The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HORN R. KNEASS, do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do County.
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford do
XXIII. TIMOTHY IVES, Potter do
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County.

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 M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR,
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

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.

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The President's Message.

This able document, which we insert to-day, will be read with interest by every true patriot in the country; as well on account of the official information it gives of the return of peace to our happy land, as from the great amount of wholesome suggestions contained in it. The tone of this message, like all those which have preceeded it, from the same source, is manly and patriotic; and we are greatly mistaken, if the executive acts of JAMES K. POLK will not carry down his name to posterity, as one of our country's best, soundest, and most practical statesmen.

Resignation of Governor Shunk.

From a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by Hon. SAML. JONES, we learn that Gov. SHUNK has resigned his place as the Executive of Pennsylvania. By the new Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate, Hon. WM. F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong county, becomes *ex officio* Governor, until the October election, when the people will elect an Executive to serve during the unexpired term of Gov. SHUNK.

The Governor's health has been very feeble for some months past; and within the last few days his life has been despaired of. Had his resignation been postponed until *after* the 10th inst., the Speaker of the Senate would be the *acting* Governor for about eighteen months. As matters now are, an election will be ordered immediately, when each party, of course, will bring forward its strongest man; and we have no doubt but that the Democracy, as in times past, will achieve a glorious victory, and carry the state by at least 20,000 of a majority.

Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

There is never an occasion offered, on which the leaders of the Federal party may add to the infamy which has for years surrounded them, that is allowed to pass unimproved. It would seem, indeed, that they are so wedded to, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of infamy, that all which ministers to *Degradation*, is their favorite and natural food. Thus, on no occasion, when a distinguished man of the Democratic party has been passing through the country, have they manifested a disposition to extend to him those courtesies, and accord to him those honors, to which long and eminent public services have entitled him; while they are in the constant habit of meanly begging the Democrats to "forget party differences,"—with the assurance that "he is no candidate for office,"—and various other set reasons, which are always ready, when any one of their great leaders make a tour. But we rejoice that while meanness, and deception, and hypocrisy are leading traits of the Federal party, the Democratic party,—*the party of the masses*,—is actuated by inflexible honesty and sterling magnanimity alone. We have, as a party, never failed to lay aside our party feelings, to extend the courtesies of American citizens to any of those who have distinguished themselves in public life, to whatever political party they may have belonged; while our opponents, almost to a man, refuse to extend even common civility to the distinguished men of the Democratic party.

The occasion of the arrival of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. WM. O. BUTLER at New Orleans, afforded a fine opportunity for the display of magnanimity—if such a trait could for a moment be imagined to exist in an atmosphere sustaining Federalism. Gen. B. came there a distinguished officer of the American army—of that band who has so recently shed glory around the name of his country,—of the heroic few who withstood the flower of the British army in that city in 1814, and who sent howling to their dens the *worse* than savages whose watchword was "Beauty and Booty." Gen. Butler was also distinguished in the walks of civil life, and enjoys personal popularity almost unbounded. His arrival in that city *might have been* made the occasion of a demonstration, on account of the peace which he had been an instrument in effecting, even if there had been nothing in the history of the past to identify his name favorably with New Orleans; but Gen. BUTLER is a distinguished *Democrat*; and he has been honored with a nomination, by the representatives of all his Democratic fellow-citizens, for the office of Vice President of the United States. And therein lies the first, the last, the only reason, why the narrow-souled Federal authorities of a Federal city *refrain* from manifesting for him that consideration which is pre-eminently his due. They knew that their own cause has nothing *real* to sustain it; and therefore dreaded the effect of the mere show of a public demonstration of regard for a brave, meritorious, and faithful public officer. But the Democrats of that city were determined that *they* would honor the noble chief, under whom, as commander-in-chief, the war was closed, a treaty of peace effected, and our brave countrymen restored to the bosoms of their families and friends.

