The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 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. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY R. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORE R. EVANS do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHURR, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUSFORT, 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. SWITZLAND, 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 CARSWELL, 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.

FOR CONGRESS,

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER.

JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER.

DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

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.*

☞ W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 600 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

A Sensible Conclusion.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says to the Tribune—"But you are *bound* by the decision at Philadelphia, and your pledge to sustain it." To which the Tribune replies, as any man would do who professes to be governed by principles, and who finds himself swindled into the support of a nomination at variance with all his previous political associations—"No, sir; we *would have been* bound if the Convention had been governed by the acknowledged principles of the party, and had nominated candidates expressly to embody and advance those principles. In laying every resolve expressing a devotion to Whig principles on the table, the Convention laid our obligation to abide its decisions there also They must be lifted together." This is spoken as an honest man would speak.

The Dough-Faces.

The word dough face, (as applied to a sterling Democrat, in the free States, who determined to support the Constitution of the United States,) has been in the mouth of every living Whigling, for some years past. It seems to have been one of the first words taught to, or learned by, some of the would-be-thought intelligent fledglings of the old Federal brood. *The old ones* have pretended to have a holy regard for what they call *freedom*, (especially such as exists about *Whig* manufactories,)—and for the poor slave; and a firm determination that we shall have no more slave territory; and to insist that the Congress of the United States shall pass a law, *at once*, declaring that slavery shall not exist in any territory to be hereafter acquired by the United States. How sincere are their professions! In the Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Fielding, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table: it I es there still: there it will continue to lie!—and the reason is, *General Taylor owns upward of two hundred negroes*, and may want to go to California!

Resolved, That while all power is taken from Congress to interfere with slavery in any of the States, it is within the power, and it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction or existence of slavery in any territory now possessed or that may be acquired.

"No Proscription."

Mr. Crittenden, who at least assumes to be the conscience keeper of Gen. Taylor, talked, when here, about the days of *Jefferson* and *Madison*, with a very *saintly* grace, in relation to removals from office; and said that the old General would not remove any man from office on account of his political views:—that all he should ask was "Is he honest,—is he capable?" There was much *stuff* of this kind;—which we thought would have better become some cast less heartless than himself: but it is only a part of the same game that was played in 1840; and every *professed* Democrat who is fool enough to be in any way influenced by such slang, ought to be the first to be ousted when his party shall be defeated—if, that time shall again arrive. We *know* that Gen. Harrison himself, in 1840, made *many* positive pledges to the same effect, and in the same words; and we also know that *very many*, as honest and capable officers as were in the country *were* proscribed, immediately on his accession to power—men against whom not a breath of charge rested, except that they had opposed the Coon Skin, hard-cider, and other immoralities, debaucheries and blasphemies of 1840. *We know* these things; and therefore we believe that those who *now* seek to gain power, without any avowal of principles, will LIE in order to accomplish their purpose.

Gen. W. O. Butler.

A correspondent of the N. O. Delta, in writing from the city of Mexico, under date of June 3d, inst., relates the following incident, which exhibits the firmness and bravery of Gen. BUTLER, the Democratic nominee for Vice President:

"Lieutenant Hagner, with the ordnance, and Capt. Roland, with his heavy battery of captured guns, left the same day. Lieut. Stewart, with a company of the 3d Artillery, composed the escort. The Mexican Commissioners objected to our taking away the guns, claiming them under the treaty. It reserved to the Mexicans the guns captured *in permanent works*. The guns taken away were captured at Contreras and Churubusco and placed in the Citadel for safe keeping. Because they were there the Commissioners claimed them. Gen. Butler ordered Col. Hitchcock to make a special report in the case. The report, of course, sustained our claims, and Gen. Butler said he would stand by it, if it renewed the war."

DECLINATION OF GOV. DODGE.

We are pleased to announce that as soon as the veteran Governor Dodge, (now in Washington as one of the new Senators from Wisconsin,) heard of his nomination by the Barnburners at Utica, he promptly declined the honor, as we predicted he would. It is left for Martin Van Buren alone to bear up the standard of opposition to those principles which he has himself frequently declared to be essential to the perpetuity, as well as the prosperity, of the Union! Shame that the man who grew so distinction under the flag of Democracy, should now raise his hand to strike it down.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Gen. Cass and the Volunteers.

