The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

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

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY I. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORE R. KELLY, do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEITLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN 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 9 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure our insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 100 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ Single copies of the Morning Post, may be had at the Store of George M Riddle & 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.

The members of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the Court House TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of inviting the Hon. LEWIS CASS, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, to Pittsburgh, on his return from Washington to his home, in Michigan.

jet CHARLES SHALER, Chm'n.

A Shocking Circumstance.

John C. Calhoun,—the Charleston Mercury,—Gen. Commander,—and the whole State of South Carolina, "Whigs" and Democrats,—"knocked into the middle of next week!"

We have for a long time "thought that something dreadful would happen!" Those vile, outrageous, totally reckless and utterly lawless creatures, who inhabit a portion of our Union known as South Carolina, have been "carrying on at such a rate," for several months, as to excite all the elements of opposition in a certain part of this city, and that have been many times most awfully frightened because of their "vile doings." We have really feared that they would share the same fate which was met by certain swine "we read of;" and that all that once was known of South Carolina, would be forever blotted out from the memory of man—So tremendous have been the tones of denunciation hurled at her—so awfully severe have been the blows inflicted upon her! But we now breathe (as Mr. Webster once did,) "deeper and freer;" we mistook the sounds, heard in the distance, for those of a formidable and mighty enemy! We thought the animal we saw was indeed what it seemed to be! It came nearer, and uttered one of those sounds that had been so terrible! we were no more alarmed: we could look upon the creature; and discovered that there was a seam in the hide! The lion's *skin* was there; but it was only the braying of a *Donkey* that we had heard.

Federal Lying.

How true was the saying uttered many years ago, about the Federal party, that "they never learn any thing, and they never forget any thing!" This was said by a man who never manifested much shrewdness and capacity for judging; and time, advancing, proves its truth. The Federal party never learn that the People are intelligent; that all addresses to their perverted passions, rather than to their reason, and the most exalted attributes of man's nature, are inefficient to produce a permanent ascendency of any party; and they consequently resort to the most infamous lying and personal detraction, with a view to defeat any opponent who they know is deservedly popular. This was the case when Jefferson was a candidate for office. It was so during the canvass which resulted in the election of Madison. The same spirit was manifested in the campaigns of 1828, 1832, 1836, and down to the present time. They are beginning the same mode of attack upon Gen. Cass.

One of the most amusing lies that they have uttered about him, respects his popularity among the Democratic party. They would try to satisfy the People of the country, that he is the most unpopular man whose name was brought to the notice of the Convention. This they assert, too, in view of the fact that he received on first the ballot 127 votes, and that he was known to be the second choice of this State, which gave him, finally, 26 votes. These paltry combatants show too glaringly the desperate game which they feel compelled to play. They can never succeed at it; and we only wonder that so many Federal editors, who seem no void of sense on any matter but politics, should prove themselves to be so ineffably stup d and so contemptibly shallow.

The Original Sable Harmonists.

This band of excellent vocalists are to give three Concerts in Philo Hall this week, on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. To all lovers of vocal music, the rich, full, and harmonious notes of Archer alone are worth the price of a ticket. The company now consists of Messrs. Archer, Jacobs, Bond, Farrel, and Plumer. We bespeak for them an abundant support.

☞ The Select Council met on Monday evening but did nothing of great importance.

The resignation of Capt. Porter was accepted, and a day fixed for the election of a successor.

The Omnibus Bill was not acted upon. The resignation of Capt. Porter rendered the friends of the new wards powerless—they no longer have a majority. But the election in the Third ward may decide the matter. We are thinking it may be a severe contest.

☞ FARMER'S FIGURS.—The American notices that Mr. Shipton and Mr. Carson were severely injured on Monday evening, while interfering to quell a riot among the firemen from Allegheny city.

The same paper says: We since learn that Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this city, was stabbed through the hand, by a fellow named Lutz. Mr. W., before he became weak from loss of blood, gave the assassin a severe kicking, from which his recovery is said to be doubtful. Mr. W. was then conveyed to a house, where he fainted from loss of blood.

☞ Our friend, Major, of the Boat Store, has purchased an interest in the steamer Savanna, one of the largest and in all respects one of the best boat on the Pittsburgh and New Orleans trade.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. LEWIS CASS.