Saturday night, the 1st instant, was fixed upon as the time when the Democracy of the entire city would turn out, and by means of a torch-light procession, demonstrate their regard for one of their city's brave defenders in 1814–15. The following remarks we copy from the Delta:—

"It is to be regretted that the reception of the gallant commander-in-chief of our armies could not be participated in by all parties. We know nothing of the merits of the controversy as to the propriety of the conduct of our municipal authorities; but we think the occasion was one on which all political difference should have been forgotten.—Certainly there was no distinction in the reception of Gen. Taylor—the Democrats vying with the Whigs in the warmth of their admiration and gratitude to the old Hero. But, as it cannot be rendered otherwise, we trust that the Democrats will go into the affair with all their energy and ardor. Torchlight processions are very striking and interesting exhibitions, and the Democracy have a genius for them. Their torchlight procession about four years ago was the most splendid display ever made in this city. We trust that of Saturday night will be worthy of their former effort, and worthy of the gallant chieftain whom it is intended thus to honor."

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, between the United States and the Mexican republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved, in the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor, has been thus terminated; and I congratulate Congress, and our common constituents, upon the restoration of an honorable peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States, constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievments and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad, which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known, and are respected throughout the world; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years. It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a war of more than two years' duration, with the business of the country uninterrupted, with the resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired.

I communicate for the information of Congress the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States, legislation will be required. It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars, stipulated by the twelfth article, to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3d, 1847, and that sum was paid to the Mexican government after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The fifth article of the treaty provides, that "in order to designate the boundary line with due precision upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be necessary that provision should be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the United States, to act in conjunction with a commissioner and surveyor appointed by Mexico, in executing the stipulations of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican government, which, by the treaty, have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our Country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions to the United States. They constitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Lousiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the whole Pacific coast of the continent of North America. The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey, and the bay of San Francisco, will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale-ships alone, now employed in that sea, exceeds seven hundred, requiring twenty thousand seamen to navigate them; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine, and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon; with the islands of the Pacific ocean; and, by a direct voyage in steamers, we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other parts of China.

In this vast region whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce; and with it, new and profitable demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands, the territories now ceded had remained, and, it is believed, would have continued to remain almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation; whilst as a part of our Union, they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world, and to the general interests of mankind.

The immediate establishment of Territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the developement of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil governments over these Territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them; and, until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will do without any organized government.—Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over this commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these, and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty, earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

In organizing governments over these Territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke the spirit of concession, conciliation, and compromise in your deliberations, in which the constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of confederated States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has, perhaps, been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington, to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober-minded, and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and is the star of hope and the heaven of rest to the oppressed of every clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power, and happiness, without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle, within their limits.

In execution of the provisions of the treaty, orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate, without delay, the Mexican provinces, cities, towns, and fortified places in our military occupation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the United States. The army is already on its way to the United States. That portion of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as they can be transported or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the regular army will be employed in New Mexico and Upper California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in these territories.

The old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico—especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war—it is believed, will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorized; and these, it is believed, will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced, as vacancies occur by the casualities of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries, who live under forms of government less free than our own, have been for ages oppressed by taxation to support large standing armies in periods of peace, our experience has shown that such establishments are unnecessary in a republic. Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country, when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms the opinion, that such an army may be raised upon a few week's notice, and that our citizen soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived, why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the treasury to an annual increased charge.

Sound policy requires, that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary, but may become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the treaty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace, other important duties to perform. Among these, I regard none as more important than the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions, that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the treasury will enable the government to pay it off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden we ought ourselves to bear."

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to $17,788,799 62. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to $65,778,450 41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments of three millions each; the first of which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican government" "to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of commissioners under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to $2,026,139 68. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the claimants by the Mexican government, and two by the United States; leaving to be paid of the principal of the liquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of $1,619,604 76, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed may be paid as they fall due out of the accruing revenue without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt.

I cannot too strongly recommend to Congress the importance of husbanding all our national resources, of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects, and of applying all the surplus at any time in the treasury to the redemption of the debt. I recommend that authority be vested in the Executive, by law to anticipate the period of reimbursement of such portion of the debt as may not be now redeemable, and to purchase it, at par, or at the premium which it may command in the market, in all cases in which that authority has not already been granted. A premium has been obtained by the government on much the larger portion of the loans; and if, when the government becomes a purchaser of its own stock, it shall command a premium in the market, it will be sound policy to pay it, rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest upon the debt, if the outstanding treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year until it shall fall due and be redeemable, will be very nearly equal to the principal, which must itself be ultimately paid.

