The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 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 E. KREASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHERR, 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. SWITLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KINO, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDRICK 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.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

REGISTER.
EDWARD MCGRIKIS, Indiana.

AUDITOR,
JOHN O'BRIEN, Laurenceville.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER.
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
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 of insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency San Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

"LOVE AND PRIDE," *by Fred Power.* We shall commence the publication of this beautiful and instructing tale, in a day or two.

☞ The Governor of Kentucky has appointed ex-Governor Thomas Metcalf United States' Senator, in place of Mr. Crittenden. This created a vacancy in the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvements, which was filled by the appointment of Owen G. Gates, Esq.

Gov. Shunk.

We are sorry to learn that the health of our excellent Governor is no better. A friend who was in Harrisburgh on Monday states that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Clarion County.

A friend at Pinksville, Clarion County, in forwarding us a list of new subscribers, states that the Democracy in that section of country are in glorious spirits. He says: We can give at least 1500 majority for Cass and Butler, over all the candidates federal whiggery may bring in the field. Our boys are wide awake, and eager for the "fight." That is the way to talk!

Major Larimer.

This gentleman authorizes us to say that he appended the postscript to the letter which was written from this city to the Utica Convention, signed by some ten federal whigs and abolitionists. The Major states that the postscript was marked "private," signed by himself alone, and was not intended to be received as the sentiments of the other signers.

Return of the Volunteers.

Dr. ALEX. BLACK has received a letter from his brother, Lieut. Col. SAML. W. BLACK, which states that the first Pennsylvania Regiment will arrive in Pittsburgh the latter part of next week, probably about Friday, the 14th inst. This being the case, we trust that the different committees appointed to make arrangements for their reception, will act promptly and efficiently in the discharge of the duties of their appointment. No time should be lost. Let Pittsburgh, if possible, excel every other city in the Union, in giving a hearty and enthusiastic welcome to our patriotic volunteers. We can do it, if we try.

The Banner State.

This glorious old Commonwealth has long been known as the "Keystone" of the federal arch; and in addition to this, we now claim that Pennsylvania will be the BANNER STATE OF DEMOCRACY, in November next! We know that many States will enter the contest for the honor of giving the largest Democratic majority; but without a doubt Pennsylvania will win the prize! The enthusiasm which prevails, from the Delaware to the Ohio, has no parallel since the days of the patriotic JACKSON. The Democracy are aroused on every hill and in every vale; and they must achieve a glorious triumph over the combined forces of Mexican Whiggery and Federal Nativism!

Backed Out!

We regret to learn that the gift of land to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, made by Col. Croghan, on behalf of his daughter, and which we heralded some months since, is not likely to be realized. Captain Shenley has backed out, by coupling to the donation such a restriction as he knew the Board of Managers would decline, or stultify themselves in accepting; which was, to exclude unfortunate lunatics from the benefits of the institution. Thank God! there is charity and philanthropy enough in this community to found and support the Hospital, without the aid of this English fortune-hunter or any of his *advisers*. We are unapprised of the course of the Managers in the matter.

"All for Cass."

The Editor of the Wheeling Argus, who recently returned home from a trip to the East, states, that the enthusiasm which prevailed in every part of the country through which he passed, for the Democratic nominees, is unparalleled. He says:

"—But, as our company on the canal boat, consisted of some fifty gentlemen, and a good sprinkling of ladies, was made up of all sorts of politicians, we mutually agreed to find out, if possible, the sentiments of every crowd on shore, and every passenger we met; and if we failed in doing so, it was not the fault of our company—every body was sounded, and nine-tenths responded 'Hurrah for Cass and Butler,' 'all Cass men here,' 'no Taylor men here,' and such like expressions, plainly showing a decided preference for the nominees of the Baltimore convention."

Mr. Calhoun and the South.