(CONCLUDED.)

But he did not deceive himself. His course was warmly applauded by the American people, who are ever alive to national interest and honor, and coldly approved by the Government.

The following short-extract will exhibit the spirit which pervaded this memorable paper:

"But the subject assumes another aspect, when they (the American people) are told by one of the parties that their vessels are to be forcibly entered and examined, in order to carry into effect these stipulations. Certainly, the American Government does not believe that the high powers, contracting parties to this treaty, have any wish to compel the United States, by force, to adopt their measures to its provisions, or to adopt its stipulations. They have too much confidence in their sense of justice to fear any such result; and they will see with pleasure the prompt disavowal made by yourself, sir, in the name of your country, at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, of any intention of this nature. But were it otherwise, and were it possible they might be deceived in this confident expectation, that would not alter in one title their course of action. Their duty would be the same, and the same would be their determination to fulfil it. They would prepare themselves, with apprehensions indeed, but without dismay—with regret, but with firmness—for one of those desperate struggles which have sometimes occurred in the history of the world; but where is just cause and the favor of Providence have given strength to comparative weakness, and enabled it to break down the pride of power."

The success of this scheme, so long cherished and so long projected on the part of England, turned upon the ratification of France. With it she could hope to establish this new principle in maritime law, and with that attain her darling object of maritime supremacy. But the opposition of two such commercial nations as the United States and France to this interpolation, would have rendered hopeless its general recognition. Hence her efforts to accomplish this measure; and as, for more than half a century, she had not failed in any great object of her policy, her pride and interest were equally united in this. Her journals, therefore, were filled with the subject. It occupied the attention of her Government, her people and her press; and diplomatic agents through Europe were active and persevering. While the subject was under discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies, the eyes of Europe were directed to Paris, anxiously watching the result. That result was soon manifested. The public opinion of France spoke too loudly to be resisted. The Government gave way, and refused to ratify a treaty modified under its own directions, and signed by its own minister. The part which Gen. Cass bore in this transaction is well understood and appreciated by his countrymen; and if any doubt existed on the subject, it would have been removed by the abuse heaped upon him in the English journals, and by the declaration of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, that his efforts contributed in a great degree to the rejection of the measure.

An American writing from Europe, in Niles' Register, March, 1842, says:

"Gen. Cass has hastily prepared a pamphlet setting forth the true import and dangers of this treaty. It will be read by every statesman in Europe; and, coming from the General, will exert influence here; will effectually turn the tables on England. The country owes the General much for his effectual influence with this Government."

The London Times, of Jan. 5, 1842, says:

"The five Powers which signed the late treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, will not allow themselves to be thwarted in the execution of this arrangement by the capricious resistance of the cabinet of Washington."

It is not a little curious, in reading over the papers relating to this transaction, to see how some of the party journals of the day in the United States, censure the minister for his interference in foreign concerns; and foretold, very confidently, that he would be rebuked by the French Government. And the London Times of May 16, 1842, states, on the parent excitation, that the venerable patriot, who has just been called from among us, (Mr. Adams,) said in Congress, that he regretted Gen. Cass

"Shou'd have so completely forgotten the whole some rules of the founders of the country, as to interfere, without instructions from his Government, in a delicate negotiation between the great Powers of Europe."

"This "delicate negotiation" directly involved one of the most precious rights of the United States—that of sailing the ocean undisturbed and in peace. To prevent the consummation of such a project, was not to interfere with other nations, but to prevent other nations from interfering with us. As to the French Government it took no such view of the matter. The answer of M. Guizot to Gen. Cass, was in a very good spirit, and exhibited the best feeling to the United States. He stated that the treaty had not been ratified, and disavowed all designs of doing any thing whatever unfriendly to the United States.

