The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County
II.	HORN R. KNIGHT do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHEWN, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROBINSON, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YORK, 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. SCHOOLOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEELAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BENNETER, 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 V. 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 authorized 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.

☞ **Democratic Committee of Correspondence.**—A meeting of the Democratic County Committe of Correspondence will be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 27th day of May, inst. at 11 o'clock, A.M. ☞ Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

The following persons compose the committee:

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craft,
Benj. Wilson, of Elizb'h,	J. H. Philips, of Robinson,
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Bachup,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Fomer,	Col. Joseph P. M'Cabe,
Thomas Farley,	Josiah Ankrim,
A. M'Elwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Ewcell,	Geo. John Neel,
Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

IMPORTANT NEWS!!

The Democratic Nomination.

The General Convention at Baltimore, on yesterday afternoon, settled the question of the candidate for the presidency; and LEWIS CASS, who travelled, a poor boy, on foot, across the Allegheries, to owe his way to greatness and glory through the wilds of the West; LEWIS CASS, who was one of the first officers appointed by the immortal JEFFERSON, for the great Western Territory, now composing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; LEWIS CASS, who was the first man to cross the borders of our country, in order to chastise her invaders in 1812; LEWIS CASS, who has endured almost every kind of hardship and privation in the service of his country, both as a daring leader in war and on missions of peace among the Indians; LEWIS CASS, who was prompt to assert the honor of his country, in a critical moment, even at the risk of the displeasure of his government; LEWIS CASS, who was the bosom friend and colaborer with the revered JACKSON; LEWIS CASS, the ripe scholar, the brave commander, the experienced statesman, the pure and tried patriot, the firm and unwavering Democrat, the great and the good man, is nominated as the Democratic candidate for President, to succeed our present worthy Chief Magistrate.

It is unnecessary for us to say, that we are highly pleased with this nomination. Our readers know what has been our chief desire in the choice of a candidate. The same desire has animated our fellow-citizens throughout Pennsylvania. The *first* choice of our State has not, it is true, been secured; but a man whom she loves, and who she will delight to honor, has been chosen for our leader. The choice is a wise one: and now, with the name of CASS upon our banner, we feel perfectly confident of a most glorious triumph. Huzza! for the Democracy!! Huzza! for *VICTORY!!!*

☞ The above paragraphs were written on Thursday evening, when we heard that the nomination had been made at Baltimore. We entertained apprehensions that the statement might not be authoritative; and had it not in our power to learn the truth. As no telegraphic despatch reached us before our paper went to press, we concluded to postpone the publication of our notice of the event.

From Oregon.

The editors of the St. Louis Union have been favored, by Major Meek, with news from Oregon to the 4th of January last. The Major is bearer of despatches from the authorities of Oregon to the President. He represents the snow as having been very deep, which caused much suffering to him and his party. Maj. Meek and his party, consisting of nine others, were escorted a part of the way by about 500 armed citizens, who were on their way to the mountains to put down the Indians, who had arisen against the whites. For 200 miles they passed through snow three feet deep—losing many of their mules, the flesh of which, as they died, they were forced to preserve for food. An engagement was had with the Indians in February, in which many of them were killed, and several of the whites were wounded. The massacre of Dr. Whitman, his wife, and others took place on the 29th of November last, at which time 60 or 70 other settlers were taken prisoners, who were afterwards released. It seems to be generally believed that the Hudson's Bay Company are at the bottom of the Indian movements; many are falling victims to the savages. On the 25th of December Governor Abernethy issued a proclamation, calling on the citizens to organize themselves into companies to the number of 500, in order to protect themselves, and to overcome the Indians: and we have no doubt that our government will find it necessary to send a considerable force into the territory in order to insure the safety of the citizens.

☞ Gen. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, the able and efficient Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and the well known editor of the Bedford Gazette, is on a visit to our city. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and is prepared to do good service in the cause of the People during the approaching campaign. Gen. B. is the Congressional Elector in the 19th District.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION NEEDED.—Three boys were arrested and brought before Mayor Adams yesterday, for stealing money from a simple foreigner. Other boys were the witnesses against them. We dislike the *punishment* system for any kind of offences, but such boys should be excluded from society.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP

HERMANN!

