The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

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 100 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

"Just as we Expected."

Gen. Cass gave great offence to some Federal editors, a few years since, it would seem, because he became a member of a Temperance Society. Even though this might be esteemed a valid objection to him by some; yet even among such objectors as these who have a spark of honor or honestly, LYING would not be resorted to, in order to try and defeat him. Whatever liquor Gen. Cass may have drank during his past life, we have the authority of those who have most intimately known him for saying, he was always both able and willing to pay for: and at no time of life was he ever a walking swill tub, into which every lounger about a bar-room might pour whatever he chose to pay for. Gen. Cass is one, among a very limited number of our truly great men, whose moral character has ever been not only pure but unimpeachable; and, as it respects the ordinary use of intoxicating drinks, he stands in the same position that is and has been occupied by our worthy Chief Magistrate. Gen. Cass has been a man temperate in all indulgences;—and this is a reason why, at sixty-six years of age, he talks with all the vivacity of youth; walks with equal lightness and ease; endures fatigue almost as well as he did forty years ago; and, in short combines all the attributes of the most perfect efficiency. There is no debt he ever assumed to pay that he has not discharged, or is not willing to pay; and there is no responsibility that ever rested upon him, from which he has not been honorably discharged, when the proper time came for its relinquishment.

Most Villainous.

An infamous, lying Federal editor, who might be bought up at any time to praise every act that Gen. Cass ever thought to do, insinuates that the General is a defaulter. It may be that the creature is ignorant of the history of Gen. Cass, during a long term of his public service; especially from 1812 till 1825; as there are strong reasons for believing that this animal was not in the United States during a portion of that time, being engaged in a profitable business in Canada. But if he is ignorant, he is no less culpable than if otherwise; for the public services of Gen. Cass may be pointed to, in whatever department his abilities have been exerted, as among the most faithful and efficient that have ever been rendered by any public officer, since the foundation of the government. So far from there being the slighest ground, in truth, for such an insinuation, there were several years of most faithful and arduous public service for which he received a mere nominal compensation; and at one of the most critical times in an Indian negotiation the use of his private funds alone was the probable means of saving to the government of his country, all that was gained by a most important Indian treaty. But the desperation of the Federal party could not be more clearly manifested than it is, in the tone of its presses—almost every one of which is circulating most unwarrantable statements respecting this pure and excellent man.

Cheering from Crawford!

On the 29th ultimo, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Crawford county, called together for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. Judging from the proceedings, as published in the Democrat, the meeting must have been one of the most cheering and enthusiastic ever held in that county, and calculated to encourage the friends of equal rights throughout the country. M. B. Lowry, Esq. gave a brief official history of Gen. Cass, after which an aged and veteran Whig of that county, Mr. Lot Lewis, begged to make some remarks, which he did, and declared "that he knew General Cass in early life, and would vote for him at the approaching election." This announcement was as gratifying as it was unexpected, and the shouts of the strong-lunged democrats almost rent the air.

Soon after this Dr. G. A. Bardwell, of Crawford county gave in his political experience, and that of his brother. They had been "Whigs," though born of Democratic parents; but in consequence of what they considered treasonable conduct upon the part of the whigs in sympathising with the Mexicans, they would vote with that party no more forever; but would make glad the heart of their old father, who looked upon those who would meet our brave troops "with bloody hands, and welcome them to a hospitable grave," with the same feelings of indignation that he did those who considered it "unbecoming a religious people to rejoice at our victories" in our former wars. The statements of the Doctor were received amid shouts of the most deafening applause.

Another veteran Whig of Crawford county sent word to the meeting that he meant to leave the "fuel party," and vote for Cass and Butler. And Mr. Daust, of Meadville, who declared that he had always acted with the Federal party, also declared that he should vote with them no more; but would sustain the friends of their country—the Democratic nominees.

The meeting adopted a number of spirited resolutions; among which was the following:—

Resolved, That we behold in General Cass all that the spirit of the age and of progressive democracy every where requires. His noble stand in favor of "54 40," his letters upon the right of search "which amazed the crowned heads of Europe, and saved the world from war." His confidence in and love for all that is American, and his holy hatred to tyranny in all its forms, point him out as the man, that Democrats throughout the world, will rejoice to see elevated to the highest office upon earth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
GEN. LEWIS CASS.

Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, in New Hampshire, on the 9th day of October, 1782. His father, Major Jonathan Cass, was a soldier of the revolution, who enlisted as a private the day after the battle of Lexington. He served in the army till the close of the war, and was in all the important battles in the eastern and middle States, where he was distinguished for his valor and good conduct, and attained the rank of captain. He was afterwards a Major in Wayne's army, and died at an advanced age, after a life of usefulness and honor, at his residence, near Dresden, in Muskingum co., Ohio. His son, Lewis Cass, the subject of this biography, emigrated, at the age of seventeen, to the then Northwestern Territory, and settled first at Marietta, in the county of Washington. He was thus, as he was recently called by the convention of Ohio, one of the "early pioneers" of that immense western region, which has already risen to such a magnitude in our own days, and is destined to attain one so much greater hereafter. The country north of the Ohio then contained one Territory and about twenty thousand people.

Mr. Cass bore his full share in the toils, privations, and dangers to which the defence of a new country, and its conversion from a primitive forest to the happy abodes of civilized man, are necessarily exposed. He read law at Marietta, and was admitted to the bar, before the close of the Territorial Government. He commenced the practice, and, as was the custom then, visited the courts in a large district of country, travelling on horseback, and encountering many difficulties unknown to the members of the bar at the present day.