Without changing or modifying the present tariff of duties, so great has been the increase of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source, and from the sales of the public lands, will, it is confidently believed, enable the government to discharge annually several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meeting necessary appropriations for all other proper objects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off, without any increase of taxation on the people, long before it will fall due.

Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing this, the earliest practicable payment of the public debt should be a cardinal principle of action. Profiting by the experience of the past, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a few years after that period, a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the federal government unfortunately received but too much countenance. Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some instances unnecessary and extravagant expenditures, were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years; and even then, it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his administration. He resisted the attempts which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some of them of more than doubtful constitutional authority and expediency.

If the government of the United States shall observe a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its action to the conduct of our foreign relations, and to the few general objects of its care, enumerated in the constitution, leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation, in moral and physical power, and in wealth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures, operating unequally and unjustly upon sections and classes will be avoided; and the people, having no cause of complaint, will pursue their own interests, under the blessings of equal laws, and the protection of a just and paternal government.

By abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred, the cement of our glorious Union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in popularity, and our future destiny will be without a parallel or example in the history of nations.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1848.

Return of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The steamer Western World passed up yesterday, with several companies of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Black, of Pittsburgh. They were in high spirits, and looking remarkably well.

On the passage from New Orleans to this place, a private by the name of L. A. Jones fell from the hurricane deck overboard, and immediately sunk. A gallant young companion, Charles McGarey, plunged in after him and succeeded in rescuing him from an untimely end. Such disinterested heroism is worthy of the highest praise.

The volunteers are arriving at New Orleans in great numbers, and every boat now leaving for the West will bring more or less of them.

Louisville Democrat, 5th.

The Volunteers are Democrats.

The Louisville Democrat of the 5th inst. contains the following:

☞ The regiment under Col. Black, Pittsburgh, numbering upwards of 400, are all for Cass and Butler, except about twenty. We have this from the best authority.

☞ There were not less than a thousand people at Rosedale on Sunday. The *Hope No. 2*, was crowded most of the time.

The Cheering Prospect.

Within the last few days, we have conversed with gentlemen from all the neighboring counties in Western Pennsylvania, and we are pleased to learn that the prospects of the Democracy were never more cheering than they are at the present moment.

In Fayette county our friends are in glorious spirits, and they intend to give a larger majority this fall than they have ever given before. JOHN L. DAWSON, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress, will certainly be elected, to succeed the unprincipled creature who disgraces that district as well as the state, in the National Legislature.

Butler county will do her whole duty. Her Democracy are thoroughly organized, and there is no doubt...

An intelligent citizen of Beaver county informs us that a blaze of enthusiasm prevails in all that county for CASS and BUTLER. In the township where he resides (North Beaver) there is not a single Democrat who is the least lukewarm or indifferent; while, on the contrary, he states that from 40 to 50 of the most influential "whigs" have publicly declared that they will not vote for Gen. TAYLOR for President. The same feeling exists in other parts of the county.

In Washington county the Democracy are united to a man, and armed for the contest. CASS and BUTLER will carry the county by at least 300 of a majority, and no mistake. The old reliable "whigs" have no confidence in Gen. Taylor, and say they cannot support him under any circumstances.

We have also cheering intelligence from old Westmoreland, the "Banner County" of Western Pennsylvania. The Democracy there promise to roll up a tremendous majority, such as will make whiggery hide its head in shame!

From other counties in the west we have equally heart-cheering news. In fact, the Democracy were never more united, or more certain of victory in Pennsylvania, than they are the present year.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Four companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of that brave, talented and whole souled individual, Col. SAM. BLACK, arrived here night before last, and remained until the arrival of the remaining six companies of the regiment, which are hourly expected, when the whole body proceed together, on three steamers, to Pittsburgh, at which place the warmest demonstrations of welcome await them. A portion of the Colonel's command paraded the streets yesterday, and we are informed their appearance was fine, commanding the admiration of all. Notwithstanding the military hardships to which these brave men were consigned, and the destroying diseases of the climate, they have whipped them all down, and now appear even more rugged than when they left their homes.

Cin. Commercial July 7th.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RECEPTION OF THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA AND FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENTS.—Yesterday will be long remembered on account of the excitement produced by the entree into our city of the Second Pennsylvania and Maryland Regiments of Volunteers. Our readers are awere of the arrangements that had previously been made, and of the vexatious disappointments to which the committee of arrangements have been subjected, on account of the unexpected delay of the First Regiment.