It is seldom that the name of this gentleman is to be found at the head of an article in the Post; and seldom that we allude to the political actions of our southern brethren, with reference to the great movements of the country. We have several reasons for alluding to them but seldom,—one of which is, that we think the portion of our southern population who have always proved most ungenerous and petulant, (unless they could get everything they wished for, and at the precise time and in the precise manner they wished for it,) have been made rather more unmanageable than they would have been, under a different course of treatment. If, when it was found that they were asking for more than they had a right to ask, they had at once been taught to know that their *whims* were not to be gratified, we should have had less difficulty in settling those "vexed questions," that have so often presented themselves. But the policy which has been too generally pursued heretofore by the South, must give way to one which is more in accordance with the spirit which led to the adoption of our Constitution,—the spirit of concession and compromise. In order to carry out the wise provisions of that instrument, these should be manifested by each section, in favor of the others; and no measure should be insisted on, calculated to affect the harmony of the whole, or of either portion of the Union.

But another and a very momentous reason why we have referred to southern movements less frequently than we should otherwise have done, may be found in the fact, that we have been actuated by considerations of the purest benevolence, in thus abstaining from speaking of them in a reproving manner; and we could not find good reasons for speaking otherwise. We have seen, for months past, such a continued stream of bitter invective, biting sarcasm, withering rebuke, and profound political investigation, poured out upon John C. Calhoun, and the South, and the *Charleston Mercury* in particular, from a philosophical laboratory in Fourth Street, that we have felt it to be an act of mercy, not to say any thing about them. We have feared, almost every day, that Mr. Calhoun would be driven to commit suicide; that the south would voluntarily recede from all her impracticable abstructions; and that the Charleston Mercury would suddenly cease to exist for want of support; and still, as we have been anticipating the announcement of these important events—so pregnant with consequences to the Union,—we have heard, again and again, those thunders of denunciation, which, at each renewal, would excite in us new anticipations.

But, inasmuch as Mr. Calhoun still lives, and as the South is still refractory,—(we shall not meddle with the Charleston Mercury,—it is too heavy metal for us!)—we shall say a word in relation to these. Mr Calhoun has lately made a speech in the Senate that is very highly spoken of, by some of those who have heard it. Among other things, it is said *he wanted to know what the North meant to do with the South—where they meant to place Southern institutions.* And it is said that he "is determined not to postpone the settlement of the question any longer. He thinks the period of its settlement has come; and that every hour's delay is fraught with dangerous consequences. He wants the question settled before the next Presidential election; for if it be not settled now, it will lead to the formation of geographical parties, the worst and most destructive of all."

So far as the *Democracy* of the North are concerned, it is an easy matter to answer this question.—*They* mean to do with, and by, and for the South, as they have ever done. *They* would sustain the Constitution, in all the length and breadth of its requirements—leaving the South in the full possession of those rights and privileges which she can justly claim, under the Constitution; and protecting her in every extremity—even as we would retain, unimpaired, all our rights, and be protected in their enjoyment. This is what the Democracy of the North have ever done for the South—this is the position in which *they have placed* southern institutions; and thus shall they remain, so far as Northern Democrats are concerned, until the People of the South shall themselves conclude to make a change in their institutions.

There are but few statesmen of the South—and Mr. Calhoun is the leader of them—who are not willing to let the North manage her own affairs in her own way, while she accords to the South the same privilege, or *right*. It is such men as these, and the few *desperadoes* of the North and West who are allowed to get into office, who make all the disturbance that is made between the North and the South. The sober-thinking, sensible men of neither section, are likely ever to do a wrong to either; or to inflict a stab upon the Constitution. These are they, and only these, who seem determined that parties shall be formed exclusively with reference to geographical limits. These are they who consume the time of Congress in discussions about matters that Congress has no more power over than it has over the movements of the Sun. Each is determined to have things settled in his own way, and in his own time,—although each knows that he can do nothing of the kind,—and if he cannot do as he would, he will do nothing—or, take no part in carrying forward great and vital principles, that he knows are alone within his power to control.

The whole aggregation of such minds as these, if brought together from all quarters of the globe, and all united on a single object, would accomplish no good—for the simple reason, that minds which are thus actuated, are essentially and unqualified by selfish; and no good can result from unalloyed selfishness. Southern men, who choose to examine the past history of the country, can soon learn what the *Democrats* of the North have done for the South; and the course which they have heretofore pursued, is the best proof that can be offered or ought to be asked of their designs in relation to Southern institutions. Those institutions are engrafted with the South into the Union: they are her own affair, with which the North would not meddle; and so far as their endurance is concerned, the Democracy of the North will say, if the South wills it—*Esto perpetua*, rather witness the crumbling fragments of a broken Union.