In 1806, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Ohio, and during the session he took his part in the business of the day. He drafted the law which arrested the traitorous designs of Burr, and introduced an address to Mr. Jefferson, which was unanimously adopted, expressing the attachment of the people of Ohio to the Constitution of the United States, and their confidence in that illustrious man. In March, 1807, he was appointed, by Mr. Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio. In the execution of the duties of that office, in the business of his profession, and in the occupation of a farm in Muskingum county, where he resided, he passed his time until 1812. Then our difficulties with England assumed a portentous aspect. Her multiplied aggressions left us no recourse but war; and the statesmen of the day prepared for it with firmness. As one of the preparatory arrangements it was determined to march a considerable force to the northwestern frontier, to be ready for offensive or defensive measures, as circumstances might render it necessary. The command was given to Gen. Hull, and a regiment of regular troops, which had fought with credit at Tippecanoe, was assigned to him. To this were to be added three regiments of Ohio volunteers. As soon as this demand upon their patriotism was known, the citizens of that State hastened to the call of their country, and the force was raised without delay or difficulty. Mr. Cass was among the volunteers, and was elected to the command of the third regiment at Dayton, where the army was concentrated, and whence it commenced its march for Detroit. The country was a trackless forest, and much of it was low and wet. Great difficulties were interposed to the advance of the troops by the streams and marshes, and by the necessity of cutting a road. But these were overcome with the usual good will and perseverance of the American soldiers. The army reached Detroit on the 4th of July, 1812.

Official information that war would be declared overtook them in the wilderness; but the declaration itself was not received until they reached Detroit. Col. Cass was perhaps more urgent for an invasion of Canada than any officer in Hull's army. He was decided in favor of making an early and decisive movement, before the British should be prepared for the invasion. We conceive it to be no disparagement to any one to say that he was the master-spirit of that army until the affair at the Canadas; after which, it is known, he disapproved of every step taken by the commanding general. There can now be no doubt that Hull's army never would have entered Canada but for persuasions of Col. Cass. So anxious was he to push forward and do something to meet the just expectations of the Administration and the country, that he commanded the advanced detachment, *and was the first man to land in arms in the enemy's country.*

On the 15th of July he was ordered to attack a British detachment stationed at the river Aux Canards, about fifteen miles from Detroit, and five miles from Fort Malden, then the British headquarters. He crossed the river some distance above the enemy's post, and briskly attacked them; when, after some loss, they fled. Here was spilt the first blood during the last war. Col. Cass took possession of the abandoned position, and immediately despatched a messenger to Gen. Hull, informing him of his success, and advising him to march immediately to Fort Malden—the road to which was opposed. Had this been done, success must have crowned the operation, and the war, in that quarter, would have been over. He was, however, sadly disappointed by the indecision of Hull, who ordered him to return and join the army. From this moment bad counsels prevailed, the army lost all confidence in Hull, and he proceeded in his own course, regardless of the advice or remonstrance of his officers. It is well known to the country that both Col. Cass and Col. M'Arthur were detached from Detroit previous to the surrender, ostensibly for provisions, but, in fact, because they were unwelcome counsellors at head-quarters. About three weeks after the affair at the Canards, the whole army was ordered across the river to Detroit; in which time, had Col. Cass' advice been taken, Malden might have been reduced, and a secure lodgment made in Upper Canada. The order of Hull to return was not less unexpected to the army than was the disgraceful surrender at Detroit (without a shot being fired) overwhelming to the country.

On entering Canada, Gen. Hull distributed a proclamation among the inhabitants, which, for the eloquence and high spirit that it contained, cannot be surpassed; but it was sadly in contrast with the fulfilment of its professions. Unfortunately for the country, the author of the proclamation, Col. Cass, was not the commander of the army. Had he been so, the country would have been saved the mortification of beholding the descent from the promise to the fulfilment. As it was, he used every exertion to arouse in the commanding general that spirit of patriotism which breathes in every line of that admirable paper, but in vain. A spirit of infatuation, or something worse, seized upon Hull, and led him on from one false step to another, until the crowning act, the surrender of Detroit, without firing a gun, completed his own ruin, and brought disgrace upon the arms of his country.

After the surrender of Detroit, Col. Cass repaired to Washington to report to the Government the whole circumstances attending the expedition. He was exchanged during the winter, and in the spring was appointed Colonel of the twenty seventh regiment of infantry. He proceeded immediately to raise the regiment, and, while doing so, was appointed a brigadier general in the army. Shortly after, he joined Gen. Harrison at Seneca, where the army was collecting, destined to recover the territory of Michigan, and to take possession of the western district of Upper Canada. The preparatory arrangements being completed, and the lake being open to the transportation of our troops by the victory of Perry, Gen. Harrison commenced his movement in September, 1813, and embarked his troops at the mouth of Portage River, whence they moved, and were concentrated at Put-in-Bay. From here they sailed to the Western Sister, a small Island off the coast of Canada, where, being all collected, the final arrangements were made. The debarkation was superintended and directed by Gen. Cass, of the army, and Capt. Elliot, of the navy; and the troops landed in perfect order, expecting to meet a formidable resistance. But the enemy had fled, after destroying the public buildings at Amherstburgh and Detroit, and were in full retreat for Lake Ontario. The American army immediately commenced the pursuit and after capturing two small detachments, which offered some resistance in favorable positions, overtook the enemy at the Moravian towns, on the river Thames, about eighty miles from Detroit. The British General, Proctor, proved himself unequal to his command. Having some days the start, if he designed to escape, he should have pushed his retreat as rapidly as possible. But he moved slowly, encumbered with much unnecessary baggage, and finding the American army closing upon him, he prepared for battle. The ground he chose was heavily covered with trees, and his left rested upon the river Thames, while his right extended into the woods, terminating in a marsh. This flank was occupied by the Indians, who it was intended should turn the American left wing and attain the rear.

The army moved so rapidly that many of the troops were left behind, and a small portion only of Gen. Cass' command was in the battle, they were stationed immediately in front of the enemy's artillery, which commanded the road, with directions to charge upon it as soon as the action commenced. Gen. Cass volunteered his services, together with Com. Perry, to assist Gen. Harrison; and at the moment of the charge of Col. Johnson's regiment, which decided the fate of the day, Gen. Cass took a position with the right wing of it, commanded by Lieut. Col. Johnson, and accompanied in its charge upon the British line. It was a dangerous experiment to charge a line of disciplined British soldiers by undisciplined mounted Americans; but valor supplied the place of discipline, and notwithstanding the resistance, and instantly the enemy was thrown into confusion, and threw down their arms, happy to escape with their lives. The British General, Proctor, fled almost at the commencement of the action, and was pursued by Gen. Cass, with a detachment, for some miles, but could not be overtaken.