Early yesterday morning our citizens, of all classes and conditions, gathered on the wharf, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamers, on board of which were the volunteers. A little before noon, cannon were fired, announcing that the boats were in sight. A tremendous rush was made for the river. The capacious wharf was literally crowded from houses to water, and from east to west ends. Every window was filled with heads and every steamer was crowded with people.

The three boats soon came within reach of the eyes. A more beautiful sight we have not often witnessed. The *Taglioni*, the *Hancock*, and the *Pennsylvania* were lashed together as they approached the point; and when they got into the narrow channel, the *Taglioni*, having on board the Pennsylvanians, under command of Col. GEARY, shot ahead, and was first received by the most deafening shouts of the people, the firing of guns, and the clangor of a hundred bells. Next came the Hancock, with Col. Hughes' Regiment of Marylanders—their reception was equally gratifying and enthusiastic with the other. Then the Pennsylvania appeared, with about three hundred of our citizens who went down to meet the soldiers. White's Band was on board, which, with the cheering of the people, made the scene quite impressive.

As soon as possible the two Regiments were landed, under command of the proper officers. Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, according to previous intimation, rose from his carriage to deliver the reception address. He spoke for a few moments in an unusually impressive style. We did not succeed in catching his words, but some of the ideas reached us. He welcomed the volunteers in the name of the citizens; referred to their prowess in battle; to their sacrifices for their country; and remarked that this was the first time in the history of our country that a people had turned out to welcome back soldiers who had not, during the campaign, suffered a defeat of some kind. To this a reply was made in good taste and with feeling, by Col. Geary, on the part of the Pennsylvania troops; and by Col. Hughes, of Maryland.

They then started on a march through the city—up Water to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Fourth, down Fourth to Ferry, and thence to the river, where they were dismissed.

In the Second Pennsylvania Regiment four hundred and twenty officers and men are here. There are four hundred and one Marylanders. The Pennsylvanians were quartered in Christy's warehouse and will probably be discharged to-day. About one hundred and thirty-three of the Baltimore Regiment left on canal boats for Baltimore last evening. The balance will be discharged here. Capt. Rowley's company belongs to Col. Hughes' Regiment.

Fifty-seven of the men belonging to the Ordnance Department, who arrived here on Sunday, left yesterday for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Only twenty-seven of the Irish Greens have returned.

When the First Pennsylvania Regiment arrives, the Procession and other ceremonies will "come off."

One or two boats will leave to-day with citizens who wish to meet the Volunteers.

BENCH WARRANT—CASE OF JORDAN & SON.—This case was disposed of before Judge Hepburn yesterday. The Defendants were arrested on a *new* process—in consequence of the informality of the first. The affidavit of Mr. Nimick (of the firm of Allen & Co.,) sets forth that the payment of a claim of $1900 was demanded of W. F. Jordan, which he refused to make, although he confessed that the firm still had assets under their control. The charge was fraudulent concealment of property.

Geo. P. Hamilton Esq., appeared for the Prosecutors; Messrs. Shinn and Williams for Defendants. The case was argued with a great deal of energy on both sides. The answer of Mr. Jordan was read, and Mr. Brockway was examined as a witness; and Sheriff Forsyth was called up to make a statement as to the sales of the property.

The result of the investigation was the discharge of the defendants.

WHO IS HE?—We understand that the wretched woman who was rescued from drowning near the Saranac, disclosed the fact, previous to her departure, that a young physician of this city was the means of her fall from virtue. The city is full of young physicians, and we think it but justice to them and our citizens generally that public indignation should be directed to the guilty one. We ask, who is he?

☞ Amongst the distinguished military men who yesterday arrived, we notice particularly Lieut. Col. EMORY, of the Topographical Corps; and Dr. BUNTING, Surgeon attached to the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment.

☞ There was great animation in our streets yesterday afternoon. In one spot might have been seen a crowd gathered around some returned volunteer, who was exhibiting a relic of the field of battle; in another place would be an old fellow telling anecdotes of the campaign to a group of listeners; and further on there would be a gathering attracted by the singular appearance of a soldier. So we might continue with descriptions of little scenes as they appeared to us. On the wharf there was a singular turn out of ladies—and all appeared young. Even the Marylanders (all strangers in Pittsburgh) seemed to attract their attention; for they watched them from the time the Hancock landed till they all left for other quarters.