The United States steamship Hermann, Captain Crabtree, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, from Bremen and Southampton,—having left the latter port at 5½ o'clock P. M. of the 6th.

From the London Herald of May 6.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday, May 5.

The Republic was proclaimed last evening.

The particulars of the ceremony are thus stated: M. Berger, in the name of the deputies of the Seine, proposed "The National Assembly, faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the people, by whom it has just been named, before commencing its labors, declares in the name of the French people and in the face of the whole world, that the Republic proclaimed in the 24th February, 1848, is, and will remain, the form of the government of France.

"The Republic which France wishes for has for its motto, 'Liberty, equality, and fraternity.'

"(In the name of the country the assembly conjures all Frenchmen of all opinions to forget ancient dissensions, and only to form one family. The day which assembles the representatives of the people is for all citizens the *fête* of concord and fraternity." (Loud cries of '*Vive la Republique.*')"

M. Clement Thomas.—That declaration should be made in the name of all the deputies of the departments, and not in that only of the department of the Seine. I demand that it shall be made in the name of the entire National Assembly. (cries of "Yes, yes.")

M. Berger.—It is in the name of the whole assembly that the deputies of the Seine have spoken.

M. Sarrut—I demand that the proclamation should be made in the name of all the departments of France, and that to the words French Republic should be added *one* and *indivisible*.

M. Ducoux.—It is in fact in the name of the whole of France that such a proclamation should be made.

M. Vignerte.—I demand that the minutes of the sitting it shall be expressly mentioned that our acclamations for the Republic were unanimous.

A Voice.—The Republic is a *fait accompli*. I cannot comprehend that it could be put in question.

M. Etienne Arago.—The people proclaimed it before you.

M. Emmanuel Arago.—No postponement. Let our acclamations be raised at once, and proclaim the Republic forthwith. (cries of "Yes, yes.")

M. Degousee.—It has been said that the artillery of the Invalides and in the Champs Elysees would announce the proclamation of the Republic. The people assembled there await it with a noble impatience. Let us not make them wait any longer (approbation).

A Voice.—As yet it has been only proclaimed provisionally.

M. Hore.—After the fact should come the right.

M. Barbes.—We have only to proclaim the Republic after the people. Let us all cry, "Long live the Republic—one, indivisible, and social!"

M. Trelat.—The Republic is a fact which has been preparing for many long years, a necessary, a scientific fact (oh, oh). The proof of its necessity is, that it is proclaimed in this chamber, adjoining the other where it was combatted two months since. The greatest proof is, that even those who then protested against it do so no longer. If there are any citizens here who think of another form of government (no, no—Vive la Republique). The Republic, therefore, is like the sun—blind is he who does not see it.

A Voice.—Let us proclaim the Republic.

General Courtais.—I come in the name of the people of Paris (interruption)—I request the members of the Provisional Government to come on to the peristyle of the building, and the representatives of the people to follow them, in order to proclaim the Republic (great agitation). The whole assembly rose in the midst of the loudest acclamations of universal.

A Member.—The heroic population of Paris, requests you, through the Commandant of the National Guard, to proclaim with it the Republic in the face of day.

The utmost enthusiasm was then evinced, and, the Provisional Government leading the way, the whole of the assembly proceeded outside to the steps in front of the building, opposite the Point de la Concorde. All the officers of the National Guard, which forming the inner part of the square occupied the wide space at each side of the catrade, as far as the corners of the tribune, took up their stations close to them. An immense number of National Guards were admitted within the railing, below the steps, whilst the colors of the different legions were conducted up with great ceremony to the wide space between the pillars, and then disposed at equal distances on each side of the provisional Government. The whole of the open area between the chamber and the bridge, and far down along the quays, on each side, was densely covered with closely-packed crowds of people, interspersed with large bodies of the Garde Mobile, and other National Guards.—Cries of "Vive la Republique!" arose both from the crowd and the troops standing on the steps; other cries of "We want the troops of the line!" "We want the colors of the line!" burst from various parties of the crowd. This cry was at last repeated so perseveringly that General Courtais was obliged to descend the steps and go outside the railing to bring in several colors of the line each under a numerous escort. The scene then became of a most enthusiastic character. Swords were waved on high; military caps were displayed on the points of bayonets; the bands played national airs; the cannon thundered from the Invalides; and the air was rent with the cries of "Vive la Republique!" In fact, the Republic was thus publicly proclaimed.