It is well known, that in this important battle, Gen. Cass bore a prominent part, fully sharing in the exposure and danger of the conflict. An eye-witness, writing some twelve years since, says:

"In the autumn of 1813, I well recollect Gen. Cass, of the Northwestern army, commanded by Harrison and Shelby. He was conspicuous at the landing of the troops upon the Canada shore below Malden, on the 27th September, and conspicuous at the battle of the Thames, as the volunteer aid of the commanding general. I saw him in the midst of the battle, in the deep woods upon the banks of the Thames, during the roar and clangor of fire-arms, and savage yells of the enemy. Then I was a green youth of seventeen, and a volunteer from Kentucky."

Gen. Harrison, in his report of the battle of the Thames, dated Oct. 9, 1813, says:

"I have already stated that Gen. Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for action. The former is an officer of the highest promise, and the appearance of the brave Commodore cheered and animated every breast."

The battle of the Thames terminated the Northwestern campaign, and put an end to the war in that quarter, but not to the difficulties or importance of the command. The United States being once more in the possession of the Territory of Michigan, and of the Province of Upper Canada, Gen. Cass was assigned, temporarily, the command of the district, and Gen. Harrison withdrew with his army. On the 9th October, 1813, he was appointed by President Madison Governor of Michigan, at that time one of the most important civil offices within the gift of the Executive. He was the civil as well as military Governor of a large Territory, having many hundred miles of exposed frontier, filled and almost surrounded with numerous tribes of hostile Indians in the pay of the British Government, and constantly excited to acts of hostility by British agents.

As a proof of the defenceless state of the country, it may be mentioned, that incursions were made by the Indians, and some persons made prisoners and others killed within sight of the town of Detroit; and three expeditions of mounted militia, hastily collected, were led by Governor Cass in pursuit of the Indians, and some of them were killed within hearing of the town.

A single incident will show the nature of these excursions in the forests in pursuit of the Indians. Gen. Cass' servant, who rode immediately in his rear, had a personal rencontre with an Indian, who started from behind a tree, and having discharged his rifle, attacked him with the butt-end, and was killed after a short conflict.

But peace came to put an end to this state of things. The executive power of the Territory was almost unlimited, and the legislative power was in the hands of the Governor and Judges until 1819. That Governor Cass performed well his highly important and delicate duties, the *whole body* of the people of Michigan will bear us witness; and the fact of his having been seven times nominated by four successive Presidents, and seven times confirmed by the Senate, without a single vote against him in that body, or a single representation against him from the people over whom he presided—a state of things unexampled in the history of our Territorial Governments—is a sufficient proof of the wisdom of his administration.

In the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gov. Cass was called upon to enter into many negociations with the Indian tribes, and often under circumstances of great peril and responsibility. He formed twenty-one treaties with them, and extinguished their title to nearly one hundred millions of acres of land; a vast domain acquired for the United States, but upon terms so just and satisfactory to the Indians, that no complaint was ever made by them upon the subject.

There are two incidents connected with the formation of these treaties, which strongly illustrate Gov. Cass' judgment and decision of character. In the expedition of 1820, it became his duty to inform the Indians at Sault de St. Marie, of the intention of our Government to establish a military post there, and to fix upon the site for the same. The chief of the tribe was openly opposed to the United States, and in the pay of the British Government. In consequence of this, they heard the intention of Gov. Cass, with apparent ill will, and broke up the council, with the most hostile feeling. On returning to their encampment, they removed their women and children into Canada; and having prepared them selves for battle, raised the British flag as a token of defiance. Gov. Cass had but a small detachment of soldiers with him. Unaccompanied, except by his interpreter, he advanced directly to the Indian encampment, and, with his own hands, pulled down the flag, and ordered the interpreter to inform the Indians that "they were within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that no other flag than theirs could be permitted to wave over it." The moral influence of this bold act had the desired effect; the Indians returned the next day to the council, and the treaty was concluded, without any further threats or insults.

On arriving at Green Bay, in 1827, for the purpose of forming a treaty, Governor Cass found that the Winnebago Indians had not yet come in; and as the object of the treaty was to settle difficulties among some of the tribes, the non-appearance of the Winnabagoes was an evidence of their desire for war rather than peace. He immediately re-embarked in his birch canoe, for their camping ground, to prevent any hostilities, and to bring them to the treaty ground. He rapidly pursued his voyage up the Fox river, across the portage, and down the Wisconsin to the place of encampment Taking with him only his interpreter, he went up to the encampment, where he found them in warlike mood, and determined not to treat. Threats and entreaties were alike unavailing with this exasperated tribe. He left them, and returned to his canoe. As he turned to go to the river, a young warrior raised his gun, taking deliberate aim at him, pulled the trigger; but, providentially, the gun missed fire. This is the only instance of violence ever offered to him during the long period of his intercourse with the Indians. He proceeded immediately to Prairie du Chien, where he organized the inhabitants, and placed them in a condition of defence, and returned to the treaty ground. By his prompt and energetic movements, he prevented extensive hostilities, the end of which no man could know.

In 1831, Gen. Cass was called by Gen. Jackson to take charge of the War Department, and his removal from Michigan Territory was marked by a universal expression of regret. His colleagues in the Cabinet were—Mr. Livingston, Mr. M'Lane, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Taney—men who possessed the confidence of the President, and soon acquired that of the country. The characteristic traits of Gen. Jackson's administration have now passed into history. It was bold, prompt, honest, and national. It sought no dangerous constructive powers, and it endeavored carefully to exercise those of which it was trustee, for the American Confederation. The great question of the bank, of the removal of the deposits, of nullification, of the French indemnity, and of the Creek and Cherokee difficulties—three of which involved delicate points connected with State rights—occupied its attention, and were happily disposed of. Few, if any, now call in question the wisdom of Gen. Jackson's course upon these important subjects, though it is difficult now to realize the intense anxiety they excited, and the momentous consequences which hung upon their decision. So far as the War Department necessarily took any immediate course in these questions, it was prompt and energetic, and met with the approbation of the country. At the protensus period of nullification, the military orders were firm, but discreet, and it appeared by a message from the President, in an answer to a call upon that subject, that no orders had been at any time given to "resist the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State." The orders to Gen. Scott informed him, that, "should, unfortunately, a crisis arise, when the ordinary power in the hands of the civil officers should not be sufficient for the execution of laws, the President would determine the course to be taken, and the measures to be adopted; till then he was prohibited from acting."