The Federal papers very generally, and those of this city and State in particular, have been pretending to a great deal of indignation, on account of the very ungenerous and unjust manner in which Gen. CASS has acted towards the Volunteers. However preposterous such an idea may be, it is not sufficiently so to be beyond the scale of Federal toleration—even if there could be found no one ignorant enough to believe it;—that there are such among the readers of "Whig" newspapers, we have no reason for a moment to doubt. Gen. Cass do an unjust or an ungenerous act to the Volunteers of our country! Why it would be as reasonable to expect an act of this character from a kind mother towards her child. The man who was himself one of the foremost, in 1812, to volunteer in the defence of his country; and who endured all the hardships and privations of the memorable campaign preceding the surrender of Hull;—the man who has followed the Ohio from its source to its mouth, and the Father of Rivers throughout its entire length, accompanied on his route only by Indians and pioneers as hardy and daring as himself;—the man who, of all now living in our country, probably knows best the trials, dangers, and privations to which the Volunteer is subjected;—that this man should have an idea at variance, or a sing's feeling in conflict with this portion of our citizens;—the glory of our country, and her ever sure defence; is too ridiculous, too puerile an idea, to be for an instant entertained by any *thing*, but the *ignorant* readers of Federal newspapers, and their more learned, but infinitely less honest conductors.

We had long since intended to refer to this subject; but our attention has been directed to other matters, until we saw, a few days since, the following letter from Senator CAMERON, in relation to the matter. We were well aware of the position taken in the Senate by Gen. CASS, and the reasons which led him to favor the provisions now existing on the subject. They were such as would satisfy any reasonable man; and such as no one, but an infamous, hypocritical demagogue would pretend to condemn. They are reasons that would meet with a response in the mind of every patriot, every honest man, of whatever party. But Gen. Cameron's letter is worthy of a perusal. We give it as follows:

To the Editors of the Democratic Union:

A friend has put into my possession the Reading Journal, containing a letter from Sergeant Wm. Graef, of Capt. Lostetter's company, of that city, from which the following is an extract:

"Next let me tell you how Senator Cass was treated by the Volunteers. You will recollect that we, (the Volunteers,) were mustered under the act of May, '46, by which we were allowed $3,50 per month for clothing, and in a circular dated August 17th, '47, we were again assured of receiving the same—But it seems that Mr. Cass with a good economical heart, offered and did so cause the Volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army." Thus you see he has reduced our pay for clothing from $3,50 to $2,50. This, I suppose is the compensation we get for fighting our way to the Capital. As soon as the first Pennsylvanian received news that this *famous* bill had passed, *they extended a rope across the main road leading to the City of Mexico and hung poor Lewis Cass!* Some officers touched by humanity, ordered it to be cut down, but the boys had him *in his just position* again soon after, where he hung till evening, when he was taken down *and doomed to the stake!!!*"

Having, since the commencement of the war, taken a part in all matters relating to the comfort of our Volunteers, which have been agitated in Congress, I am unabled to explain the unfounded charge made, unintentionally I have no doubt, by Mr. Graef against Gen. Cass.

The bill from the Military Committee, reported by Gen. Cass, originated with the gallant Colonel Davis, who is pre eminently the friend of the Volunteers, and it was intended for their benefit, and has been of great service to them. The Volunteers in our army are allowed by law $3,50 per month, for Clothing themselves, while the regular soldiers are furnished by the government. In this country, where clothing is cheap, this sum is more than sufficient, but when our troops got to Mexico, where the prices of every thing was greatly enhanced, this sum was found to be inadequate. The clothing being provided for the Volunteers were often in distress, while the regulars were comfortably clad, because the Quartermaster's department had an abundance of clothing on hand for their use. The distresses of our brave men were made known to Gen. Cass and others, by letters from the seat of war; and, upon consultation, the bill was passed, allowing the Volunteers to receive from the government stores, if they desired it, whatever articles of apparel they might need, at the price it cost the United States, which, on computation, was found to be $2,50 per month for each man. In other words, the government agreed to sell to the Volunteers their yearly clothing at the rate of $2,50 per month, while it gave to them, by previous laws $3,50 per month in cash, from which to make the payment.