M. Cremieux, member of the Provisional Government, after calling for silence, read, in the name of the whole assembly, the address which had just been made by M. Berger.

This address was followed by fresh exclamations and salvos of artillery. The National Guard presented arms during the ceremony; the drums beat, and the trumpet sounded, while the members of the government and the deputies returned into the chamber.

After a few further returns were made by the bureaux, the sitting was adjourned, it being seven o'clock.

It is supposed that not less than 200,000 persons were present on the occasion, both close to the chamber, on the bridge, and on the Place de la Revolution.

The *Journal des Debats* thus gives its impressions of the opening and closing scenes, which it must have felt too deeply not to well describe:

"At half past three o'clock the sitting was resumed, the reporters succeeded each other at the tribune, and reported about 600 elections that had been validated. The election of M. Schmitz, the deputy for Paris, has been adjourned; but it was not there that lay the interest of the scene. It was on the concentrated agitation, that by intervals expressed itself in the perpetual cry of "Vive la Republique!" From time to time some one would rise suddenly—some one new and unknown—who demanded the proclamation of the Republic; and as soon would this isolated voice be covered and overwhelmed by a mass of acclamations. One of the representatives of Paris read from the tribune a project of Proclamation, and all the representatives of the provinces rose to put in their claims to share the act. In fine, there passed in this assembly a sort of *travail d'enfantement*—there was a great clamour, which seemed to swell its breast, and to demand an issue. It was a series of explosions which sought their electric current. It was when that the assembly went forth to proclaim the Republic upon the steps of the Palais, facing the bridge that leads to the Place de Concorde. The Representatives of France stood there, and beneath them the battalions of the National Guard and of the army pressing around their *drapeaux*. The drums beat, the national hymns were taken up by the people; and it was in the midst of this unheard and indiscribable scene that France declared the Republic. It was without order, it was without rule, it was a revolution once more; it was like a vision passing before our eyes confounded, blinded by the setting sun, by the *drapeaux*, by the reflection of arms. But we do not live in the midst of dreams, or rather in the midst of realities that go beyond the hardiest essays of imagination.

The *Siecle* has the following:—

"In proclaiming the Republic, does the Assembly give its full adhesion to all the acts of the Provisional Government? This question which every one asks himself to-day, appears to us to be settled for the present. Three times at the commencement of the sitting in the ceremony of installation which preceded the verification of the qualifications, three times it was attempted to confound with the cry of "*Vive la Republique!*" an homage rendered to the Provisional Government; three times did it fail. The Assembly remained grave, refusing an eager praise as it would a reproach without reflection, and reserving its opinion of war until after an account shall be given of its acts. By this conduct it shows that if it has recognized the services rendered, that if it was disposed to forget faults, it would not, notwithstanding, consent to withhold their examination. We cannot but commend this attitude. The firmness of the representatives of the nation attest that they feel the value of unity and resolution in the Government. We have to-day a sovereign Assembly, we shall soon, doubtless, have a Government."

PARIS, May 5—In one of the evening papers published last night, which is supposed to have a sort of official character, it is stated that M. De Lamartine had pronounced for the separation of the Church from the State. The important news from Italy, showing the success of the Austrians, comes on this embarrassed Government, bidding it prepare to carry out its promises of intervention beyond the Alps. Who is to pay the piper? Let poor Lombardy answer.

The *Moniteur* contains a weekly return of the Bank of France.

Specie had increased about 2,000,000f. There was a great increase in over-due and protested bills, the former class amounting to 18,722,973f., and the latter to 23,579,480. There were 20,000,000f., less of bills running due. The emission of Bank-notes was less by 10,000,000f. The cash to the credit of the Treasury was only 22,024,718f. The lodgments had increased 4,000,000f.