The same caution marked the order to the troops when there seemed to be danger of a collision with the authorities of Alabama, arising out of the occurrences upon the lands of the United States in that State. In proof of this, we quote the following extract of a letter from the War Department, written by Gov. Cass to Maj. McIntosh, and dated October 29, 1833:

"Sir: Your letter of the 31st instant, to Major General Macomb, has been laid before me; and, in answer, I have to inform you that you will interpose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the Courts of the State of Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process. It is not the intention of the President that any part of the military force of the United States should be brought into collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no considerations must interfere with that duty. If, therefore, any officer of the State, or of the United States, come with legal process against yourself, or an officer or soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed."

In 1836, Gen. Cass was appointed minister to France, and immediately resigned his post as Secretary of War. On retiring from the Department, he received a letter from Gen. Jackson, expressing warm personal feelings towards him, and commending his whole official conduct. He sailed from New York in the month of October. As diplomatic relations had not been fully established with France, he was directed to proceed to England, and there ascertain the views of the French Government. He found that a French minister had been appointed to this country, and he immediately repaired to Paris and took up his residence there. After his recognition, his first official duty was to procure the interest due upon the twenty five millions of francs indemnity, which had been retained when the principal was paid. After some hesitation, this was effected; and thus this great controversy, which at one time threatened such grave consequences, was happily closed.

After his return to Paris, Gen. Cass resumed the duties of his mission, and continued in their regular execution till its termination. He was proverbial for his kindness and hospitality to his countrymen, none of whom were denied his attentions, and few of whom visited Paris without being invited to his house. His observations upon the government and people of France were given to the public in the pages of the Democratic Review, in an article entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government," which most of our readers will probably recollect. Among other literary papers he published in this country, was one upon the French tribunals of justice, which contained much information interesting to an American, and in which the author expressed his decided condemnation of the system of the English common law, looking upon it as a code originating in feudal and almost semi-barbarous times, and utterly unsuited to our condition and institutions.

In 1841, arose the well known question of the quintuple treaty, in which General Cass acted a prominent and efficient part. The British Government, it its scheme of maritime superiority, which it never abandons, any more than its plans of territorial aggrandizement, projected a plan, by which under the pretence of abolishing the slave trade, her ships of war would have been enabled to search and examine, and ultimately to seize, the vessels of other nations, at their pleasure. This plan was to form a treaty, to which the five great powers of Europe should be parties, by which means a new principle in the law of nations would be established, and our flag, among others, prostrated at the feet of England. This treaty was negotiated and actually signed by the ministers of five powers—those of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria—before the nature of the transaction was fully understood by the world. It became disclosed before the ratifications were exchanged with the French Government. General Cass published a pamphlet, which entered deeply into the whole matter, and which was translated into French and German, and extensively circulated upon the Continent. It awakened the public attention, and created a great sensation even in England. The London Times, in announcing it, said:

"It is a shrewd performance, written with some spirit, much bold assertion of facts, and a very audacious unfairness of argument, which is rather amusing, when contrasted with a certain tone of gentlemanly candor, which is occasionally adopted, even in the very act of performing some of his most glaring perversions."

In addition, also, to the pamphlet, he presented a protest to the French Government, against the ratification of the treaty. In doing this, he stated that he had no instructions to pursue such a course, and adds:

"I have presumed, in the views I have submitted to you, [M. Guizot, the French minister of Foreign Affairs,] that I express the feelings of the American Government and people. If in this I have deceived myself, the responsibility will be mine. As soon as I can receive despatches from the United States in answer to my communications, I shall be enabled to declare to you, either that my conduct has been approved by the President, or that my mission is terminated."

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Building Committee of the National Washington Monument have extended an invitation to the Military of the several States of the Union to be present at the seat of Government on the fourth of July next, to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Monument about to be erected there in honor of Washington. This invitation has been made to the Military of Pennsylvania, through the Adjutant General, who, being away from home when the invitation reached him, and being thus unprepared to extend to the several brigades, regiments and companies, a particular and formal invitation, as he was anxious to do, avails himself of the use of our columns to make known to the whole Military of the State the wishes of the Committee. It is to be hoped that all editors throughout the State will copy this letter of Gen. Bowman, or at least call the attention of their readers to it, at the earliest moment practicable:

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.
Pittsburgh, June 5, 1848.

The Military of Pennsylvania, have been earnestly and respectfully invited to unite with the military and citizens of Washington, in laying the corner-stone of the National Monument, on the 4th of July next; and I have been requested to communicate the fact to the Volunteers, which I do through the medium of the *press* as the most certain means of reaching *all*.

The Committee are very desirous that at least all the old thirteen States be represented by as full a body of Military as may be practicable in thus paying this lasting tribute to the memory of Washington, and it is to be hoped, that Pennsylvania will be well and handsomely represented in this patriotic manifestation of regard, for the memory of the beloved *"Father of his Country."*

Companies that can make it convenient to accept of the invitation thus given by the Committee of Arrangement, will please report to Jos. H. Bradley, Esq., at Washington, on or before the 25th day of June next, who will give any information that may be required touching the subject.

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. BOWMAN,
Adjutant General, P. M.
To the Military of Pennsylvania.

☞ 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

☞ Mr. Harper—Sir: Many of our Democratic friends have thought that the name of General J. K. Morehead should be brought before the public as a suitable candidate for Congress.

General Morehead, it is universally admitted, possesses a clear and comprehensive mind, and is intimately acquainted with the exigencies of this part of Pennsylvania. He has been uniform in his attachment to the Democratic party, and the early and indefatigable friend of Gen. Cass. He possesses great purity of character—is intrepid in the assertion of what he believes to be right and is essentially republican in his habits.

By his industry, prudence, forethought and liberality, he has acquired a competency; and feels a just pride in the reflection, that it is the reward of integrity and assiduity in business.

General Morehead is largely concerned in manufacturing operations, and is perfectly competent to form a judgment as to the necessity and propriety of a modification of the Tariff—and the results of such modification upon domestic industry.