On the 17th of September following this transaction, the news of the ratification of the Ashburton treaty reached Paris, and Gen. Cass immediately resigned. He reasons for so doing, we gather from the following extracts of letters to Mr. Webster:

"It is unnecessary to push these considerations further; and in carrying them thus far, I found the task an unpleasant one. Nothing but justice to myself could have induced me to do it. I could not clearly explain my condition here without receipt ing it. My protest of the 13th February, distinctly asserted that the United States would resist the pretensions of England to search our vessels. I avowed, at the same time, that this was but my personal declaration, liable to be confirmed or disavowed by my Government. I now find a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the co operation of the latter in efforts to abolish the slave trade, but which contains no renunciation by the former of the extraordinary pretension, revilling, as we said, from the exigencies of these very efforts; and which pretension I felt it to be my duty to denounce to the French government. In all this I presume to offer no further judgment than as I am personally affected by the course of the proceeding; and I feel they have placed me in a false position, whence I can escape but by returning home with the least possible delay. I trust, therefore, that the President will not think my hesitation in granting me the permission which I asked for."

In December, 1842, Gen. Cass returned to the United States. He was received by the citizens of Boston and New York with every demonstration of respect. His bold stand on the quintuple treaty had excited the feelings of the people in his favor, and he was every where hailed as the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of American citizens. At New York he was addressed upon political subjects, to which he furnished a brief reply, stating his unshaken attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, and his hostility to a national bank. On his route to the West, he was received at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and Columbus, Ohio, by the Governors and Legislatures of those States, who came out to meet him, and escorted him to their towns. At Harrisburgh, the Governor, Legislature, city authorities and people came out to welcome him home, as children welcome the return of a long absent father. On the 8th of January, he was addressed by a committee of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, upon political questions, to which he replied at length, declaring himself against a national bank, opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, opposed to a tariff for protection, "that revenue should be kept at the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions," and opposed to altering the Constitution by abolishing the Executive veto; that he should not be a candidate for the Presidency unless nominated at the Baltimore Convention, and that he would support the nominee of that Convention.

In the summer of 1843, Gen. Cass received the following letter from Gen. Jackson:

HERMITAGE, July, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your very friendly letter of the 25th of May last. It reached me in due course of mail; but such were my debility and afflictions, that I have been prevented from replying to it till now: and even now it is with great difficulty that I write. In return for your kind expressions with regard to myself, I have to remark, that I shall ever recollect, my dear General, with great satisfaction, the relations, both private and official, which subsisted between us, during the greater part of my Administration. Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my Cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks, and will be ever recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me.

But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the quintuple treaty, and which, by your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant of every ocean. Had Great Britain obtained the sanction of France to this treaty, (*with the late disgraceful treaty of Washington*—so disreputable to our national character and injurious to our national safety,) then indeed we might have hung our harp upon the willows, and resigned our national independence to Great Britain. But, I repeat, to your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, we are indebted for the shield thrown over us from the impending danger which the ratification of the quintuple treaty by France would have brought upon us. For this act, the thanks of every true American, and the applause of every republican, are yours; and for this noble act I tender you my thanks.

I admire the course of Dr. Linn in the Senate in urging his Oregon bill; and I hope his energy will carry it into a law at the next session of Congress. This will speak to England a language which she will understand—That *we will not submit to be negotiated out of our territorial rights hereafter.*

Receive assurances of my friendship and esteem.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS.

In the spring of 1844, General Cass in reply to interrogatories on that subject, wrote a letter declaring himself in favor of the annexation of Texas.

In the month of May following, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. On the first balloting, Gen. Cass received eighty-three votes, and continued to rise till, on the seventh, he received one hundred and twenty-three votes. Had another ballot been taken that day, Gen. Cass, would without doubt, have been nominated. Before the assembling of the Convention on the following day, Mr. Polk was brought forward as a compromise candidate, and, after two ballotings, received the nomination.

On the day that the news of the nomination of Mr. Polk reached Detroit, a meeting of the Democracy was held, at which Gen. Cass, in an able and eloquent speech, gave his warmest support to the nomination, and declared his readiness to enter the contest to secure its success In pursuance of this he accepted the invitation of the Nashville Committee, and was present at the great Nashville Convention in August. His arrival was announced by the firing of cannon, and he was received with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm. Of his speech there, a leading paper says:

"We did not attempt a sketch of the eloquent and powerful speech that was made by Gen. Cass, for we felt that nothing short of its publication entire, word for word and sentence for sentence, as he uttered it to admiring thousands, would do him a full measure of justice. It was the master effort of a great statesman; and the popular thunder of applause with which it was received by the fifty acres of freemen in attendance rung through the valleys, and reverberated from hill to hill, exceeding anything that we had ever heard before."