From the London Herald, May 6.

It is known that a draft of a constitution was prepared a fortnight ago by M. de Cormenin, at the request of the Provisional Government. In this rough draft, a single president, as in America, was fixed upon. But after the sketch had been submitted to the Provisional Government M. Lamartine induced his colleagues to adopt a triumvirate, and in that form, we believe, the proposition will be submitted to the Assembly. A single chamber only will be recommended, the three presidents to have a suspensive veto. The separation of Church and State will, we understand, also be recommended, and one of the first acts of the Finance Minister will be to state that he is not prepared to produce any ecclesiastical budget. It seems to be the general opinion that the Assembly will sanction generally the acts of the Executive of the 24th of February.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—The proceedings of the Democratic National Convention have been very exciting both yesterday and to-day, and as yet nothing certain is known as to who will be the nominees for President and Vice-President.

Yesterday's proceedings you will have seen in the Baltimore papers, they are correctly reported and need not be here repeated. This day the Convention met at 9 o'clock, A. M., ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, having been selected President, for the permanent organization, took the chair, and on doing so made a very eloquent address to the Convention.

The first business in order, was the adopt on of rules for the government of the Convention. Those of the convention of 1844 were adopted; the two first, without much difficulty. A warm discussion, however, sprung up when the famous "two-third rule" came up; but it was adopted by a very large vote, 175 to 78. This result was considered, by many, as fatal to Gen. Cass' prospects, and it was a trying time on the Pennsylvania delegation, but that delegation was composed of men of sterling integrity, and thus met the question with firmness and dignity, and voted against the rule, conformable to the instructions of the State Convention, although, it was well known that the defeat of the rule, was almost fatal to the prospects of Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency.

The result, as I said before, is extremely doubtful. The friends of Gen. Cass assert, that he has 120 votes, certain, on the first ballot; and if the old Hunker delegation should be admitted to seats in the Convention, will have a majority on first ballot.

Since the adoption of the "two third rule," Mr. Buchanan's friends seem to be in high hopes, and I think not without good reason. Mr. Woodbury has some very ardent friends, but they are not in number equal to either Buchanan or Cass. I cannot ascertain the strength of any of the other candidates named, their friends are very quiet and probably will remain so until the three strongest have been laid aside or one of them nominated.

The contested seats from New York, is now (8 o'clock. P. M.) under discussion in the Convention. The result is quite as uncertain as the nomination. The Cass men will go for the "Old Hunkers," because they are understood to be favorable to that gentleman's nomination; doubtless they also consider them otherwise entitled to their seats. I am inclined to believe, if either set should be admitted, the Barn burners are the man.

Since writing the foregoing the Convention has laid the subject on the table, and decided to hear both parties to-morrow morning, giving each party two hours to discuss their claims. When the Convention will terminate their labors, it is impossible to say, until this all-absorbing question is settled.

There is a good feeling in the Convention, and when a nominee shall have been selected you may rest assured, the whole party will be united.

In haste and confusion,

Yours, truly, J. B. G.

The County Subscription.

Electors of Allegheny county remember that this day you are called upon to decide a question pregnant with importance to every man in the county, poor or rich; laborer or capitalist.

The question submitted is simply this:—Will you authorize the County Commissioners to loan the credit of the County to the amount of $1,000,000 by which the completion of the Pennsylvania rail road will be insured at once? or will you determine to refuse this loan which will cost you nothing, and stop the road at Hollidaysburg probably for the next six years.

There is no hope that Philadelphia, without our aid and countenance, will be able to complete the road on this side of the mountains, until the Eastern Division is finished and in successful operation; and every hour that this great work is delayed, we are paying tribute to Mr. McLane for the benefit of Wheeling.

Our action this day, may decide our future destiny. If we act wisely, the railroads necessary to supply the wants of the mighty west, will concentrate here as a common centre, and Pittsbrgh will become the emporium of commerce and manufactures, for the Ohio Valley and the Lakes. If we refuse or neglect to accept the opportunity now offered, it may never be in our power again to embrace it.