Thus you will see Messrs. Editors, instead of taking a dollar from the Volunteers, Gen. Cass was instrumental in giving them a dollar a month more than they were entitled to by previous laws, and of giving them, too, the only means by which they could be furnished with clothing in a foreign land. Without this law, while the regulars would have been well c other l o n our well f l ed military stores, the equally meritorious Volunteers might have been suffering for the want of clothing in a distant land, where they were beyond the reach of sympathy or their relatives and friends. No man in this country has stronger attachments for the private soldiers than Gen. Cass. Like all men who have risen from humble life, his sympathies and feelings are readily excited in behalf of those who have none to protect them. He might forget the demands of an officer high in command, but could not overlook the wants of a private soldier.

It is due to Serg. Graef, to add that the humane intention of Congress, in the passage of this law, was, for a time interrupted by a decision of the accounting department, which gave it the construction complained of by him; but, so soon as this construction was known here, the subject was re-examined in the instance of Gen. Cass and others, and the instruction intended by Congress given to the law; which authorizes the volunteers to receive from the public stores, the same clothing as is now furnished to the regulars, but does not compel them to take it,—at $3,50 a month, its actual cost in the United States, without transportation or other charges.

As I have heard Serg. Graef spoken of as a gallant soldier, he will, I am sure, when he comes home, like a true Pennsylvanian, be among the first to acknowledge the injustice he has done to Gen. Cass. SIMON CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1848.

Curious Manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible.

There is in the royal library, a curious manuscript, containing the whole Hebrew Bible, which belonged to a synagogue in Jerusalem. A very celebrated Rabbi, who was born in Spain, in the year 1194, built a synagogue in Jerusalem, and in that Synagogue was preserved with the utmost veneration till that city was taken by the Emperor Selim, in 1517. The manuscript was then seized by a Turkish officer, who carried it to Aleppo, where, in 1683, it came into the hands of the celebrated D'Arvieux, and it was afterwards purchased by an English gentleman, who brought it home to enrich his own country. In this manuscript the Psalms and Proverbs are written in hemistiches, as Hebrew poetry should be. Though it has suffered by erasures, it has still various readings, and several of consequence in particular it has two verses in one place which are clearly genuine, though the Masorah has pronounced them spurious.

SOMETHING IN LOOKS.—A man's look is the work of years. It is stamped on his countenance by the events of his whole life—nay more, the hand of nature, and it is not to be got rid of easily. There is, as it has been remarked repeatedly, something in a person's appearance at first sight which we do not overlooked in a multitude of other circumstances till the mask is taken off, and we see the lurking character verified in the plainest manner in the sequel. We are struck at first, and by chance, with what is peculiar and characteristic. Also, with permanent *traits* and general effects. These afterwards go off into a set of unmeaning, common place details. This *sort of prima facie* evidence, then, shows what a man is, better than what he says or does—for it shows or the habit of his mind, which is the same under all circumstances and disguises.—*Hazlitt.*

LOVE AND HEAVEN.—The deepest essence of humanity steps forth in love. True love is the mother of true virtue. Nothing bad can exist near it. It is a child of heaven and leads to heaven. Indeed, all the attachments of the understanding, only a kind of prompting, and leads to the content of the blessed.

☞ A smooth sea never makes a skilful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

An Important Letter.

THE BARNBURNERS OF PITTSBURGH!