He is truly a man of the people, and from the people; and if placed in nomination, his weight of character and the justness of his views, would combine the most active men of business in the ranks of our opponents, in his support.

je4.dawtc MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞ Dr. Willard's Anti-Bilious and Liver Pills against the World:—The daily and weekly papers of the day are filled with long and labored advertisements, some professing to cure *this thing* and others *that thing*, but *many* of them *professing* to cure *every thing*. This doctrine does not, however, generally receive much favor; yet *some* have supposed that a medicine existed that would cure all kinds of diseases; some mysterious and generally unknown principle in the medical kingdom, which would dig out the very root of diseases. This however is not the case, and nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that it is so; such a thing never existed save in the imagination of the manufacturer of some "Elixir of Life," "Universal Panacea," "Balsam of Life," or something of this kind. Each class of diseases has its proper remedy and is so arranged by nature. For Liver and Billious complaints we have no account of anything surpassing Dr. Willard's Anti-Billious and Liver Pills. Try them, only 25 cents per box.

These medicines, prepared and sold by the proprietors, A. W. Brockway & Co., No 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters for agencies or otherwise must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kneeland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. ap11-d&wy1

☞ Consumption is a disease which is carrying its victims to the tombs by thousands, without being arrested in its progress by the medicines in common use at the present time. But a brighter day is coming, and has come—as to successfully arrest this disease. *Dr Rogers' Liverwort and Tar* not only gives immediate relief in Coughs and Colds, but from the testimony of men of the highest standing here and elsewhere, it is making some very remarkable cures of *Consumption*. Improvements in the treatment of diseases are onward, and nothing can arrest its spirit in the present age. Those who are afflicted with diseased Lungs would do well to call on the Agent and see the certificates of Dr. Wm. J. Richards, Judge Wm. Burke, the wife of the Rev. George W. Maley, and of Dr. Hiram Cox, late Professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.

For sale by Spaulding and Kneeland, Grant street, one door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. ma23

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. Porter..........Manager and Lessee.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle....50c. | Second Tier....35c. | Pit....25c.
Gallery........20c. | Private Boxes........$1,00.
☞ Last night of Mr. and Miss WEMYSS.
Tuesday, June 6, will be presented a Comedy, in five acts, called the
HONEY MOON.
Duke.......Mr. Oxley. | Rolando....Mr. Wemyss.
Jacques.......Mr. Dunn. | Juliana....Miss Wemyss.
A Medley Dance,..........Miss Malvina.
To conclude with a
DEAD SHOT.
Timid..........Mr. Dunn. | Louisa.........Miss Petrie.
☞ Wednesday, Benefit of Miss WEMYSS.
☞ Doors open ½ past 7; Curtain rises ¼ before 8.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Bitten.—A sad affair occurred on Saturday evening in Allegheny city. While a little orphan child, about three years of age, was playing in the Diamond, a large dog, belonging to some person (name unknown or it should be published) bounced upon her and took a huge piece of flesh from her leg! The little sufferer was carried home by some of the neighbors. We understand that the owner of the dog took him away for the purpose of shooting him. Now we think justice would have been much better satisfied if the man had sent his dog to the country, and "farmed him out" to some person to whom he could be useful, and then taken the shot himself.

Seriously we think, (as we have often said before) that this system of dog harboring in cities is an offence of great magnitude, and should be prevented. With all our horror of vindictive punishments generally, we would not be averse to making this a prison offence. The evil is apparent. The lives of the people are in constant danger—in danger of that most horrible disease, hydrophobia. There is no necessity for dogs in this city; so we say, and who can shew us the uses they perform.

Bold Burglary.—On Friday afternoon, the dwelling house of Mr. T. Robinson, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets, Allegheny city, was entered by a man of desperate courage, whose object was plunder. The family was absent, and the doors were closed. The entrance was made at the back door; and was done with great difficulty, and required on the part of the operator immense perseverance. He took his time in searching the house; he examined everything in every room—even private letters. He could not have been engaged less than two hours in the job. After all, he got but a few pieces of money, not amounting to a dollar, and as much wedding cake as he could eat. He had the silver spoons placed in preparation for removal, but he did not take them, which induces the belief that he was disturbed by some one coming to the door. The Police have taken the description of a man who was seen prowling about the premises during the afternoon, and are making some enquiries about him.

A Hard Case.—A very genteel looking woman applied to Ald. Steele yesterday, for advice; whose story, though simple and not strange in this community, was really affecting. Her husband had once been a drinking man, but about three years ago he was taken in by one of the T. A. Societies, and reformed. He did well for a long time, and made money. But, a few weeks ago, some of his old cronies prevailed upon him to take a little—"it wouldn't hurt him," they said. He relapsed, and has since been beastly drunk the greater portion of his time. His money has been spent, his family reduced to want, and two poor little delicate girls have been compelled to go into a cotton factory, for means to live! This is a matter of city news; it is a "local item." We do not write it down in the belief that any great good will result from it; though we hope that it may give some people an idea as to the condition of many virtuous women in the humbler walks of life.

New Engine.—The members of the Eagle Fire Company, one of the most efficient in the city, exhibited their new machines on Saturday, by a public demonstration. They paraded through the principal streets with White's Brass Band. As to the Engine and Reel they look well—very well, indeed.—They were decorated beautifully, and we do not wonder that the Company is proud of them. But can the Engine throw a heavy stream a great distance? If she can beat engines of Pittsburgh manufacture the members are entirely excusable in going east with their money, instead of employing Pittsburgh mechanics to build an apparatus for them—but not otherwise. We believe that as good an engine can be built here, if not better; and as to the painting, why that part of the workmanship can be equally in any place.

☞ The police officers report not less than twelve fights between Saturday and Sunday evenings, in and around the city. There must have been something in the atmosphere that induced so many pugilistic encounters; and it is hoped that the Doctors of Law may discover a remedy for this vitiated state. It is well that no murders occurred; we believe that the dangerously wounded are all recovering.