On the Hancock some singular scenes were presented; and none exactly to our taste, as they evidenced the hardships of a soldier's life. The first thing that attracted our attention was the arrangements for sleeping. Between the engines were platforms erected with rough boards; and there lay, while we were on board, about fifty veterans; some with the latest novel at their sides, others with newspapers, and still others with pieces of bread, cheese, &c.; on the hard boards, with knapsacks under their heads! This looked like anything else than comfort. In the cabin we noticed about a dozen officers, seated around a table, smoking and talking. They appeared to be complaining about the vicissitudes of travel—and we thought even they had good reason to murmur. In apperance they were soldierly and bore the marks of hard times, which they certainly did experience. On the hurricane roof and on the guards we noticed the privates busily engaged in different ways. The majority were preparing to leave the boat—hunting up baggage &c. Some were preparing *dinner!* Hard crackers, bread, and cheese was their food; some burnt coffee was there but none ready for the cups. We were amazed at one glorious looking old fellow trying to shave himself—we say *trying*, for we doubt whether he succeeded. He had no lather on his face, his razor was no razor at all, if this article is to be judged according to the acuteness of edge; and such grimaces as he did make! We dare say he would rather be shot at than shave under such circumstances. We presume he was as well provided in this respect as many others—for we notice that a majority of them have not shaved for months.

"DR. WHITE."—This individual who at the last session of the Quarter Sessions, obtained a verdict against a brother physician in Birmingham, for assault and battery, was on Sunday arrested on a requisition from Gov. Young, of New York, for the crime of "body lifting," committed at Buffalo. About two weeks ago the Doctor was arrested by Fox, and gave bail. A telegraphic dispatch was sent on to Buffalo, and on Sunday the officer arrived with the requisition.

There were two persons indicted for the offence by the Buffalo jury—Dr. White and his partner. The latter was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, while the former escaped, and thought himself safe in the quiet little village over the river. He will now get his deserts.

—We think these anti-body lifting laws a little too severe on the profession, but perhaps not.

☞ Messrs. Bryan and Pearce of the Eagle Saloon, have a CACTUS, which has bloomed on two evenings, and will blow out in its magnificence this evening. Call and see it.

☞ Last night we had a very heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

☞ Capt. Rowley is in this city.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 9th, HENRY, infant son of Alexis J. Bonnet.

☞ Attention Niagara!—The members of the Niagara Fire Company are hereby notified to attend a quarterly meeting, at their Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Come one—come all. Business of importance on hands.
S. M'ILWAINE, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1848.

☞ Liberty Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Liberty Association, this (Tuesday) evening, at Temperance Hall, Smithfield street, commencing at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. M. Sawyer. jy11

☞ Fourth Ward Public Schools.—The Schools will be open for the children of the ward in a few weeks, or as soon as the Directors can procure rooms; and will be continued until the new School House, on Penn street, will be open for their reception, which will be about the first of January. jy11

Dividend.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS, July 10th, 1848.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.* on the capital stock paid in, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Works, on or after the 12th inst. JAMES M. CHRISTY, jy11-d5t Treasurer.

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—The Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsam is still performing wonders. No other medicine has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-citizens as this. No remedy has ever been known to cure Asthma with so much certainty and so effectually as this Balsam. A large proportion of the diseases of the United States are those affecting the Lungs, Throat, Liver, or Stomach, and for such this medicine is peculiarly adapted. The proprietor defies the world to produce its equal. Dr. Sherman, the sole proprietor and manufacturer, would urge upon all the necessity of procuring the Genuine, and not be put off with any *imitation* of it, or with any other medicine. So great is its reputation, that the unprincipled unblushingly attempt to pass off their worthless mixtures, hoping to share in the advantages of the proprietor's labors and expenditures, when they have not the energy or ability to get up and establish any thing themselves.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

☞ *Dr. Willard's Anti-Bilious and Liver Pills* have never failed to benefit the patient. They universally ate 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.

☞ 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 th 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 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 our columns, under 'Great American Remedy.'"