Gen. Cass spent some time with Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. When they parted, the scene was most impressive and affecting. An eye-witness remarks: "The tears of the veteran were mingled together as they bade each other a last farewell."

In compliance with the popular demand, Gen. Cass took the tour of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. He every where met with the most enthusiastic reception from the people. He was hailed as the "Father of the West." The following incidents at the public meeting at Newark, Ohio, on the 17th September, are taken from the Democratic newspaper published at that place:

"While a number of revolutionary soldiers were being introduced to Gen. Cass, one of our citizens approached the General, and asked if he remembered him. Upon replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting. In the spring of 1813 Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. Gen. Cass was appointed the commander. Six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky, of whom two thousand were selected to proceed to the fort. The marshes and woods were filled with water, making the road almost impassible. The commanding general had not arrived, but was daily expected. On the second day of the march a young soldier, from exposure to the weather, was taken sick. Unable to march in the ranks, he followed along in the rear. When at a distance behind, attempting with difficulty to keep pace with his comrades, two officers rode along, one a stranger, and the other the colonel of his regiment. On passing him the colonel remarked—'General, that poor fellow there is sick; he is a good fellow, for he refuses to go back; but I fear the Indians will scalp him or the crows pick him before we get to Fort Meigs." The officer halted and dismounted from his horse. When the young soldier came up, he addressed him: "My brave boy, you are sick and tired. I am well and strong, mount my horse and ride." The soldier hesitated. "Do not wait," said the officer; and, lift ng him upon the horse, with directions to ride at night to the General's tent, he proceeded on foot to join the army. At night the young soldier rode to the tent, where he was met by the General with a cheerful welcome, which he repaid with tears of gratitude. That officer was Gen. Cass, and the young soldier was the person addressing him, our worthy fellow-citizen, John Laylin. The General remembering the circumstances, immediately recognized him. Mr. Laylin hesitatingly exclaimed—"General, that act was not done for the world to look upon; it was done in the woods, with but three to witness it."

"Another: During the period, Major Parks, on being introduced to Gen. Cass, exclaimed, with much animation—'General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Your father was sergeant of the company, and I was a corporal. We were brothers during the war. God bless you, General, for his sake.' The General was deeply affected in meeting the friend and companion of his father, while the veteran, with eye sparkling, recounted the scenes through which they passed together in the days of danger and strife—the times that 'tried men's souls.'"

Another anecdote of Gen. Cass, while on his tour through Ohio, was related, with much spirit, by the late gallant and lamented Gen. Hamer. The carriage containing Gen. Cass was one day stopped by a man who, addressing the General, said: "I can't let you pass without speaking to you. You don't know me, general." Gen. C. replied that he did not. "Well, sir, (said he,) I was the first man to jump out of the boat on the shore of the Thames!" "No, you were not," (said General Cass;) "I was the first man myself on shore." "True, (said the other;) I jumped out first into the river, to get ahead of you; but you held me back, and got on shore ahead of me."

The result of the contest in 1844 is well known. The vote of every Western State, save one, and that by a meagre majority, was given to Mr. Polk. To the efforts of General Cass, and his great personal popularity, exerted in favor of Mr. Polk, much of this is to be attributed. In the following winter, Gen. Cass was elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the 4th March, 1845. In the forenoon of the succeeding day of the Senate, Gen. Cass was unanimously tendered the post of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, however, he declined. On two subsequent occasions, the same position has been offered him, but he has uniformly declined it.

In December, 1845, Gen. Cass introduced resolutions, with particular reference to the condition of our affairs with Great Britain, growing out of the Oregon question. These resolutions he supported in a speech, of which the following is an extract, referring to the course which should be pursued in maintaining our rights to the territory in question:

"As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it but to denounce it—a denunciation which will find a response in every American bosom. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the country which seeks to purchase temporary security by yielding to unjust pretensions buys present ease at the expense of permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind to reap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere, what I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to 'end the door sill than the hearth stone—the porch than the altar. National character is a richer treasure than gold or silver, and exercises a moral influence in the hour of danger which if not power itself, it is its surest ally. Thus, far, ours is untarnished, and let us all join, however, separated by party or by space, to preserve it."