Whig Papers in Ohio Which Repudiate Taylorism.

The Ohio Statesman gives the following list of papers which still mourn over the decease of the late whig party, and refuse to go over to Taylorism:

Warren Chronicle,	*Trumbull*	*County.*
Medina Whig,	*Medina*	"
Ohio Star,	*Portage*	"
Massillon Telegraph,	*Stark*	"
Sentinel,	*Ashtabula*	"
True Democrat,	*Cuyahoga*	"
Painesville Telegraph,	*Lake*	"
Courier,	*Lorain*	"
Lebanon Star,	*Warren*	"
Hamilton Intelligencer,	*Butler*	"
Times,	*Meigs*	"
Marietta Intelligencer,	*Washington*	"
Republican,	*Clinton*	"
Times,	*Knox*	"
Tiffin Standard,	*Seneca*	"
	15 counties,	

The following are holding off:

Greenville Patriot,	*Darke*	"
Republican,	*Clinton*	"
Palladium,	*Columbiana*	"
Repository,	*Stark*	"
Beacon,	*Summit*	"
Piqua Register,	*Miami*	"
Sold Out.		
Xenia Torch-Light,	*Greene*	"
Cincinnatti Atlas,	*Hamilton*	"
For Sale.		
Tiffin Standard,	*Seneca*	"
Mt. Vernon Times,	*Knox*	"

In addition (says the Statesman) the Chardon (Geauga county) Republican, Gen. Seabury Ford's organ, which raised the Taylor flag, has been requested by a large meeting of the whigs of that county, at which Mr. Converse, an absquatulating whig member of the Legislature of 1842, presided, to haul it down. The Tiffin Standard, when the nomination was first received, raised the name of Taylor and Fillmore, but public opinion was so strong against it, that it was forced to strike its flag. So goes Taylorism in Ohio.

Meeting of the Friends of John Mitchell.

We present below the official proceedings of the great mass meeting of the friends of John Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, held in this city, on Monday evening, June 3d, 1848:

On motion of Hon. William Porter, the meeting was organized by his Honor, Mayor Adams, taking the chair.

On motion of M. Swartzwelder, Esq, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

Hon. William Porter, Hon. William Kerr, Capt. James May, John Taggart, Esq. Hon. C. Darragh, Maj. J. B. Guthrie, John Shipton, Esq., Samuel Roseburg, Col. Wm. L. Miller, Col. Alexander Carnahan, James S. Craft, Esq. Chambers M'Kibbin, Charles Barnett.

The meeting on motion, then appointed the following gentleman to act as Secretaries:

M. C. Milligan, Esq., Michael Kane, Jr., Esq. John Coyle, Esq., John M'Devitt, Esq., L. Harper, Esq., Wm. E. Stevenson, Wm. Lowry.

After the meeting was organized, on motion of John J. Mitchell, the Chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

John J. Mitchell, Esq., John C. Dunn, Esq., Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Andrew M'Masters, Esq., Henry Lambert, Esq., Joseph Knox, Esq., and George F. Gilmore, Esq.

After the committee withdrew, Andrew Burke, Esq. being rapturously called for, came forward and addressed the multitude in a stream of fervid and burning eloquence.

The committee then, through its chairman, Mr. Mitchell, reported the resolutions which will be found below. After which Hon. Chas. Shaler, in obedience to a call, stepped upon the stand, and in a most concise and elegant manner, reviewed the tyrannical course of the English Government in the prosecution and conviction of John Mitchell, which found a response in the hearts of all patriots present.

Messrs. Magehan, Howard and Mitchell also made happy and appropriate speeches, which were rapturously applauded by those in attendance.