Let no man think his vote unimportant; one vote may decide the question affirmatively or negatively; and it will be difficult hereafter to frame an excuse ever for a dereliction of duty on a point of such pressing necessity. COMMUNICATED.

☞ **Christian Union.**—Mr. VAN AMRINGE will Lecture to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Smithfield street. The public are invited to attend. my27

☞ The Meeting to elect Delegates to the Railroad Convention, in the Second Ward, will be held at the house of Isaac Murdock, this evening.

☞ **Notice.**—The S. B. "Beaver," C. E. CLARKE, Master, will leave, after this notice, for Beaver, Glasgow, and Wellsville, *punctually* at 9 o'clock in the morning. my20

☞ **Ward Meeting.**—The citizens of the Third Ward are requested to meet at the public School House, in said ward, this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, to elect two Delegates to represent the ward in a Convention of Delegates from the different parts of Allegheny county, to be held in the new Court House, on the Wednesday following, to consult together on the subject of a subscription of $1,000,000, by Allegheny county, to the Central Road.

Wm. Porter,	Robert Porter,
Joseph M'Culloch,	James S. Moorhead,
Thomas Hamilton,	Thomas O'Neil,
Wm. Barr,	Samuel Palmer,
Wm. M. Edgar,	Joseph W. Lewis,
Andrew M'Master,	Joseph Silker.

☞ CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?—This question is asked by many anxious souls, who, perhaps in the last stage of disease, have some near or valuable friends thus afflicted; to this answer, painful as it is to say, that few ever recover. Death cannot be deprived of its prey, when disease has knitted its fatal threads upon the vitals. It is therefore of the utmost importance for all persons who may have a bad cold, cough, pain in the breast and side, soreness of the throat, difficulty of raising up the phlegm and matter that accumulates upon the lungs, in the primary stages, said leads to Consumption, which not removed. To such as are afflicted, I would recommend them to procure at once a few bottles of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, which is certain to remove all the first symptoms, that so often hang so long to the system, and finally destroy life. A RELIEVED SUFFERER.

Dr. Duncan has opened a Western Medical Office, 150 Sycamore street, where his medicines are sold, wholesale and retail. Advice given in all diseases.

☞ Sold by JACKSON, Agent, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. my27

☞ We shall put forth in a few weeks the history of one of the most singular results of that great characteristic of the American people, (Go-a-head-a-tive-ness,) which has ever taken place in this country. A business of one hundred thousand dollars per year built up from nothing, in the short space of four years. We are told that the sales of Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, have been brought to their present enormous rates in four years only. So famed is the article for its singular medicinal properties, that it is used for all diseases, in all parts of the world.—Agents tell wonderful stories about it; call on them and get a pamphlet. See advertisement in our columns.

Hoyt & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 3, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ma27