We commend to the perusal of our readers a letter dated in this city, and transmitted to the President of the Convention which lately met in Utica, New York. It is certainly a political curiosity. Here was an assembly of *professed* Democrats, who had met to nominate a candidate, for the Presidency, of their own political faith—the regular nominees of the Democratic party not being sufficiently indoctrinated into political heresies to suit their tastes—who are importuned by a set of unwavering and uncompromising Federalists and Abolitionists, in Pittsburg, to nominate a man, against whom, heretofore, no slander circulated by their party was thought too vile, and no lie too base. This is indeed a curious state of affairs; and may well, together with some similar manifestations elsewhere, excite the suspicions of true Democrats in every part of the country, against all who have in any manner participated in or sanctioned the doings of these factionists.—Our opin on of them, long since formed, is unchanged—and that is that they are willing and ready to sink all, for which our party have been contending since the formation of the government, rather than fail to *distinguish* themselves, and secure the control of the government—the latter of which *they* can never gain.

But the most amusing circumstance connected with this letter—signed by eight Federalists and Abolitionists—is, that it has been blazoned forth, all over the country, as a wonderful demonstration of Democratic sentiment, in one case, of a large number of sterling Democrats in northern Illinois:—at another time from another part of the country;—and of so much importance as to be transmitted to all the cities of the Union *by telegraph!* We would not in any way attempt to disparage the merits, or detract from the influence or standing of some of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this letter; but, at the same time, so far as we can ascertain, no one of them was ever accused of favoring, in any manner, the doctrines of the Democratic party. If, however, the *impracticables* of New York have nominated a ticket to suit them, we find no fault with their preference. On the contrary, if they, and their whole party shall unite on Mr. Van Buren, they will be doing nothing more than a simple act of justice, in view of the villainous course of their party in 1840—though all the exertions they can make in his behalf, or that of any other man, cannot defeat the uniform, consistent, and devoted friend of his country, LEWIS CASS. The letter follows:—

PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1848.

To the President of the Utica Convention:

SIR—The opponents of the extension of the area of slavery in this section of country have looked with keen anxiety for the assemblage of the body over which you are elected to preside. They feel that a very important crisis in the history of our beloved country, and of the cause of humanity has arrived, and that the result of that crisis, whether good or evil, must depend greatly upon the course of action of the body over which you are the presiding officer.

They believe that a firm perseverance in the resolutions which you have commenced against the shameful truckling to the slave holding power, seen in your own State, will exercise a powerful and beneficial influence throughout the Free States; but they also believe that you may by wise and judicious action greatly extend the scope of that influence. There is a great and general dissatisfaction at the present position of the old political parties, and it is only necessary to afford a rallying point for this general discontent, to secure to it a power, which must appal all those truckling demagogues who have bowed before the dark spirit of slavery.

Time for decision is now short, the day of election is rapidly approaching, corruption is daily exercising its seducing arts, and those arts will, of course, be more potential, while the elements of opposition are distributed in form, union and definite purpose. While the free and honest spirits of the land are daily and hourly driven to exile, "Where shall I go?" the arts and arguments of the servile must, of course, be more potent and seductive.

We, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to your Convention the policy and propriety of calling a Convention of all those opposed to the extension of slavery, at Cleveland, (O.) sometime in July.

We believe that such a Convention would be largely attended, and surely from no place could a protest against the slave influence come with more propriety than from that great State, the first and healthful offspring of the glorious ordinance of 1787.

Let it be known that such a Convention is to assemble, and the opposition to the slave rule will no longer be at sea without chart or compass, liable to be misled by every baleful influence.

We are fearful that our letter may be too late in reaching you, and therefore hasten to a conclusion.

Yours, respectfully,

Michael Dan Magehan,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
John Dickson, M. D.,	Thomas M'Connell,
Wm. B. Curry,	John A. Willis,
Wm. Morrison,	H. D. King,
A. P. Norton,	J. Jack.

P. S. We want MARTIN VAN BUREN for President. The slave power broke our down in 1844, and the can break them down in 1848.

☞ B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient, is high favored as an external application in inflammation of the lungs, at the same time a stimulant as well as counter-irritant. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient has been very beneficial in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c. The following certificate is from a gentleman well known in this city:

"I some time ago accidentally fell from a scaffold, and severely strained both my ancles. They immediately swelled so much that my boots had to be ripped in order to have them drawn off. The suffering they caused me was intense. In this situation, I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient, and after one or two applications, I experienced much relief. In all cases, however, of a bruise, or sprain, and in two days the swelling entirely subsided, and I was entirely relieved from any further pain, and experienced no more inconvenience from the fall. In all cases of swelling, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, &c., I would most cheerfully recommend the Rubefacient.