Whereas, The policy of Great Britain with regard to Ireland has recently developed itself, first in creating an offence before unknown in the criminal code; and secondly in procuring the conviction, sentence and punishment of John Mitchell, for the offence so created, by the means of perjury and the willing compliance of minions of power. And

Whereas, The only offence of which John Mitchell was guilty, and which the late act of Parliament is intended to stifle and suppress in Ireland, was the free use of liberty of speech and of the press, not for any selfish purpose, but to denounce the wrongs inflicted upon his country, and call down vengeance against her oppressors. And

Whereas, Great Britain has manifested in this transaction, that she has not yet forgotten the sullen spirit which produced the universally execrated penal laws against Ireland; and that if she cannot have submission, she will compel silence. And

Whereas, The course pursued at the trial, conviction and sentence of John Mitchell, plainly shows that Great Britain has yet some judges and officers who consider themselves sworn tools and hirelings of the crown, and who are so dead to decency, as to follow *complacently in the footsteps of Lord Norbury.*

Therefore, Be it, by the friends of liberty and justice, in the city of Pittsburgh,

Resolved, That, as American freemen, we take this method of expressing our deep abhorrence of the course recently pursued by the British Government, in procuring by means of venal instruments of power, the condemnation and sentence of John Mitchell, and can find no parallel for such proceedings, save in the uniformly iniquitous course pursued by that Government towards Ireland.

Resolved, That the conduct of the British Government throughout the entire transaction from the passage of the law which was intended to destroy the liberty of speech and of the press in Ireland,—to the transportation of John Mitchell as a felon, is peculiarly iniquitous in defiance of the liberal spirit of the age, and subjects her to the contempt of the civilized world, when they contrast her course with her hypocritical expressions of philanthropy.

Resolved, That holding the republican doctrine that Governments were instituted for the benefit of the governed, and that when they cease to discharge legitimate functions, and more especially when they crown a long career of crime with an act resulting in civilization, obedience ceases to be a duty of the governed, and therefore the Irish people would be justified at any time, in asserting their independence and trampling under foot the usurped authority of Great Britain.

Resolved, That by the manly firmness and courageous patriotism, with which he offered himself for his country upon the altar of British injustice, John Mitchell has raised himself to immortality; and that while we hold him as worthy of admiration, we despise the cringing subserviency of the minions of power, the perjured Sheriff, the corrupt Bench, the packed Jury and the venal Attorney General, who have proved faithless alike to their country and their God.

Resolved, That Ireland has a peculiar claim on the sympathies of the American people, that many of the brightest names, in our Senate and Navy were Irishmen, and that there is not a field from Bunker Hill to the gates of Mexico, in which Irish valor has not emblazoned the stripes and stars of our glorious Union.

Resolved, Should Ireland ever need the sympathy and assistance of the American people, so far as can be done without violating treaty stipulations, or compromising our own beloved country, we will sustain her in the hour of her need, and see that her dearest rights shall not be invaded and overborne by the overwhelming force of an already over grown power, which has shed more blood, perpetrated more iniquity, and caused more tears to flow in her selfish career of aggrandizement, than ever did imperial Rome in her bloodiest days of power.

Resolved, That, by his able and fearless defences of his client, and his withering rebuke of the British Government, in one of the strong-holds of Judicial iniquity, Mr. Holmes, the counsel of John Mitchell, has earned for himself the thanks and approbation of all friends of Liberty and Justice.

☞ I am instructed to request the gentlemen appointed for the purpose by the Convention meeting, to make their collections as speedily as possible, in order that the Committee of Arrangements may be informed of the extent of the means at their disposal.

We learn by letters received from Col. Black, that six companies of the 1st Pa. Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. and would immediately after the arrival of the other 4 companies—which hourly expected—start for Pittsburgh.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of the 2d Regt at New Orleans, but it is probable that it would arrive there before the 1st Regt. left.

Below will be found a list of the collectors above referred to, who will make their report to the undersigned

JOHN B GUTHRIE,
Chairman of Finance Committee

PITTSBURGH.

1st *Ward*—	John Caldwell,	Recge Townsend.
2d "	William H. Smith,	Henry Woods.
3d "	Jacob M'Collister,	Robert Curling.
4th "	Capt. William M'Candless,	E. S. Neal.
5th "	William Wilson,	Charles Ferguson.
6th "	Joseph Birmingham,	John Major.
7th "	Charles Kent,	James Richardson.
8th "	Henry Stimple,	Capt. White.
9th "	Philip Drum,	Thomas Rowley.