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any other country, having sufficient capacity, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passageway leading to the apartment allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck, or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in-such house may, at all times, be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers, or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope: *Provided, nevertheless*, Booby-hatches may be substituted for such houses in vessels having three permanent decks.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers one of which shall be inserted in the after-part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments; and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified; namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall, each of them, be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet and six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction: *Provided*, That if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as provided in the seventh section of this act, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed, and held to be, a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one cambouse or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and the provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid in this ratio for a greater or less number of passengers: *Provided, however*, And nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as a foresaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least fifteen pounds of good navy bread, ten pounds of rice, ten pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of peas and beans, thirty-five pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, free of bone, all to be of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fuel for cooking; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured of good quality, and on reasonal terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captain of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and daily at least three quarts of water, and sufficient fuel for cooking; and if the passengers so provided for any such vessel in which the provisions, fuel and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or districts of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, And nothing herein contained shall prevent any passenger, with the consent of the captain, from furnishing for himself the articles of food herein specified; and, if put on short allowance by order, it shall fully satisfy the provisions of this act so far as regards food: *And provided, further*, That any passenger may, also, with the consent of the captain, furnish for himself an equivalent for the articles of food required in other and different articles; and if without taste or neglect on the part of the passenger, or inevitable accident, they prove insufficient, and the captain shall furnish comfortable food to such passenger during the residue of the voyage, this in regard to food shall also be a compliance with the terms of this act.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline, and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health—and to that end, he shall cause such regulations to be may adopt for this purpose to be posted up before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of such captain to cause the apartment occupied by such passengers to be kept, at all times, in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleaned with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the first section of this act; or with the ventilators, as prescribed in the second section of this act; or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the third section of this act, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars, for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to the provisions of each of said sections; and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the fifth section of this act; to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which it may be absent to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel, may be found.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs, at any port in the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one of the inspectors of the customs for such port to examine such vessel, and to report in writing to such collector, whether the provisions of the first, second, third, and fifth sections of this act have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as conclusive evidence thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty second, eighteen hundred and forty seven, be so amended that when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in said section shall be less than six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen, as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on deck; and if the master of any such vessel shall take on board his vessel in any port of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, with the intent specified in said first section of the act of eighteen hundred and forty seven, or if the master of any such vessel shall take on board, at a foreign port, and bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, said master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of persons convicted of a violation of the act aforesaid; and in computing the number of passengers on board such vessels, all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarkation, shall be excluded from such computation.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, in respect to such vessels sailing from ports in the United States, in thirty days from the time of its approval; and in respect to every such vessel sailing from such ports in Europe, in sixty days after such approval, and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, of this act, in such manner as he may deem proper.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels," approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or any other act that limits the number of passengers to two for every five tons, is hereby repealed.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May 17, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"LOVE DROPS."—A sentimental young fun, just from the woods, went into Mohler's on Wednesday, and asked, with great confidence, for a bottle of "Love Drops." M. was non-plused for a few minutes—not knowing whether the customer wished the article in earnest, or was only attempting to "bore;" but he soon recovered, and concluded that he might as well make a sale and gain a penny, as not. So he answers: "We have the article," and bottled up a few ounces of Sarsaparilla, which *greeny* took away, thinking that he would accomplish something in the heart regions before many moons. Whether Sarsaparilla acts as a tonic in cases of delapidated affections, we do not know; but it is hoped that the drug will result in great good to the poor fellow who is the innocent subject of this local.

—Talking about Sarsaparilla, reminds us that Mohler is putting up fountains, and in a few days will be prepared to serve his friends with Mineral Water, cool and exhilerating!

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The *time* of the Court has been taken up during the week with a *clock case—Jerome* vs. *Brice*. The plaintiff is a Yankee clock manufacturer, of great note in the world, who held a note of defendant for $2,000, for clocks, which defendant refused to pay, on the ground that the clocks did not turn out such as represented. The Jury returned a verdict for Plaintiff of $24,00. The case was ably conducted by Messrs. Forward and Swartzwelder for Plaintiff; Messrs. Metcalf and Loomis for Defendant.

The (Slave) case of *Logan* vs. *McMasters* was continued till next term, on account of the non-arrival of a material witness on the part of Plaintiff.

There being no other business before the Court, the Jurors were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

MORE VILLAINY.—A few days ago a well dressed gentleman entered the store of E. Todd & Co., corner of Fifth and Market, and bargained for a tolerably large lot of goods, which he had packed in a box. While the clerks were doing this, he took advantage of their "absent mindedness" and stole silks, &c. to the amount of $180.

The same fellow attempted a trick of like quality upon Glyde & Co.

He escaped in some way unknown to us, but got nothing for his ingenuity and daring.

☞ Another Corn Doctor has arrived in town. He insures corns for three months, and says he would have no objections to insure them for ever, but he cannot wait so long for his pay. The poor man has a back to be covered, and a stomach with gastric juice that must be charged with suitables, which can only be procured by paying out the money. We hope all who are in the habit of getting corned, may patronize him.

THE COUNCILS.—The Co[illegible] passed an Ordinance embracing [illegible] improvements, which are calculated [illegible] impetus to the building up of the new W[illegible] City—the most important of which is a second basin, to be located on the City Lot, on Prospect Hill. We learn that the struggle in the Council was kept up until a late hour, when the "Hunkers" abandoned the field. As far as we can ascertain, the improvements in the Ordinance are all proper, needful, if not absolutely necessary; and the only objection that can be urged is, that the treasury of the city is not overflowing with means to carry out the impulse of *progress*. The final vote on the passage of the Ordinance was unanimous in its favor; those opposed to it having deserted their posts.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The business of yesterday was most important. One section of the "Declaration" reported by the Committee, (which declared that the "Plan of Separation" of 1844 was null and void) was adopted almost unanimously. We can hardly understand this. Whether it amounts to a re-union with the Church South, or not, we cannot say.