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. je23

☞ 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 garment for a shroud and the bridal chamber for this sepulchre of the dead, and all this from neglecting a common Cold. Now, before it is too late, *use Dr. Rogers' 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, speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

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

☞ 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 had become very much impaired. 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 child has *improved rapidly, and is now entirely well*. This Vermifuge always does "use up worms." Try it.

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 other business must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kneeland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. je5-d&wy1

☞ B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient, in high favor as an external application in inflammatory afflictions, and at the same time a stimulant as well as emollient.—B. A. 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. I used about one bottle and a half, and in about 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. GEORGE BASSETT."

For sale wholesale and retail by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and First, and Wood and Sixth streets. je29

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle ..... 50c. | Second Tier ..... 35c. | Pit ..... 25c.
Gallery ..... 20c. | Private Boxes ..... $1,00.

☞ Last night but one of Mr. C. D. PITT.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 11, to commence with

RICHELIEU.

Richelieu ..... Mr. Pitt. | De Mauprat ..... Mr. Oxley.
Baradas ..... Mr. Prior. | Julia ..... Miss Porter.

After which,
DANCE, BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with a
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Col. Freelove ..... Mr. Prior. | Elizabeth ..... Miss Porter.

☞ Doors open ½ past 7; Curtain rises ¼ before 8.

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH.—ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 4th, 1848.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph, being the First Section of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Range of Telegraph," established by Henry O'Reilly—which meeting was held, pursuant to notice, at the American Hotel in Philadelphia, on the third and fourth of July, 1848—the following persons were unanimously elected officers and directors, under the new organization of the Company:—

OFFICERS.
J. K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh, President.
WILLIAM M'KEE, Phil'a, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES D. REED, Philadelphia, Superintendant.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. M'Kee, Wm. Spering, and M. S. Wickersham, of Philadelphia; Henry O'Rielly, of New York; J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Bakewell and Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh; Alvah Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.; and George Dawson, of Albany, N. Y.

A communication was read from Mr. F. O. J. Smith, claiming to be the exclusive controller of Morse's Telegraph on the Western Line; in which communication, he asked for double the amount of stock required by the contract, which Professor Morse and himself had made with Henry O'Rielly:—Whereupon, after full consideration, it was

On motion of M. S. Wickersham, of Philadelphia, unanimously

Resolved, That the communication of Mr. F. O. J. Smith be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act on said communication—Provided, nevertheless, that no interest in the line be granted to the Patentees, except upon the terms and conditions of the O'RIELLY CONTRACT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of 8 (eight) per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, for the last six months, payable by the Treasurer at No. 20½ South Front street, Philadelphia, on or after the 18th day of July.

By order, CHAS. B. MOSS,
jy11 Secretary pro tem.

GENTLEMEN—The subscribers beg leave to inform you that they have in store a full assortment of fine Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c.; in fact every thing included in Gent's Wearing Apparel, to which they invite your attention. They also manufacture to order, at their factory East, every variety and pattern of SHIRTS, in quantities and quality to suit purchasers.

Please give us a call, and examine our Goods and Prices, at our Ware-room, North-east corner of Fifth and Market streets, up stairs. EDWARD TODD & Co.
jy11

FOR SALE—A Store and Dwelling House, with four Acres of Land. The house is a well built frame, with stone basement, and cellar under the whole; good Well of water; Store is finished in complete order; good Grainery and well adapted for a country and produce store. Situated 3 miles below Economy, on the Beaver road. Price $600; $200 in hand; balance in 8 yearly payments. S. CUTHBERT,
jy11 Gen. Agent, Smithfield street.

HANDSOME BAROUCHE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, July 13, at 3 o'clock, in front of the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a handsome and very substantial, well finished second-hand Barouche, with falling top, in good order. Terms at sale. JOHN D. DAVIS,
jy11 Auctioneer.

POSTPONED SALE *of Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattrasses, Furniture, &c.*—In consequence of the arrival of the Volunteers yesterday, the sale of Furniture and Bedding, advertised to take place at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, is postponed until this day, Tuesday, July 11th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Among which are: Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Bedding, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses and Bedsteads, with a variety of Kitchen Utensils, &c.