☞ Burt Mackay is in the calaboose, in St. Louis, for stealing $100 from a negro at the races. Cannot justice be dealt out to this fellow in Missouri? He has been a practical thief for many years, and always managed to escape the law's clutches. But he has not operated in Pittsburgh very extensively, preferring those places where his genius seems to be of more avail.

☞ Bougher, of the Day Police, has not yet been heard from. It is not true, that he had anything to do with the action of the Mexican Government in relation to the Treaty of Peace. It is hoped that he may be returned home shortly, as fights are increasing at an alarming rate, and his services may be necessary.

Body Found.—The body of a black man was found in the Monongahela on Sunday. The Coroner was called, who held an inquest, but made no discovery as to the name or residence of the deceased. He had a flask in his pocket, and a few pieces of money. Some say the body is the mortal remains of Jim Bones, but this seems improbable.

How Stories Start.—A Cincinnati paper relates the sad affair on the Ben Rush thus:

An interesting German lady perished in the flames which consumed the steamer Ben Rush, on Friday night last, at Pittsburgh.

☞ There were a number of rows in both cities on Saturday night; but no street fights. The police not being permitted to enter houses—except under certain circumstances—no arrests were made. But it is hard that a few graceless scamps are thus permitted to disturb quiet and respectable citizens.

☞ Among the many improvements now progressing in the city, we notice that the good old Smithfield Methodist church has been levelled, for the purpose of building upon the same ground one more capacious and grand.

☞ We hate to say anything against the ladies but we must (in order not to appear partial) record the fact that Pearce & Bryan accuse one of the "weaker vessels" of taking a lot of flowers without leave. We hope this may prove untrue.

☞ Dr. Dickson, of Allegheny, performed a very singular surgical operation on Friday. He dislocated the shoulder and took off the arm of an old lady who, a few days ago, met with an accident by fire, which rendered amputation necessary.

☞ The Mayor last week suspended a watchman on account of drunkenness, and the Police Committee reinstated him, on condition that he would abstain from liquor day and night. He has not made up his mind yet whether this is a possible thing.

"Honey Moon."—This is the piece for to-night, and a pleasant entertainment it will afford. Miss Wemyss will *do* her part well, we know; and the characters are strongly cast.

☞ There will be great excitement in the city—or rather great anxiety—to hear accounts of the Whig Convention, which meets to-morrow in Philadelphia. But business will not be entirely suspended.

☞ Philip Motte, (a name "known to fame" in this city,) has resigned his seat on the Night Police. He intends to return to the more quiet walks of private life.

☞ There was a glorious rain on Sunday, accompanied with thunder and high winds. There was another yesterday.

☞ The fugitive slave and prisoner has not been taken, and will not be, in all probability, as the parties have abandoned the pursuit.

Fires.—Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable, near Wylie street, which, together with two horses, was entirely destroyed.

Immediately after, another fire was discovered in a stable belonging to Valentine Fehl, on Irwin street, near the Allegheny river. The stable was filled with horses, and all were burned. The fire then extended to the Public School House, totally consuming the third story and garret, before the flames were arrested.

☞ A man made information before Ald. Steele, yesterday, against six persons, whom he charges with having abused him badly, and robbed him of four dollars. The affair occurred in some public house in the 9th ward, on Sunday night.

☞ "Rosedale" and "Greenwood" are crowded with visiters daily—Sundays excepted.

DIED:

On yesterday (Monday) afternoon, Lydia E., daughter of Lecky and Eliza A. Harper, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Penn street, a few doors below Marbury. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Monday evening, Elizabeth, daughter of Jane and Samuel Baird, aged 7 years. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Smithfield street, this day (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock.

☞ Masonic Notice.—A Stated Meeting of Zerubbabel R. A. Chapter, No. 162, will be held at the Hall this evening, (Tuesday, June 6th,) at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the M. E. H. P. je6:1t

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which also they involve themselves. It is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it, they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by B. A. Fahnestock, at Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted, in its operation, first, to remove this mucus; and secondly, to destroy and expel the worms, rendered tender and helpless by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed; and that it has fully answered the purpose, is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor.

For the Morning Post.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to suggest to the Democracy of Allegheny county, the name of our gallant townsman, Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, for Congress.

Col. Black, on the first call of the President for Volunteers, offered his services, and marched to Mexico, where he has been now nearly 15 months, fighting for the honor and glory of his country, with an endurance and perseverence characteristic of the man; he has remained with his Regiment, the 1st Penna. Volunteers, marching whither they marched, fighting where they fought; and mourning when they mourned over the fallen remains of their patriotic companions in arms. But Peace is now about to be restored, and we may soon expect to welcome the gallant Col. and the remnant of his noble and brave companions to their homes, families and friends.

Let, then, the Democratic County Convention nominate the indomitable Col. Samuel W. Black. His talents and fitness for the station are undoubted, and a grateful and liberal people, who know as well how to reward merit as to appreciate bravery, will not fail to vote for him on the election day. "SOUTH PITTSBURGH."

Valuable and Attractive New Books.

LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF THE GIRONDISTS; 3 vols., 12 mo.
Symms' Life of Chevalier Bayard; 12 mo.
G. P. R. James' Life of Henry the Fourth, of France, 2 vols.—12 mo.
Smith's Consular Cities of China; 12 mo.
Neander's Life of Jesus Christ; 8 vo., muslin.
Marvel's Fresh Gleanings; or a new Sheaf from the old Fields of Continental Europe.
Capt. Henry's Sketches of the Mexican War; 12 mo.
Gleig's Story of the Battle of Waterloo; 12 mo.
A Summer in Scotland, by Jacob Abbott; 12 mo
Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe; 2 vols., 12 mo.
Ruxton's Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains; 12 mo., muslin.
Posthumous Works of Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., L. L. D.
The Practical Astronomer, by Thos. Dick, L. L. D.
Life of Jeremy Belknap, D. D., Historian of New Hampshire.
Luther and the Reformation, by John Scott, M. A., 2 vols.
The Middle Kingdom, with a new map of the Empire; by S. W. Williams, 2 vols., 12 mo.
The Power of the Pulpit, by Gardiner Spring, D. D.; 12 mo.
Teaching, a Science, the Teacher an Artist; by Rev. B. R. Hall.
The Czar, his Court and People; by John S. Maxwell.
Lectures on Shakspeare, by H. N. Hudson.
The Artists of America—Illustrated with nine engravings on steel, and containing sketches of the lives of Allston, Inman, West, Stuart, Trumbull, De Veaux, Rembrandt Peale and Thos Crawford; 1 vol., 8 vo.
The Orators of France; containing sketches of the lives of Lamartine, Thiers, Napoleon, Danton, Mirabeau, Guizot, and others, with portraits of each.
Headley's Napoleon and Marshals; 2 vols., 12 mo.
Headley's Washington and his Generals; 2 vols. 12 mo.
Headley's Sacred Mountains.
The above, together with a large collection of Standard Works, Classical and School Books, for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je6 Booksellers, corner Market and Third sts.