ALLEGHENY.

1st *Ward*—	John Haworth,	Morrison Knox.
	Edmund Snowden,	James Spratt.
2d "	George R. Riddle,	Simpson Walker.
	Jno. Morrison,	Thos. Moffit.
	James H. Sewell,	John Flemming.
	C. P. Whiston,	M. Harty.
3d "	James A. Gray,	Samuel M'Kinley.
	James Hark,	J. Jr Binning.
4th "	Peter Shaffer,	Jno. Wilkins.

Birmingham—P. Mulvany, and C. T. Ihmsen.
Lawrenceville—Henry M'Cullough and Zachariah Wainwright.
Manchester—Levi Burchfield and Robert A. Sampson.
Lower St. Clair township—Ephraim Jones and Conway Shaler.
South Pittsburgh—John D. Miller and George S. Hamilton.
Peebles Township—John M'Combs and Daniel H. Negley.
Elizabeth Township—Daniel M'Curdy and Benjamin Wilson.

Return of Volunteers.

Col. Black, with the 1st Battalion, 1st Penn. Regiment, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 23d of June; on the 24th they were mustered out of service. Col. Wynkoop was expected hourly, with the remainder of the Regiment. They all expected to leave New Orleans for Pittsburgh on the 26th. They will bring with them the dead bodies of their companions in arms;—all that could be found at Puebla. We would suggest to the liberal Directors of the Allegheny Cemetry, to make a grant of a lot for the "Soldiers Graves."—(COMMUNICATED.)

Look at this, Doughfaces!

The Federal Editors of the North are endeavoring to make the public believe that Gen. Taylor is a friend of the Wilmot Proviso, and opposed to the institution of slavery, notwithstanding he is a southern man, and the owner of some TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY human chattels! Whenever these Doughfaces make assertions of this kind we trust our Democratic friends will read them the following extract from the Florida Advertiser, the leading Whig" paper in that State:

"We rejoice at the selection, because we feel that under such leaders victory is certain—because we feel that the interests of the country will be protected by him who has declared that his sole aim will be the country's good—because we feel assured that *our rights as southern men may safely be trusted to one, who is himself a southern man and a slave holder.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FOURTH AND ITS CEREMONIES.—The whole world of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was out and doing on Tuesday. The memorable day was observed in various ways; every means of enjoyment the ingenuity of man could invent was resorted to. The business houses were closed; proprietors, clerks, porters and all were off. Engines were stopped and shops of all kinps were deserted. This was all right and proper. We saw but trifling over-indulgence. There were a few drunken men in the city; but we think the number was much less than we have frequently noticed on other days. In truth, we have never known a holiday to pass over so quietly, and yet so joyfully—notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable.

As to the experience of others we cannot speak. We can only write about what we saw, and felt and heard. We went to the *Duquesne Pic Nic*, and though we came home tired and sick, we have not regretted that we took the trip. Who could regret being in the company of a body of men whose conduct in every respect is that of gentlemen? All who know the members of the Duquesne know that they are incapable of doing any thing else, than that which is agreeable. At about 9 o'clock the Pacific, with about four hundred ladies and gentlemen, and the music of White's Brass Band, left the wharf for *Pic Nic Point*, on the Seven Miles Island—twelve miles below the city. The trip down was pleasant, notwithstanding the little alarm that prevailed on account of a seeming danger of the hurricane roof falling under the immense weight that was upon it. The Band played merrily all the way down—it played only as White's Band can play. At this season the journey down is worth all the time, care and labor that may be required. The scenery along the river is beautiful—painfully beautiful to those who are penned within the city during the hot weather. The different improvements that are going on along the river are curious enough. The works at the mouth of Saw Mill Run appear nearly completed—the establishments belonging to James Woods, and others. Then there is the Sub-Marine Rail Way, which is now a great curiosity. The celebrated gardens, Greenwood and Rosedale, appear to great advantage.