N. B.—At 10 o'clock, A. M., a lot of Dry Goods and Fly Nets. [jy11] JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Otis Young, late of this county, dec'd, hereby notifies all those indebted to make payment to him; and those having accounts against the said deceased, to present the same—duly authenticated—for settlement. ABNER KELLY,
PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1848. Administrator.

All persons having weights or scales belonging to the county, or the deceased, will please notify the administrator, or Mr. George Kirkpatrick, in Diamond alley.
jy11 A. KELLY.

PARASOLS AND PARASOLETTES.—A. A. Mason & Co., Market st., will offer their extensive assortment of fine Satin Parasols and Parasoletts at COST.
jy11

SUMMER DE LAINS.—A. A. Mason & Co. are selling their assortment of Muslin de Lains at the low price of 18¾c. jy11

WROUGHT COLLARS.—A. A. Mason & Co. have received another invoice of these Cheap Wrought Collars, at the extreme low price of 18¾c. Also, Bonnet Ribbons for 12½c. Good Calicoes at 4c. Blenched Muslins 4½c. jy11

SUMMER STUFFS—A. A. Mason & Co. will offer the remainder of their Summer Stuffs at wholesale prices.
jy8

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 1st August, for furnishing at the Washington Navy Yard the following plate and bar iron, the whole of which is to be delivered by the 15th of September next:

PLATE IRON.

No. of plates.	Long.	Wide.	Thick.
8	5 ft. 11 inch.	2 ft.	[illegible]
8	5 " 11 "	1 " 6 inch.	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	2 " 0 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	1 " 3 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	0 " 10 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 6 "	1 " 10 "	[illegible]
8	2 " 10 "	2 " 3 "	[illegible]
4	4 " 8 "	1 " 5 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 2 "	1 " 0 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	2 " 0 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	1 " 6 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	1 " 11 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 5 "	1 " 6 "	[illegible]
4	5 " 0 "	1 " 2 "	[illegible]
8	5 " 8 "	2 " 2 "	[illegible]
8	5 " 0 "	2 " 2 "	[illegible]
8	4 " 10 "	2 " 2 "	[illegible]
4	3 " 4 "	1 " 8½ "	[illegible]
4	3 " 4 "	1 " 5½ "	[illegible]
4	3 " 4 "	1 " 4 "	[illegible]
8	4 " 2 "	0 " 7½ "	[illegible]
4	5 " 8 "	0 " 7½ "	[illegible]
4	2 " 9 "	1 " 10 "	1-10
4	2 " 9 "	1 " 7 "	1-10
4	2 " 9 "	1 " 5½ "	1-10

BAR IRON.

No. of bars.	Long.	Wide.	Thick.
12	13 ft. 0 inch.	5 inch.	[illegible]
4	9 " 0 "	5 "	[illegible]
4	8 " 0 "	5 "	[illegible]
8	10 " 0 "	1¼ "	[illegible]
4	8 " 0 "	[illegible] square.	
12	10 " 0 "	[illegible] square.	
52	7 " 0 "	1¼ square.	
12	7 " 6 "	1¼ round.	
4	6 " 0 "	2 inches wide	[illegible]
4	6 " 0 "	5	[illegible]
4	3 " 0 "	10	[illegible] marked H
4	3 " 0 "	4	1¼ marked H
4	10 " 0 "	[illegible] round.	
4	6 " 0 "	2 inch round.	
4	7 " 0 "	1¼ inch wide	[illegible]
4	6 " 0 "	1[illegible]	[illegible]

FLANCH OR CORNER IRON.

No. of bars.	Long.	Wide.	Thick.
16	6 " 4 "	3 inch	[illegible]
9	6 " 4 "	4 "	[illegible]
4	9 " 6 "	4 "	[illegible]
4	8 " 0 "	4 "	[illegible]
4	8 " 0 "	4 "	[illegible]
56	6 " 4 "	4 "	[illegible]
8	8 " 0 "	4½ "	[illegible]
8	6 " 6 "	4 "	[illegible]
4	6 " 0 "	4 "	[illegible]
4	12 " 0 "	3 "	[illegible]

800 pounds of best [illegible] iron rods for rivets.

The plate iron must be of the best quality of American iron, free from blisters, each plate cut correctly to its size, kept level from the shears, and each plate marked in white paint with its size in feet and inches.

The bar iron must also be of the best quality of American iron, rolled and cut to length, and free from tags or raw ends. The flat iron rolled with square edges. The pieces marked H to be the best quality hammered iron.