July 17, 1846.

For sale wholesale and retail by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and First, and Wood and Sixth streets.

GEORGE BASSETT.

☞ Judge G. Sutton, of Norwalk, Ohio, writes, under date of November 19, 1846, that "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontripic Mixture is doing wonders in all kinds of complaints. People invest it with properties little short of the magical. In fever and ague, in bilious diseases, in dropsy, in gravel, in female difficulty, in liver diseases, consumption, dyspepsia," &c., &c., for why should we go on? Read the whole catalogue, "it takes all these and more, and its beneficial effect is supposed in every instance: but to what must we attribute its success; there we are lost in conjecture. Medical men put out of their path to crush it; they put their heel upon it, it escapes them; they look about for its little, and if they are unobserved, they throw off that dignity and pomposity of manner which is the stock in their capital in trade, and fall to, tooth and nail, to put it out of existence; but the harder they fight the stronger grows the *nostrum*, and the weaker their own weapons become; down dandy, his once fashionable humour ragged cloak, their dignity soiled and torn by the fray, and walk off with an air of majesty. Reader, get a pamphlet from the Agents, in your vicinity; the advertisement is in our columns, under "Great American Remedy."

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 21 Liberty st., near Canal Basin.

☞ DR. WILLARD'S VERMIFUGE.—Mrs. ——, a lady living near Pittsburgh (at the Garrison) states to us that a child in the family had been afflicted with worms a long time, until the health of the child was almost entirely destroyed. They had tried various things without any permanent benefit being derived. She finally tried a bottle of Dr. Willard's Vermifuge, which brought away an immense mass of worms, "cut" and "entirely used up." Since that period, she further says, the health of the Vermifuge always does "use up worms." Try it.

These medicines, prepared and sold by the proprietors, A. W. Brockway & Co., No 9, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters for agencies or other business must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. E. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Knoland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. je28-dawtf

☞ DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many very many fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garments for a shroud and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common Cold. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Regnar Liverwort and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent citizens now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and the young are lavish in its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family circle.

For sale by SPAULDING & KNELAND, Grant street, one door below Second st., and by J. Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth st. je13

☞ INVOKES, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, by 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 to which every confidence can be placed, and that it has only answered the purpose, is manifest from the thousands of certificates in its favor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OYER AND TERMINER—June 29th, 1848.—*Present a full Bench.—Commonwealth vs Andrew Simms.* Indictment "Arson."

Attorney General Magraw, and Mr. Kerr, for Commonwealth; Messrs. Metcalf, M'Clure, and Palmer, for Defence.

In organizing the Jury it appeared that there had been some tampering with Jurors; and the names of three persons were given as having spoken with them, with a view to influence their minds in regard to the case.

Mr. Magraw opened to the Jury in behalf of the Commonwealth. He said it would be proved that the stable of Michael M'Carty, of Seventh street, was burned by the act of some person, and that a train of circumstances had fixed the guilt upon the prisoner at the Bar.

Michael M'Carty was the first witness called, but did not appear.

John Reed, sworn.—Lives on 7th street. M'Carty's stable was burned on the night of the first fire—in March. Was at the fire. The stable was situated behind the house I live in, near 7th street. The fire occurred about 1 o'clock in the morning. Got up and went to the door, and the prisoner and young Trovillo came in to my house. Simms said to Trovillo, if any one would blame him for setting the stable on fire he would cut them. I went up stairs and brought my trunk down; Simms said he would take it home where it would be safe; did not give it to him. They had both been about there the previous evening; left about 12 o'clock; Denny O'Brien and Michael M'Closkey were along with them. Simms had on a rough looking coat, and a cap. Saw Simms about day light next morning.