At about 10 o'clock, the steamer landed—and the whole party repaired to the dancing ground. Here was a disappointment. The ground was not only damp, but muddy; and the idea of dancing seemed ridiculous. "Never mind, play on White, we'll treat it down," and the girls; and on it they went. It is true, they did beat it down; but to our taste they did not succeed in exterminating the mud. A rain came on and the amusements ceased for a little time; but not long. They danced till dinner, and after dinner till the boat's whistle called them home.

The Managers certainly did their duty. Every thing that could be done was done. A long table was erected—and Sutchland spread upon it an abundance for all—and all were hungry enough, we can say. About four hundred and twenty were round at table.

During the day we noticed many other parties going and coming. The Lake Erie was crowded with the "Beaver Party"—we mean those who took the trip to the pleasant little towns at the mouth of the Beaver. The Hope No 2, had a large Pic Nic Party on board; and on Brunot's Island there was a very large party from Allegheny, we believe. The Skipper took a party to some spot on Long Island.

On the way up we had a view of the shanty at Rosedale and Greenwood. Thousands of persons visited these Gardens on the Fourth. The packets could not carry the crowds that endeavored to push themselves on board; and little Greenwood was seriously injured by being over loaded with people. The view of the Gardens from the Pacific, in the evening as we passed, was extremely beautiful. The numerous groups of ladies and gentlemen, and children, that were seen in all directions; the green trees and shrubbery, the land and water, and the music of the bands and cheers of the crowds, gave the whole scene an appearance such as we "some times read about," but do not often enjoy.

At about 7; o'clock the Pacific landed, and all left—some for comfortable homes, and others in search of other amusements.

In the evening, the Theatre was filled, as it was in the afternoon. We could hardly get a peep on to the stage, and so we left. At the Apollo, the Vermont Vocalists had a full audience. The room was well filled with people of good taste. The Lafayette Assembly Room was crowded—we never saw such a crowd, and the so-fourths appeared to be ladies. The troup of Vocalists which attracted the audience are certainly deserving of all the encouragement they received, and a happy gathering was there. There were no real balls in the city—but none of the large kind to which all are invited. Of course there was some powder burned out the Fourth—enough to exterminate all the Mexicans on earth if rightly directed.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A motion was made for a new trial in the case of Commonwealth vs. S. M. Burnell and J. S. Black.

Yesterday the case of conspiracy, in which G. B. Norton and Thomas Twitchell were defendants, was tried. The indictment charges a conspiracy to defraud Holmes & Son, by passing counterfeit money upon them. There were three or four counts in the indictment. Norton (who was a few days ago convicted for passing counterfeit money upon Cook & Harris,) was in court, but Twitchell was discharged (from prison some months ago, by Judge Lowrie, having paid $1000 into Court. The case was ably conducted by Attorney General Magraw for Commonwealth; and Messrs. Darragh and Austin for defendants.

The counsel table, in the Quarter Sessions room looked like a Broker's office yesterday, with a huge pile of paper *money*, some coins, and in addition instruments for the manufacture of the article.

☞ Capt. Hazlett's new boat, the Dolphin, is now at the wharf, and advertises to leave on Saturday. She has been built for low water, and is excellently calculated for a freight and passenger boat. The hull was built in West Elizabeth; the machinery, furniture, &c. has been furnished by the mechanics of this city. We took a stroll through her yesterday, and as far as we are able to judge, we regard her as a superior light draught boat. Capt. H. is the principal owner, and has had the boat built under his own supervision. From his long experience as a river man, we doubt not his success in the present adventure.

☞ Mr. Allen, the Lecturer, left for the east on Monday evening. His departure was unexpected, and caused altogether by the news from Boston that his family required his presence. We regret that he has left; but we will get Channing soon, if circumstances do not prevent.