KICKED.—An old offender, (who has not been more than three months out of the Ohio Penitentiary) attempted to trick a river pilot, on Market street, yesterday morning, but was caught and most severely kicked. He may be still about town, and as caution is always a virtue, it would be well to look after him.

DROWNED.—A man, whose name we did not learn, was drowned in the Allegheny river, yesterday, about noon. He fell from a raft, by some accident, and could not be rescued. At the time of writing, vigorous efforts were made to find his body.

☞ Mr. Forrest takes his Benefit this evening, and when we say that this will be his last appearance in Pittsburgh, we think it will be enough to induce *all* who admire him as an *actor* and MAN, to attend. The tragedy of Damon and Pythias will be produced.

BARNUM'S TRAVELING MUSEUM will exhibit this afternoon, certain, and will continue two or three days next week.

THE LAST.—The Steyermarkische Company give their last Concert this evening. It will be only necessary to remind our readers of the fact.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 11 o'clock, the steamer BEN. RUSH, lying at the Point, was entirely consumed. How the fire originated, we did not hear.

☞ APPROACHING COUNTY CONVENTION.—The places at which the primary meetings are to be held on Saturday evening next, in the different Wards of the City, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention, have not been specified.

In the notice of the County Commissioners, they request the people to assemble at their "*usual places of meeting.*" The Democratic and Whig parties have their usual separate places of meeting: but for a general meeting of the citizens of the various Wards there is no usual place.

Now, as the object of the approaching County Convention is not connected with the action of any party, it will be necessary and proper for the citizens generally of each Ward to be called together at some specific place in such Ward, and notice ought to be given accordingly in the papers of Saturday morning. RAIL ROAD.

Commissioners' Office,
APRIL 20, 1848.

☞ The undersigned, Commissioners of Allegheny co., would probably be authorized by the Act of Assembly, to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They prefer, however, that the people of the county should first express their views in regard to this important measure, and, in obedience to the request contained in the above memorial, would ask the qualified voters in each ward, borough and township in said county, to meet at their usual place of holding elections in said districts, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, each to appoint two delegates, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 31st of May, to consult and advise with Commissioners in reference to a subscription, on the part of said county, to the Capital Stock of said Railroad Company. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt, will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pitt, and the other wards and boroughs, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., of said day.

We earnestly wish a full and fair expression in regard to the matter.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
JOSEPH T. MARKS, } Com.
THOMAS PERKINS,

ma25-3t

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER.....Manager and Lessee.

☞ Farewell Benefit and last appearance of Mr. FORREST.

Saturday evening, May 27, will be presented

DAMON AND PYTHIAS!

Damon.....Mr. Forrest. | Pythias.....Mr. Oxley.
Calanthe.....Miss Porter.

After which, (FIRST TIME) DANCE BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with the Farce of the DEAD SHOT.

Timid.....Mr. Dunn. | Louise.....Miss Petrie.

☞ Monday, Mr. and Miss WEMYSS will appear.

☞ First and Second Tier, 75c.; Pit, 38; Gallery, 25; Private Boxes, $1.

☞ Doors open 1 past 7: Curtain rises 1 before 8.

HAMS—4000 lbs. Hams, for sale at 4c. ℔ lb. by
ma27 JAMES MAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST!
Grand Instrumental Concert!
AT THE ATHENÆUM, ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1848,
BY THE STEYERMARKISCHE MUSICAL COMPANY, *consisting of 19 Performers!*
MUSIC —On which occasion one of the most beautiful programmes ever presented will be introduced to the Pittsburgh public: being positively the last night before their departure for Baltimore.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.
1. "The Styrian's Remembrance of Home," Munch.....GENO'L.
2. Overture to L