In the month of March following, General Cass delivered his celebrated speech on the Oregon question. As this speech has been circulated and read very generally, a mere allusion to it here is all that would appear necessary; but the following extract expresses so fully the sentiment of every patriotic American that it is worthy of record:

"It pains me sir, to hear allusion to the destruction of the Government, and to the dissolution of the Confederacy. It pains me, not because they inspire me with any fear, but because we ought to have one unpronounceable word as the Jews had of old, and that word is DISSOLUTION. We should reject the feeling from our hearts, and its name from our tongues. This cry of 'Wo, wo, to Jerusalem,' grates harshly upon my ears. Our Jerusalem is neither beleagured nor in danger. It yet the city upon a hill glorious in what it is—still more glorious, by the blessing of God, in what it is to be—a landmark, inviting the nations of the world, struggling upon the stormy ocean of political oppression, to follow us to a haven of safety and of national liberty. No English Titus will enter our temple of freedom, through a breach in the battlements, to bear thence the ark of our Constitution and the book of our law, to take their station in a triumphal procession in the streets of a modern Rome, as trophies of conquest and proofs of submission.

"Many a raven has croaked in my day, but the augury has failed and the republic has marched onward. Many a crisis has presented itself to the imagination of our political Cassandras: but we have still increased in political prosperity as we have increased in years, and that too with an accelerated progress unknown to the history of the world. We have a class of men whose eyes are always upon the future, overlooking the blessings around us, and forever apprehensive of some great political evil, which is to arrest our course somewhere or other on this side of the millenium. To them we are the image of gold, and silver, and brass, and clay, contrariety in unity, which the first rude blow of misfortune is to strike from its pedestal.

"For my own part, I consider this the strongest Government on the face of the earth for good, and the weakest for evil. Strong, because supported, by the public opinion of a people inferior to none of the communities of the earth, in all that constitutes moral worth and knowledge, and who have breathed in their political system the breath of life; and who would destroy it, as they created it, if it were unworthy of them, or failed to fulfill their just expectations.

"And weak for evil, from this very consideration, which would make its follies and its faults the signal of its overthrow. It is the only Government in existence which no revolution can subvert. It may be changed, but it provides for its own change, when the public will requires. Plots and insurrections, and the various struggles, by which an oppressed population manifests its sufferings, and seeks the recovery of its rights, have no place here. We have nothing to fear but ourselves."

The part taken by Gen. Cass in the subsequent exciting controversy on this question, and his vote in opposition to the treaty, are too well known to require further notice. Having been trained in the school which taught him, in our intercourse with foreign nations, to ask for nothing but what is right and to submit to nothing that is wrong, he had the moral courage to stand up for the right, whatever might be the consequences.

During this session of Congress, hostilities commenced between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Gen. Cass advocated the most energetic measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and for carrying it into the heart of the enemy's country.

In the winter of 1847, the "Wilmot Proviso" was introduced into the Senate, as an amendment to the three-million bill, by a Federal Senator from New England. The design of the mover was evidently to defeat the passage of the bill, to which it was to be attached, and to embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war. Gen. Cass voted against the Proviso, for reasons given in his speech on the occasion.

It was during this session of Congress that the tariff of 1846, and the Independent Treasury, were established. Gen. Cass gave to these great measures the weight of his influence and his zealous and unflinching support. At the close of that Congress, Gen. Cass was invited by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, to partake of a public dinner at Albany, as a mark of their appreciation of his brilliant public services and their estimation of his character as a man. This honor, however, he declined.

In August, following, he delivered an address before the literary societies of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, at the annual commencement of that institution.

On the meeting of the present Congress, General Cass was elected Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post for which he was most eminently qualified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to accept. His course as chairman of that committee, and his views upon the war question, have been in the daily proceedings of the Senate. The following brief reply, to Mr Mangum, is probably as good a summary of his opinions as can be given:

"Now, with respect to the progress of the war, it is said that Gen. Scott is going on from town to town, and from city to city, conquering all before him. I am very glad to hear it. I hope the commanding general will continue to go on in this way. If he does so, I have no doubt that he will conquer Mexican obstinacy, and then conquer a peace. I have already expressed my opinions with regard to the war in Mexico, and have nothing to say on the subject now, except to tell the Senator from South Carolina, what I had the honor to say to the Senator from South Carolina, that the adoption of any resolutions in this Senate with regard to any danger—if danger there be—in the progress of this war, would be now as the idle wind. You might as well stand by the cataract of Niagara, and say to its waters, 'flow not,' as to the American people 'annex not territory,' if they choose to annex it. It is the resolutions of the Mexican people to do us injustice, that prolongs this war. It is that which operates on the public mind, and leads the Senator from South Carolina to apprehend a state of things which he fears, but which, for myself I do not anticipate. Let me say, Mr. President, that it takes a great deal to kill this country. We have had an alarming crisis almost every year, as long as I can recollect. I came on the public stage as a spectator before Mr. Jefferson was elected. That was a crisis. There was the embargo crisis—the crisis of the non intercourse—of the war—of the bank—of the tariff—of the removal of the deposites—and a score of others. But we have outlived them all, and advanced in all the elements of power and prosperity, with a rapidity heretofore unknown in the history of nations. If we should swallow Mexico to-morrow, I do not believe it would kill us. The Senator for South Carolina and myself may not live to see it, but I am by no means satisfied that the day will not come in which the whole of the vast country around us will form one of the most magnificent empires that the world has yet seen—profoundly conservative in its principles, and glorious in the establishment and perpetuation of the principles of free government, and the blessing which they bring with them."

In December, 1847, Gen. Cass, gave his views at length upon the "Wilmot Proviso," in a letter to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee. In that letter he avowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the territories of the United States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves; who ought to be allowed "to regulate their internal concerns in their own way," and that Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life—that of husband and wife, of parent and child, or of master and servant. He said, in conclusion:

"The 'Wilmot Proviso' seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for a single purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by the question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our Government, and furnish another guarantee for its permanence and prosperity."

☞ WORDS, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucous, 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 D. A. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, is exceedingly adapted, in its operation, first, to remove this mucus; and secondly, to destroy, and expel the worms, rendered timid 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.

☞ MR. HARPER—Sir: Many of our Democratic friends have thought that the name of GENERAL J. K. MORREAD 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 tried in the legislature of the democratic party, and the early and indefatigable friend of Gen. Cass. He possesses great purity of character and ardent zeal for the assertion of what he believes to be right and is essentially republican in his habits.

By his industry, prudence, firmness 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. [jel.dawtc] MANY DEMOCRATS.

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 16 months, fighting for the honor and glory of his country, with an endurance and perseverance characteristic of the man; he has remained with his Regiment, the 1st Penna. Volunteers, marching whilst it marched, fighting when 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."

☞ 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 disease; 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," "Balsem of Life," or something of this kind. Each class of diseases has its proper remedy and is so arranged by nature. For Liver and Bilious complaints we have an account of anything surpassing Dr. Willard's Anti-Bilious 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 orders should be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Jos. Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. Cassidy, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kuceland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. sp11-dawy1

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRES.—There were three or four fires on Monday night.

The principal one was in Irwin street, which originated in Fehl's Stable, at about 10½ o'clock. The incendiary must have communicated the fire to the hay, on the second story of the stable.

The School House, one of the largest and best in the city, was burned down before the flames were arrested. Some lumber was destroyed, but not much. Three horses were burned to death, and one was literally roasted alive. They were the property of strangers. Mr. Fehl lost only the stable and about four tons of hay.

Another fire was discovered in a stable near Wylie street. We understand that two horses were destroyed in it.

There was, on the same evening, a fire some place out the Fourth street Road; and another in the Fifth or Ninth Ward, but caused no great alarm.

☞ The boys of the Fourth Ward are a contented and happy population—since the burning of the School House. Their joy knew no bounds while the flames were making the building crack. "Ain't you glad of this," says one to a chum. "Yes, golly, I ain't glad of anything else."

The schools will be closed for the present, we presume. It will be but a short time until a new building can be erected.

SUICIDE.—The Telegraph relates the melancholy story of a suicide that was committed in Diamond alley, a few evenings ago. A stranger from the Allegheries, becoming weary of life, and no doubt fearing a death not congenial to his feelings, plunged headlong into the air, (not water) and was drowned. His name was Trout, and had been sojourning for several days at Bennett's.