BENCH WARRANT.—Yesterday afternoon, RICHARD OAKFORD, of the firm of Oakford & Co., Liberty street, was arrested and brought before Judge Hepburn, on a warrant issued in pursuance of an affidavit made by Mr. Oaus, of the firm of Orum & McGrew. The affidavit set forth that the defendant was about removing from the jurisdiction of the Court, a large lot of household furniture, with a view of defrauding certain creditors. The Defendant was brought before Court, put upon his oath, and made a lengthy and somewhat minute statement of his transactions in this city and in Philadelphia. He came here in April, 1847, and commenced the produce business. He brought but little capital. Previous to his coming, he had failed in Philadelphia, and was indebted to Government about eight thousand dollars for duties. Government gave him time, and his father became security; all but about $3000 of this debt has been paid. Property was put into the hands of trustees for the benefit of government. When Mr. O. came out here, he made a verbal bargain that when the goods should arrive, he would make a satisfactory arrangement in relation to paying for them. The goods (household furniture) came about the time the Aqueduct was burnt, and then Mr. O. finding his Business unfavorable, gave up the house he had rented, and concluded to send all back to the Trustees. The boxes have never been opened; they were kept in the warehouse of Oakford & Co. The firm of Oakford & Co., has been sued by three persons within a few days—Orum & M'Grew first. To the suit of the latter an affidavit of defence was made and in the meantime the goods were being shipped. The warrant was then (yesterday) issued. It appeared further from the statement of the Defendant that since his arrival in this city, in April 1847, he has contracted debts to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, and has now about twelve or fifteen hundred. The loss is accounted for in the paying of usury and bad luck in business.

Judge Shaler appeared for prosecution, Mr. McClure for defence.

The Court decided that the attempt to remove the goods was unlawful and that defendant should be committed. It was finally agreed that the affidavits of defence in the case of Orum & M'Grew vs. Oakford & Co. should be withdrawn, and a levy be made immediately upon the furniture—which had not yet been taken out of the city. The question next comes up as to the ownership of the property. The trustees in Philadelphia will claim it as theirs, while the creditors of Oakford & Co will contend that the arrangement by which it was brought out here was a *bona fide* sale and that the property belongs to Richard Oakford, and is subject to levy.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.—It appears that the orderloving and law-abiding proprietors of Cotton Factories in this county, have determined to resist the action of the Ten Hour Law. We expected this. They have closed their establishments, and say the fires will not be started until the work-men, the work-women, and work children yield to a violation of the Law. We understand they threaten to leave the state with their machinery! This would be bad indeed. Because our Legislature interferes, to protect the bodies and souls of men, women and children from the deathly clutches of these moneygrubs, they will not live among us, but will go to Ohio or Virginia, or some place else. Well let them go; and if people cannot live in Pennsylvania without exercificing all that is worth living for, viz: Health, Virtue, Wealth and Education, why let the State be blotted from existence.

But we have no fears of this threat ever being put in execution. Let but the operatives hang out, and we will soon enough see the vapor from the scapepipes of these shops.

And let the workers not content themselves with what has been given them by the Legislature. They can get more if they demand it. The next session will not dare refuse to perfect the law, so that its evasion will be impossible. The constitutionality of such a "supplement" cannot be doubted. Legislators have the power to protect the people, young and old, against the bad consequences of their own acts; and against the schemes of power.

Should the capitalists succeed in this against the action of the people through the Legislature, it will be high time that the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" should look to it that they may not be swallowed up entirely by the money power. Legislation has heretofore been entirely for the benefit of capital; now, when a little mite has been thrown out for labor, we find capital arrayed against it. We watch with interest to see which will conquer.

☞ At a public house, between Allegheny and Manchester, an incident occurred on the Fourth, which (to use a vulgar expression,) took the rag. One of a party fell into a profound sleep—his companions could not rouse him. At length a plan was proposed and carried into effect: A cannon was well charged with powder, &c., and as much of the sleeper's shirt as could be conveniently crammed in. The match was applied, and—the result may be inferred. The shirt was gone and the man awoke.

CLOTHING STORE ON LIBERTY STREET.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. MULLEN & DOWNING, No. 218 Liberty street. This firm has a well selected stock of goods, comprising all articles of gentlemen's dress. We judge from the business done at the establishment, that strangers risk nothing in buying there, for more honorable men do not do business in this city or elsewhere. We have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of our citizens and others.

☞ Mr. C. D. Pitt appeared in our Theatre last evening, to a very good audience.