FOR SALE—*A pleasant Country Residence, one mile from the Court House.*—The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Ann St. Clair McFarland, dec'd, offers for sale on accommodating terms, a very pleasantly located House and Lot, in the neighborhood of Minersville, adjoining property of Alexander Breckenridge, Esq. The House is a two story frame building, with basement—the Lot contains one acre, on which is a very scarce and choice selection of every variety of fruit, and a splendid variety of shrubbery. For particulars, refer to the Messrs. Herrons, Mr. H. P. Cain, or Mr. Willis Boothe. ALEX. WILSON,
je6:d6w Adm'r.

FOUND.—Was found, last Thursday morning, the 1st instant, on the bank of the Allegheny river, where the packets arrive from Freeport, a large, black leather TRUNK; with brass nails in it: it is marked with the letter B. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber, who lives on Penn street, between Walnut and Factory. [je6 2] WM. MARKS.

N. O. SUGAR.—12 hhds. Prime New Orleans Sugar, received by steamer Telegraph, and for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH,
je6 53 Water, and 104 Front sts.

Soldier's Agency,
AT THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN STEELE, *No. 108 Fourth street, near Smithfield, for procuring Land Warrants, Pensions, Back Pay, &c.*—W. B. Webb, Esq., of Washington City, having made arrangements with the undersigned, for conducting the above business in the most accurate and prompt manner, persons interested will find it to their advantage by applying to
je6:3m THOS. STEELE, No. 108 Fourth st.

100 BAGS DAMAGED COFFEE AT AUCTION.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for acc't whom it may concern, 100 bags good quality Rio Coffee, slightly damaged by water. Terms at sale. JOHN D. DAVIS,
je6 Auctioneer.

MESS PORK.—10 bbls. Prime Mess Pork, just received and for sale by
je6 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE *of fine Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.*—To-morrow, Wednesday, June 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114, Wood st., 3 doors from Fifth, a large invoice of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs., Suspenders, Gloves, and fancy Goods, &c., consisting in part of the following, viz: superfine white muslin shirts, with linen bosoms; fine calico and gingham shirts; fine merino and cotton under shirts and drawers; silk gum elastic suspenders; fancy silk cravats, flag and bandanna silk pocket hdkfs.; silk and lawn neck ties; a large lot of hosiery; money belts; fancy stocks; lisle thread; cotton gloves, silk money purses. Together with a great variety of fancy articles, &c., all of which are now ready for examination.
je6 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, a catalogue of Spring and Summer Clothing, to which we would call the attention of dealers. [je6] JOHN D. DAVIS.

WANTED.—Two handsome girls, from 12 to 14 years old, to wait on company in the evenings. Apply to the Eagle Bakery, Fourth street, near Wood. [je6-3t

GINGHAMS.—A. A. Mason & Co., have received 6 cases new style Ginghams, which they are selling at the extreme low price of 12½c. [je6

SHAWLS.—A. A. Mason & Co., have received over 1500 Shawls, of every kind, comprising some very superior Crape Silk and Satin Shawls. [je6

WROUGHT COLLARS.—A. A. Mason & Co., 60 *Market street*, have just received per express, 600 Wrought Collars, of every variety, some at the low price of 12½c. [je6

STEAMER "SWATARA" AT AUCTION | *Engines, Furniture and Tackle.*—The entire wreck of the steam boat "Swatara," consisting of boilers, engines, and machinery, with her doors and window sash, cabin furniture, bedding, carpeting, chairs and tables, a first rate hawser and other rigging, will be sold at Auction on Wednesday next, the 7th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the warehouse on Water street, adjoining L. S. Waterman.
The engines, &c., can be seen at the yard of Messrs. Rees, Hartupee & Co., on the corner of First and Short streets, and the furniture, &c., at the place of sale.
Terms—All sums under $100, cash, currency; over $100, approved endorsed notes at 90 days; and over $500, approved endorsed notes at 4 months.
This sale offers a rare opportunity to any person wishing to build a light boat; the engines being nearly new, and first rate for their power. JOHN D. DAVIS,
je5 Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—A small Farm of 83 acres, with 40 in cultivation, with dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. The land is good, and timber first rate; situated in Gallia county, Ohio; 12 miles from Galliopolis, on the stage road to Chillicothe. Approved real estate or merchandize will be taken for the above. Price moderate; title all correct. S. CUTHBERT,
je5 General Agent, Smithfield street.

A FARM TO LET.—The Third Story of the Warehouse in the Diamond, corner of Diamond alley.—Apply to [je5] KING & MOORHEAD.

WOOL! WOOL!—Cash will be paid for clean Wool of all grades, by S. & W. HARBAUGH,
je5 No. 53 Water st.

30,000 PHŒNIX FIRE BRICKS—Just received and for sale by
my31 C. A. M'ANULTY & Co.

BRANDIES & WINES—3 half casks Rochelle Brandy, very good;
4 half casks J. J. Dupuy Cognac, very good;
5 half casks Port Wine, very fine;
3 half casks Madeira Wine, very superior; just rec'd on consignment, and for sale low by
JOHN LITTLE, Jr.
may4 3d st. opposite the Post Office.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Washington, June 5, 1848.

Senate.—Several petitions were presented. On motion, 20,000 copies of Fremont's Map of Oregon and California were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy was taken up and passed.

The Sen to then adjourned over until Thursday.

House.—It was agreed that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Friday.

