Gilmore, D. B. Sutton, John M'Masters, Jr., James Montooth, A. King, A. Holstine, Wm. B. Hays, Jacob Miller. [ma12-3t*

NEW BOOKS.—HOBART'S BUTLER'S ANALOGY.—Hobart's Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature; with notes. Also, Cranford's Questions for Examination; revised and adapted to the use of Schools, by Charles E. West, Principal of Rutger's Institute, city of New York.
Anthon's De Senectute, De Amicitia, &c.—The De Senectute, De Amicitia, Paradoxa, and Somnium Scipionis of Cicero, and the Life of Atticus; by Cornelius Nepos. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Chas. Anthon, L. L. D.
The Boy's Spring Book.—Description of the Seasons, Scenery, Rural Life, and Country Amusements; by Thos. Miller; with 36 illustrations.
A Novel by Marryat.—The Children of the New Forest; by Capt. Marryat, R. N.
Sir Theodore Broughton; or Laurel Water; by G. P. R. James.
The above works received this day and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, Booksellers, corner Market and Third sts.
ma12

WANTED—An active partner, with $1,500 cash capital, to engage in a profitable manufacturing business, favorably established in the city. S. CUTHBERT, General Agent, Smithfield street.
ma8

TOBACCO—10 boxes Brucich & Walkins 5s;
2 " " " extra pounds;
5 " " " 12s and 10s;
10 kegs No. 1 Six Twist;
10 " Pgh. Cavendish;
5 " Phy;
20,000 Common Segars;
20,000 Half Spanish do.; for sale by
ma8 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

CORN MEAL—100 bbls Kiln Dried Corn Meal, just received and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, 53 Water, and 104 Front st.
ap20

SOAP—125 lbs. Candia Superior;
25 boxes Proctor & Gamble Family;
10 " Crumpton & Co. Palm; for sale by
ma8 J. D. WILLIAMS.

VINEGAR—20 bbls. Cider Vinegar, just rec'd and for sale by [ma8] SELLERS & NICOLS.

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls. fine Flour, on consignment and for sale by [ma8] SELLERS & NICOLS.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Washington, May 10, 1848.

Senate.—Upon motion of Mr. Westcott, the bill for the relief of settlers in Florida, under the armed occupation act, was taken up, and after some debate, passed.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's resolution, asking the President to inform the Senate respecting the nominations withheld, was called up again, and an able speech made in its defence; made by the mover in reply to the speech of Mr. Allen, without including the morning business, was laid aside, and the Yucatan bill called up.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill, in reply to Mr. Niles.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, has the floor upon this question to-morrow. The Senate then went into Executive Session until the adjournment.

House.—The resolution to let out the birding of Congress by contract, was taken up and referred to the committee on accounts.

The House then went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb in the Chair, and resumed the discussion of the Wisconsin bill. Mr. Dickinson obtained the floor, and spoke at length in favor of its passage. The debate was continued by Messrs. Collamer, Morse, Tweed, Clernance, Jones, of Tennessee, and Smith, of Indiana.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, with amendments, and adjourned.

Washington, May 11, 1848.

Senate.—Mr. Johnson's resolution in relation to deferred appointments, was called up and postponed until to-morrow.

The Yucatan Bill was then called up and debated by Mr. Davis, who was succeeded by Mr. Calhoun, who has the floor for to-morrow. Adjourned.

House.—The Wisconsin Bill passed, after some debate.

Mr. Bocock, of Va., addressed the House upon a motion to reconsider the Bill regulating the compensation of Postmasters, and offered the amendments made in the Senate. He thought the Postmasters ought to have an increase rather than a curtailment. The motion to reconsider was lost, and the bill referred to committee on Postoffices.

Upon motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Revolutionary Pension Bill.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., spoke warmly in its defence, and in justification of a former speech, in which he exposed the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Strong, Vinton and Sawyer.

Several amendments were offered, but the committee rose without action. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, May 11—3, P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard street brands at $5 75.

Grain—Market is without change.

Provisions—Little doing. Western No. 1 Mess Pork is held at $10 00; and Western Prime Pork at $8 25. Bacon: Sales of Western cured Sides at 5c.; Shoulders at 4c. Lard: Sales of Baltimore rendered at 7½c.

Whiskey—Sales at 23c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, May 11—3, P. M.

Flour—But little offering, and market quiet; but the demand is good.