☞ The Sub-Committee of Arrangement, for the reception of PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, are requested to meet at the office of John J. Mitchell, Esq., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ **Attention.**—The returned volunteers from Mexico and old members of the Duquesne Grays, are requested to meet this evening at the St. Clair Hotel, to make arrangements for receiving our brother soldiers on their return home.

☞ **Democrats of the Third Ward** will please meet at Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., to hear the Report of the undersigned Committee, which was appointed to procure a suitable Room to meet in, during the present campaign.

W. M. EGGAR,
JOHN MAGUIRE, } Committee
JOHN MURRAY,

☞ **Firemen, Attention.**—The Firemen of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, are requested to meet at the St. Clair Hotel, (formerly Washington Hotel) on Saturday next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the hearty reception of our brave volunteers from Mexico.

Come one and all, and let us make our own arrangements, and greet our fellow citizens a true Fireman's welcome.

WM. M. EGGAR,
J. J. BINNEY,
MORRISON KNOX,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,
WM. PORTER,
E. NEAL,
ED. GREGG,
WM. FRAZIER,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ALEX. MELVIN,
D. M. CURRY,
JOHN WHITTEN.

City papers please copy. jy6

☞ *Consumption and Bleeding at the Lungs Cured by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*—Miss Emeline Venger was taken, when in 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 great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of 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 pangs of death. During the time, her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy," having noticed some extraordinary cures performed 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 hopes.—He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from pain and disease, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

For sale by Wm. JACKSON, No. 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jc17

News by Telegraph

Reported for the Morning Post.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WHIG NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1848.

It is said that Gen. Taylor has authorized some of the New Orleans Editors to say that the pledges given by the Louisiana Delegation in the Philadelphia Convention, were with his entire and unequivocal approbation.

[It will be recollected that the Louisiana Delegation declared that Gen. Taylor was a whig and fully recognized all the measures of the whig party.]

☞ Judge G. Sutton, of Norwalk, Ohio, writes, under date of November 19, 1846, that "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture is doing wonders in all kinds of complaints. People invest it with properties little short of the magical. In fever and ague, in bilious diseases, in dropsy, in gravel, in female difficulty, lung diseases, consumption, dyspepsia," &c., &c., for why should we go over the whole catalogue, "it takes all these and more, and its beneficial effect is apparent in every instance:" but to what must we attribute its success; there we stop; the whole course of its success has puzzled us; we do not understand it. "Medical men step out of their path to crush it; they put their heel upon it; it escapes them; they look about a little, and if they are unobserved, they throw off that dignity and pomposity of manner which is half their capital in trade, and fall to, tooth and nail, to put it out of existence; but the harder they fight the stronger it grows the *nostrum*, and the weaker their own practice; and discomfited, they resume, with the air of a broken down dandy, his once fashionable but now 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 the city columns, under "Great American Remedy."

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 81 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. jc22

☞ *Dr. Willard's Anti-Bilious and Liver Pills* have never failed to benefit the patient. They universally act mildly and effectually upon the system. Their increased popularity demonstrates all that we say of them, and in some cases *even more*. But as they were not miraculously "discovered among the Indians," (who know nothing about medicine,) of course we cannot conscientiously recommend them, as the sovereign or universal remedy for all kinds of disease. In all cases, however, of a diseased Liver, or other bilious complaints, they are unsurpassed, and from the very nature of their composition, and its perfect adaptation to that class of diseases, cannot fail to benefit.

Dividend.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BARGE CO.
Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1848.

The President and Managers for erecting a Bridge over the river Allegheny, from the end of Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars on each share of the capital stock, standing in the name of individuals on the Books of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

WM. LAIRIMER, Jr.,
Treasurer.

Dividend.

OFFICE NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1848.

The Board of Directors of this Company has, this day, declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock, standing in the name of individuals on the Books of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle.....50c. | Second Tier.....38c. | Pit.....25c.
Gallery.....25c. | Private Boxes.....$1,00.

☞ Second night of Mr. C. D. PITT.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 6, to commence with

GISIPPUS.

Gisippus.....Mr. Pitt. | Chremes.....Mr. Prior.
Tim.....Mr. Oxley. | Sophronia.....Miss Porter.

After which,

DANCE, BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with

State Secrets.

Gregory.....Mr. Porter.

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