Cross Ex.—Simms' house is about 100 yards from my house, just across the street. The wind was right straight up. Simms lives in a frame house. I would end think Simms' house is much danger from the fire. They went out in about half an hour after. He said he was going to take all the things out of the house. It was in a conversation with Trovillo he said that if any body would charge him with the burning, he would cut them.

B. Trovillo, sworn.—It was between 12 and 1 o'clock, of the morning of the 12th of March, that I was in Reed's with Simms, and others. Simms asked me to drink; I refused; he was drunk at the time. We went to the Chandler's shop, and Simms pulled off a shutter and asked me to go in. I left him; he followed me, and caught me by the arm, and pulled a lot of matches from his pocket and said he was going to do something. I told him he had better not. Went into Reed's and saw Glenn, asked him to come out; and then went to the Chandler's shop and showed him the shutter that had been pulled off. We then went to H. Jones' in the Diamond. We left his Reed's house Simms, M'Closky, O Brien and others. We returned to Dubail's (near Reed's,) and Simms met us and asked for O'Brien; Glenn told him that he had gone home, and that he (Simms) had better go home. Simms called Glenn a d..d fool. When we were leaving him he said "Well, by G..d, if no person will go with me I'll go alone;" but he did not say where he was going. I left for home, and when I got to Craddock's old stand, I heard the cry of "fire;" I went back to 7th street, and saw that it was back of Reed's; I knocked at Reed's door; Reed came down, and I told him he would be burned up if he didn't be smart. Did not see Simms that time; but afterwards he came in while Reed was after his trunk; Simms wanted to take the trunk while Reed was out, but I would not let him: Simms asked Reed for his trunk; said he would keep it till morning; but Reed would not give it to him. I went out and left Simms and Reed in the bar; went to the fire. Don't know any thing more about it. Left Simms inside of Reed's house. No one charged Simms with starting fire when he remarked that "if any one would blame him with setting the place on fire he would cut him."

Cross Ex.—Am not a companion of Simms; hardly knew him; did not mention to Burker that it was a key or a knife that he pulled out. Never told Mitchell anything about the matter. Did not state in my information that Simms said there was money in Kirkpatrick's, and that he thought a good haul could be made. Joseph Barker has talked a good deal with me about this affair.

Samuel Kennedy, sworn. Am a watchman at Kelly's Planing Machine; saw the flames burning out of M'Carty's stable; went over to M'Clurg's stable to watch his horses, &c. and as I was coming back I saw a man laying under Planing Machine porch; it was Andrew Simms. I told him he should be at home. He said he was watching for a fellow coming down Seventh street; the fire broke out in 20 minutes after this. He went away—he went in the opposite direction from his father's house. He did not seem to be either sleepy or drunk. When Simms left the steps he went towards the stable.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, sworn. Live in the neighborhood of the place of the fire, opposite Reed's. Heard the alarm between 12 and 1 o'clock. While we were tying up our beds Simms came in and said we need not be afraid. He said, "Give me a handkerchief, I'm stabbed;" he did not get one. Simms was not in the habit of being in our house. He came in at the front door.

[On account of the absence of Mr. M'Carty, a witness on the part of the Commonwealth, the case was here stopped for a short time, and the Court went on to the trial of a tippling house case.]

Michael M'Carty, sworn.—My stable was burnt on the 12th of April. I was in it at 9 o'clock, and then went to bed, and at half past 12 the stable was burned. The stable was close against the houses; the rack burnt first. I did not save my furniture—my horse was burned. It would have been an easy matter to communinate fire into the stable from the alley.

Cross Ex.—The stable and house were close to each other, but not under one roof. There was a hole from the alley into the stable to put in my hay, but that was closed. There were cracks in my stable a quarter of an inch wide. Every thing was safe in my stable at 9 o'clock. I never took a lanthorn or candle for more than three months.

[Recess till 2 o'clock.]

Mr. M'Clure opened to the Jury for the defence in an eloquent speech.