Mr. Lynd, of Wisconsin, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Cummins moved to reconsider the vote referring the Bill relative to Naturalized Foreigners to the Judiciary Committee.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Cummins, Levin and Simms participated. The motion to reconsider was agreed to; and, after debate, the Bill was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

Ten thousand copies of the Report of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill relative to the importation of adulterated Drugs, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Philadelphia, June 5, 1848.

The New Orleans Delta announces that orders have been issued from the Capital, to call in the American outposts, and the army is to march immediately to the coast for embarkation, under charge of Persifer Smith.

Steamboat Accident—Lives Lost.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1848.

We have news that the steamboat Kenney exploded on the Tombigbee river; 30 persons were killed and missing. We have no further particulars.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 5—3 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales of Western brands at $5,50.

Wheat—Sales Prime White at $1,27 ℘ bu. Red at $1,16 to $1,19.

Corn—Moderate sales Prime Yellow at 50@51c.

Cotton—Market heavy, without sales to report.

Provisions—Quotations are steady, but there is no activity in either article.

Groceries—Sugars manifest an improving tendency. Coffee and Molasses are without alteration.

Whiskey—Sales of barrels at 22c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 5—3, P. M.

Flour—The market is firm, with a good eastern and home demand, but prices last reported still rule.

Grain—The market for Wheat has a downward tendency, but Corn is steady. Sales Red Wheat at $1,12, White Corn at 50@52c., Yellow at 60.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork; the market being heavy. The sales of Provisions are only for the supply of regular trade demand. Lard, however, is very firm, and held high.

Cotton—The market is heavy, without alteration in prices.

Treasury notes sold to-day at a premium of 1 ℘ cent.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, June 5—3, P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $5.50.

Wheat—Sales Prime White at $1,20, of Red at $1,17. The market tends downward.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 50c.

Provisions—I hear of no sales to-day worthy of reporting.

Groceries—Sugars are in fair demand at previous quotations. Coffee and Molasses are not so active, but unchanged.

Corn Meal—Sales to a moderate extent at $2.25.

Rye Flour—Sales at $3 62 ℘ bbl.

Mercy Hospital.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, situate on Stevenson street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, is now open for the reception of patients. The Medical gentlemen attached to the Hospital are—

Doct. J. P. Gazzam, Doct. Addison,
" Wernekebrg, " McMeal,
" Bruce, " Snyder.

Non-paying patients will be received as formerly.
Pay patients will be received at the rates adopted for the temporary Hospital.
Lower Wards,..................$3,00 per week.
Upper Wards, (in which each patient has a separate apartment,) $5,00 " "
These terms include Medical attendance and Medicine.
Pay Patients can have any (regular) Physician to attend them that they make choice of, at their own expense.
Clergymen of any denomination are allowed to visit Patients, when desired by them.
The Mercy Hospital is delightfully situated in an open, airy part of the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Court House.
Application for the admission of Patients can be made either to Doct. Snyder, or JAMES BLAKELY,
je2 Ch'n of Committee of Mercy Hospital.

Fancy and Domestic China Store.
115 WOOD STREET, OPPOSITE J. D. DAVIS' AUCTION ROOMS.
THE subscriber respectfully invites all lovers of beautiful China, to call and examine his stock of Fancy China, Mantel and Pier Lamps, Candelebras, Girondoles, Japan Waiters, Britannia Ware, Castors, &c. &c.
Likewise, Queensware of every variety and pattern, at the lowest possible prices.
je5 M. HODKINSON.

To Western Merchants.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ever offered to the public, and at the lowest prices possible, may be found at 115 Wood street, opposite J. D. Davis' Auction Rooms. Observe Warerooms up stairs.
je5 M. HODKINSON.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:
The petition of Arthur Nicholson of the 1st Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
ARTHUR NICHOLSON.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.
Peter Hoeh, M. Brawd, J. Simpson, J. Carson, J. B. Moore, J. Adams, A. Cross, R. R. Beach, J. Seetin, J. Frichman, M. O'Hara, A. Wallmer. je3-3td*
[Chronicle copy and ch. Post]

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:
The petition of R. Parkhurst, of the Borough of Lawrenceville, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Borough aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
R. PARKHURST.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Borough, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.
N. Bridenthall, J. W. Decker, Jos. Wainwright, Geo. Haerr, John Sorler, Jos. Young, W. Johnson, Sr., J. Fleming, S. Copeland, W. J. Cathcort, A. Zurlina, S. Garrison, F. McCormick. je3-3td*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:
The petition of Beach & Kerr of the 1st Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners hath provided themselves with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at their dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and pray that your Honors will be pleased to grant them a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray. BEACH & KERR.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the above Ward, do certify, that the above petitioners is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.
Edward H. Souder, J. D. Alexander, Wm. B. Thompson, A. Willmiler, F. Seltz, Wm. Bennet, A. Cordell, A. Nicholson, James Gray, T. Rose, Geo. Silver, H. Danah.
je3-4td

RYE FLOUR—25 barrels Rye Flour just received and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH,
ju3 53 Water and 104 Front streets.

PARASOLS—Just received at No. 59, corner of Fourth and Market sts., a beautiful assortment of all kinds of Parasols, from common to very fine, and of the most fashionable styles. [ju3] PHILIP ROSS.

FISH!—50 bbls. prime No. 1 Shad;
50 " " No. 3 Mackerel; to arrive and for sale by [je5:1w] TAAFFE & O'CONNOR.

5 BBLS. PITCH—On hand and for sale low to close, by
je5 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR.

Muslins and Sheetings.
THE subscriber has in store a full assortment of all the most popular makes of Brown and Bleached Muslins, of every width and quality, and at reduced prices. Good 7-8 and 4-4 Unbleached Muslins for 6¼ cents a yard. Bleached Muslins unusually low. Also, on hand, Brown and Bleached Drillings, Blue and mixed Drillings; Pant Stuffs; Boys' Wear; Welsh, Gause and other Flannels; Cotton Checks; very cheap Bed Tickings; Mariners Shirting; Jeans and Satinetts. PHILIP ROSS,
ju3 No. 59, corner of 4th and Market sts.

FLOUR.—73 half barrels extra family Flour, just received and for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH,
ju3 53 Water and 104 Front streets.