Grain—Holders of Wheat are firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other Grains are in steady demand at previous rates. The demand for Corn is steady; but Oats is dull. Everything remains firm. Owing to limited supply, operations are light.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork, the market being heavy. Beef remains firm at former quotations.

Groceries—No change.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 11—3, P. M.

Flour—Sales 200 bbls. Western at $5 53; and of 200 bbls. at $6 00. Market firm at close.

Cotton—Has advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. for fine grades.

Corn Meal—Sale 1500 lbs. at $2 25; and of 300 lbs. at $2 37.

Grain—Sales Prime Red Wheat at $1 40—supply limited. There is more doing in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency. Other Grains as before. Sale 300 bus. Prime White Corn at 51@52.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article; quotations are steady. Sale Western No. 1 Mess Pork at $10, 25. Bacon: Sales Western Shoulders at 3¾@3¼c.; of Sides at 4½@4¾c.; and Hams at 5¼@7¼c., as in quality.

Whiskey—Sales at 23c.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, PA.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened the Larimer House. Two Mile Run, in the borough of Lawrenceville, (formerly kept by Mr. S. Lightcap,) and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Bar is furnished with the most choice Liquors—Porter, Ale Cider, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

In connection with the above, he has a CONFECTIONARY, ICE CREAM and BAKING ESTABLISHMENT; where Confectionaries, Creams and Cakes, of all descriptions, may at all times be had; and Parties supplied at the shortest notice.

This establishment will be conducted by Mr. John Young, recently from Bedford, who has experience in the above business, and will be happy to receive a share of public patronage. He shall use his exertions in endeavoring to please all who may favor him with a call.
M. BREIDENTHALL, Proprietor.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

The Omnibus Lines pass the house every ten minutes. Should the regular line be full, extra coaches will be furnished to those who desire it. may10-2wd

BOOK KEEPING

MR. DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING ROOMS REMOVED to *Messrs. Alexander & Day's Buildings, North side of the Diamond.*—Persons desiring to finish their Mercantile Education, in the most thorough and expeditious manner, will find Mr. D.'s Institution the most perfect West of the Mountains.

Partnership settlements and balance sheets made out. Mills, Factories, Joint Stock Companies, and all kinds of business, can be furnished with a specification of accounts, drawn up in such a manner as to exhibit the opening, conducting, closing and final settlement of the affairs; thus affording the keeper of the books an unerring guide, from the commencement to the termination of the business.

Hours—2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P. M. ma10

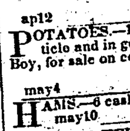
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, until Tuesday evening, May 16, for building and furnishing materials for a Frame Barn and two Brick Dwelling Houses, at City Farm. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office.
JOHN ROSS,
ROBERT CHRISTY,
GEORGE ALBREE,
SAMUEL M'KELVY, Committee.
may11-dlw

CAROLINA TAR—68 bbls. Carolina Tar for sale low by (may11) JAMES MAY.

PITCH—44 bbls. Pitch for sale low by JAMES MAY.
may11

MONEY BORROWED OR LENT.—Good Notes, well endorsed, bought and sold; Money lent on bond and mortgages. All kinds of Agencies done promptly for the public, for moderate charges. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS' New Agency and Intelligence Office, Penn, near St. Clair street and the Exchange Hotel.
may11-4t

Patterson's Carriage Manufactory,
Opposite the Merchants' Hotel, Smithfield street, and in Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets,



WHERE may always be found an assortment of Family Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and all kinds of Heavy Work, from a six horse Wagon down to a Wheelbarrow. Persons wishing to purchase or contract for any thing in the above line are respectfully invited to call. may 6-tf

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS—Expressly designed for family reading; in course of publication by Harper & Brothers, New York. To be completed in 12 parts. Part 1st just received and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, cor. Market and 3d sts.
ap12

POTATOES—170 sacks Indiana potatoes a good article and in good order now landing per S. B. Swiss Boy, for sale on consignment by GEO. COCHRAN. No. 25, Wood street.
may4

HAMS—6 casks hams, just received and for sale by JAMES MAY.
may10

CHROME YELLOW—5 cases just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner First and Wood sts.
ma10

OIL OF VITRIOL—50 carboys just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner First and Wood sts.
ma10

INDIGO—3 ceroons Span. Float, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner First and Wood sts.
ma10

BI CHROMATE POTASH—500 lbs. just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner First and Wood sts.
ma10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—20 barrels just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. 1st and Wood sts.
may10

SICILY LIQUORICE—5 cases just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. 1st and Wood sts.
may10