Robt. M. Young, sworn. On the night of the fire on 7th street, I got up and went into Reed's house. There were several persons there, Robinson and others; Trovillo was behind the counter. This was during the fire. Told Reed to keep the door shut. Trovillo did not appear to be sober. After a while Simms came in; he appeared to be in liquor also. I left Simms and Trovillo there.

Cross examined.—I know where Simms (the father of the prisoner) lived. [Here a plan was exhibited explaining the position of the houses.] I live about a square and a half from the stable. The engines were at the fire when I reached it.

Robt. Mitchell, sworn.—I worked at Mr. Young's soap and candle factory. Mr. Trovillo came up, to me about the time of Simms' arrest. Trovillo and Glenn came along, and T. said to me, "I have something of importance to tell you." I asked him to tell me; he said: "You are going to be robbed" He said that Denny O'Brien, Simms and Rodgers were the persons; he caught them in the act. He took the bar of Reed's door and threatened to break their sculls, if they would attempt to break into the store. Trovillo told me if was the night of the fire that this took place. A few days after this, he came into the factory and said: "One hundred dollars would settle this matter, and the fire don't signify." Kirkpatrick has a store near to our factory.

Cross ex.—I was in Ohio at the time of the fire. Trovillo was not in liquor when he spoke to me.

Wm. Simms, sworn.—Am the father of the boy. Trovillo spoke to me twice about the fire and about the stealing of a trunk from Reed's. One time he and a man named Henry Calls and Trovillo said: "This robbery affair can be settled for $100." I asked him to explain. He said, "We all know that your boy had nothing to do with the fire; we can clear him of that, it is the robbery that he is in for." A few days before this conversation, I was in at Reed's; Glenn and Trovillo had a fight; I left them quarrelling.

Cross Ex.—Trovillo was not in liquor when he called at my house. These are the only conversations I have ever had with Trovillo. I did not seek them. My son is nineteen years old. He lived with me always. He followed carting; I am a carter. Have lived on 7th street about twelve years.

Direct Resumed.—Trovillo called on me once to borrow money. One day Trovillo came to where Barker and I was, and he soon asked me if I had any money, he wanted to borrow some. I told him I had none.

Joseph Barker, sworn.—After the arrest of Simms a report got out that Trovillo was with Simms the night of the fire. I saw Trovillo in the 5th Presbyterian Church, and I asked him about the fire. He said that Simms knew nothing of the fire. During the conversation Trovillo said that Simms took out something out of his pocket, and he did not know whether it was a key or a knife. [It will be observed that Trovillo says in his testimony that Simms took out a bunch of matches.]

The cross examination of this witness was mostly for the purpose of showing his bias. Mr. Barker stated that at first he thought Simms was guilty, but finding that he was mistaken, he felt an interest in securing his acquittal.

The defence here rested.

Mr. Kerr rose first to address the Jury, on behalf of the Commonwealth. This was his maiden speech, and we speak the opinion of many present, when we say that he was successful. Mr. K. is just from the office of Mr. Forward—a good place to study the mysteries and technicalities of the law.

Mr. Saml. Palmer followed, in defence of the prisoner. His address was ingenious, and exhibited great research and talent.

Mr. Metcalf followed on the same side, and Mr. Magraw closed for the Commonwealth. The fame of these gentlemen has reached to the furthermost ends of the country. Of course, they did their duty as lawyers.

After the charge of the Court, the Jury retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of not guilty.

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—There was a large meeting last evening, at the St. Clair Hotel, of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the two Pennsylvania Regiments, upon their return home. We are happy to announce that the most extensive arrangements have been entered into. Active and efficient men have been selected to conduct and manage the whole affair in such a manner as will reflect the highest credit upon the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity. We have no doubt but that the reception will be, altogether, a sublime spectacle, far excelling any thing that has ever been witnessed in Pittsburgh.

The proceedings of the meeting will appear tomorrow.

☞ We are pleased to learn that JAMES HERR, Esq., has received the appointment of Sealer of Weights and Measures from Governor Shunk. Mr. H. succeeds Otis Young, deceased. The appointment is satisfactorily received by our citizens.