☞ To-day the Whigs and National Reformers meet in Philadelphia—the former to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and the latter to adopt measures to secure a respectable vote to Garrett Smith, who has already been nominated. Pittsburgh is represented in both these assemblages.

☞ The till of Fehl's Bar was taken, during the fire on Monday night. There were but a few coppers and some counterfeit notes in it. It was reported that a boarder in the house had his pocket picked of about $150 and that other persons met with similar losses.

ACCIDENT AT THE FIRE.—As a son of Mr. Smith, of the St. Clair street Bridge, a lad of fourteen years of age, was loitering around the walls of the Fourth Ward School House, yesterday morning, a portion of the cupola fell upon him and broke his back in two places.

☞ Mr. Mooney has left without giving a Concert. He engaged Apollo Hall, but took leave of our city before gas light. The why of this we do not know. He might have attracted a large audience in that room, for there was considerable anxiety to see him.

☞ To give an idea of the number of hands that have lately occurred, we state that Fox had, on Monday, nineteen warrants, and we believe he made an arrest under each one of them. The other officers did quite as large a business, we believe.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If John Nennery is in the city, he will find his wife, Sarah Nennery, who has just arrived from New York, at the boarding house on the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets. She is very anxious to see him.

☞ Some persons about town feel that they have been hoaxed in the purchase of Morso's Map. It is a great and useful work, but some book sellers offer it at half the price the pedler asks and obtains.

☞ There was a row at a Saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny city, on Monday evening. Some white boys made an attack upon a negro boy, and might have killed him, had not the citizens interfered.

☞ The weather is now cold again, and we prefer some fighting will cease. ☞ We heard of *some* yesterday morning.

☞ Cherries and Peas are coming into Market right briskly, and there appears to be a fine demand for them.

☞ No deaths have yet resulted from the recent fights in this city.

☞ We notice a new boat at the wharf, called "*Hail Columbia.*"

DIED:

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, ANN, wife of C. HARTWELL.

Her funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her husband, corner of Grant street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **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. mp20

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER: I have read with great pleasure the recommendation of your correspondent "South Pittsburgh," in the Democratic Allegheny county, and as one of the *bone* and *sinew* of that party, I cheerfully respond to the announcement of our gallant townsman's name, for Congress.

COL. SAM. W. BLACK—who will not vote for him?—Everybody will go for his nomination, and nearly every one will go for him.

Let the Democracy give the *Colonel* a unanimous nomination. He's the boy to lick *Bonnyfid* Moses, and no mistake. *The Volunteers are coming.*

"PITT TOWNSHIP."

☞ 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 will discard lamps 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 Dr. Hiram Corson, late Professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.

For sale by Spaulding and Kuceland, 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.....50c. | Pit.....25c.
Private Boxes.....$5. | Private Boxes.....$10.

☞ Benefit and last appearance of Miss WEMYSS.
WEDNESDAY, June 7th, to commence with the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.Mr. Oxley. | Glavis.....Mr. Wemyss.
Pauline.....Miss Wemyss.
To conclude with
FAZIO.
Fazio.....Mr. Oxley | Bianca.....Miss Wemyss.

☞ Thursday, Benefit of John Dunn.
☞ Wednesday, Benefit of Miss WEMYSS.
☞ Doors open 7 past 7; Curtain rises 7 before 8.

Harnden & Co's
NEW PASSENGER
ARRANGEMENTS.

☞ Hereafter, all Steerage Passengers coming from Europe, engaged in America to come over, in either of the ships of HARNDEN & Co., will be furnished with the following Provisions, or their equivalent, in other articles equally good.—*See Act of Congress, May 17, 1848.*

THIS PLAN will prevent sickness on board. Heretofore, where Passengers found themselves in Provisions, many of them came on board entirely destitute, which often caused much sickness and death.

35 lbs. Bread,
10 " Rice,
10 " Oatmeal,
10 " Flour,
10 " Beans and Peas,
35 " Potatoes,
1 pint of Vinegar,
60 gallons of Water.
10 lbs. Salted Pork, free from bone. } All of good quality, and constituting the Provisions furnished will be delivered to each Passenger every week, with a sufficient supply of Fuel for cooking.

Each Ship in this line will be properly ventilated,