ROBBED.—Two Germans, just arrived from Federland, made information before the Mayor, yesterday, that they had been robbed in the boat between this and Freeport. This is not the first nor second robbery on the Freeport river packets, we have heard of. Pickpockets and others resorted to them on account of their supposed security.

☞ Two little black boys were arrested and committed by Mayor Adams, yesterday, for stealing money from the pockets of a black man, in some of the public houses of the city.

QUICK WORK.—The man Hiatt, noticed yesterday for stealing a watch, has already been tried and convicted, and will no doubt be sentenced on Saturday.

☞ Our "Mysterious" item doesn't appear to take We can't help it. It was given upon reliable authority.

☞ There are three or four indictments against young Simms.

DIED!

On the 28th instant, after a lingering illness, RICHARD PHELAN, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this morning, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, on Federal street, Allegheny city, without further notice.

☞ *Dr. Willard's Anti-Bilious and Liver Pills* have mildly and effectually upon the system. Their increased popularity demonstrates all that we say of them, and in fact, we need no more. But as they were not miraculously "discovered among the Indians," (we know nothing about medicine,) of course we cannot conscientiously recommend them as the sovereign or universal remedy for all kinds of disease. We do say, however, of a purgative and Liver, or other bilious complaints, they are unsurpassed, and that we speak the nature of their composition, and its perfect adaptation to that class of diseases, cannot fail to benefit.

☞ *Consumption and Bleeding at the Lungs Cured by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.*—Miss Emily Meager was taken, when at the age of sixteen, with a slight cold, which she neglected until the lungs fell a prey to that seeking destroyer, Consumption, when application to a physician was made, but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she discharged thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pange of death. During the time, her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to try the efficacy of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant formed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles, and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some changes, which gave hope.—At that time she was reduced so far as to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. By continuing using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from pain and health.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No. 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je17

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle.....50c. | Second Tier.....25c. | Pit.....25c.
Gallery.....12½c. *This must be complied with.*

SECOND NIGHT OF MISS JULIA DEAN.

TUESDAY, June 20, to commence with

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia.....Miss Julia Dean.
Master Walter, aged 70 years old world—MR. ARCHER.

AFTER WHICH, DANCE BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with

BOX AND COX.

Box.....Mr. Price | Cox.....Mr. Raymond.

In Rehearsal—THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.

☞ Doors open 6 past 7; Curtain rises 8 before 8.

A Ground.—On Saturday, July 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seventh street and the Canal, the unexpired term of a lease having 64 years to run, on a lot of ground having 25 feet: Free from incumbrance. Terms at sale.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

BUSINESS TAX FOR CITY PURPOSE.—In pursuance of an Ordinance providing for an increase of Revenue of this city, passed the 10th April, 1848, notice is hereby given, that the city Assessor has left in my office, for examination by all persons interested, a list of the persons doing business in the city, in conformity with said Ordinance.

Sec. 4. It, upon examination of said list any persons shall think themselves aggrieved by the said assessment, they shall state the same in an affidavit, which affidavit, shall also contain a statement of the true amount of their sales, as near as can be ascertained; said affidavit to be made and left with the city Treasurer within two weeks from the date of the first publication of the notice aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That no appeal shall be taken but by the affidavit of the person or firm aggrieved, said affidavit to be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in relation to the amount of sales.

S. R. JOHNSTON, City Treasurer.

☞ Office on Third street, next door to the Third Presbyterian Church. je20-2w

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Just received—

2 Rosewood square six octave Pianos;
1 " " six and a half " "
1 " " seven " "

For sale at Mr. Chickering's prices.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
je28 No. 81, Wood street.

FOR SALE.—On consignment, 140 bags Galena Foundry Iron.

JAMES MAY,
je29 Water st.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1848.

There was a Whig Ratification Meeting last evening. Resolutions in favor of Taylor and Fillmore were passed, and addresses delivered.

Martin Van Buren has accepted the nomination of the Utica Convention.

Merchants' Transportation Line.

VIA CANALS AND RAILROADS FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

GOODS consigned to our care will be forwarded without delay, and at the lowest current rates.

C. A. M'ANULTY &