The flanch iron must bear to work to an angle lengthwise, without cracking.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one-half the amount of the contract, will be required; and ten per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract. The balance, or ninety per cent., will be paid for each delivery, within thirty days after presentation of bills, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, by the navy agent named in the contract.

Every offer must be accompanied with a written guaranty, and the responsibility of the guarantor, certified to by the navy agent, or some person known to the bureau, that if the offer be accepted, the bidder will, within five days after being notified, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed, agreeably to the terms specified in this advertisement.

Bidders are particularly cautioned to endorse their offers "Proposals for Plate and Bar Iron."

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement, in every particular, will be rejected as informal. Those persons only whose offers are accepted will be notified. jy6:1awtw

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st day of August next, for the construction of an IRON FENCE, to be erected in front of the Western Penitentiary.—Proposals must be accompanied with plans, and will be received for both cast and wrought iron work.

By order of the Board of Inspectors.
jy4:2awt3w A. BECKHAM, Warden.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Further News by the Caledonia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Prague is a heap of ashes. Prince Wyndscratz, on hearing of the outbreak, removed the troops outside the town, and bombarded it. A daughter of the Prince of Schwartzenberg was killed; a son was mortally wounded. The mob endeavored to hang the Prince himself, but he was rescued by the grenadiers. The bombardment produced a terrific slaughter among the inhabitants.

ITALY.—The affairs of Piedmontese are not so favorable. Vincenza has been taken by the Austrians. Gen. Durand had capitulated. The Austrians had triumphantly entered Padua.

In Portugal and Spain there is nothing of importance.

IRELAND.—The organization of the clubs continues, and the tone of the Press has become more daring. John O'Connell has retired from public life.

RUSSIA.—This nation has assembled three large armies in different points, and large fleets are organized in the Baltic, determined to attack Germany if necessary. Nicholas contemplates enfranchisement of all peasants.

The Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is dead.

Burlin and Naples on the 19th were quiet.

The National Guard has been re-established in Rome. The Chamber of Deputies has introduced a decree separating spiritual and temporal powers of the Pope, which gives great satisfaction.

FRANCE.—Paris, on Friday, was in a state of great excitement. Barricades were erected; and the correspondent of the London Herald, writing at 10 o'clock, says that there had been a collision between the troops and people, which resulted in a dreadful sacrifice of life.

AUSTRIA.—Austria accepts the mediation of England with Italy.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, *Saturday.*—Cotton had recovered a little, and advanced about ⅛d. The Manchester trade was improving.

LONDON.—The Corn Market presents a firmer tone. Prices advanced 1s. on Wheat.

In Liverpool, American Hemp sold at £25 per ton. Tobacco quiet. In Lard, a large business was transacted at a decline in prices. Bacon unaltered. Mess Pork, 45s., Prime 36s.

Later From France.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1848.

The Courier and Enquirer has a despatch from Paris, dated "Friday afternoon, 5 o'clock," which reports the resignation of the Executive Government. Gen. Caraignac had been placed at the head of the troops, and had declared Paris to be in a state of siege.

Later—News Confirmed.

The news of the resignation of the Executive Government is confirmed. Gen. Caraignac had been placed at the head of troops, and fighting was going on in the streets of Paris as in February.

The wires were here cut and no more news was received.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1848.

The resignation of Gov. Shunk has caused much speculation here as to whether the general election law, Section 34, does not prevent election till next year, it declaring that writs shall be issued three calendar months before election.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales at $5,25@5,37. There is no new feature to notice. Demand fair, and quotations steady.

Rye Flour—Sales to a fair extent at $3,75@3,87.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,37.

Wheat—Sales at $1,10@1,12 ¥ bu. Market inactive.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 51@52c. The market is bare.

Coffee—Sales of a whole cargo of Rio, amounting to 3,500 bags, on private terms.

Whiskey, in bbls., is held at 23½c.

Cotton—There was a better feeling exhibited in the market to-day.

There is no change in other articles usually quoted.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 10—6 P. M.

The markets generally are without change. The mail containing foreign letters failed to-day, and dealers generally are holding off until they arrive.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

July 4, 1848.

Business to-day was very dull; people prefer pleasure to business.

Cotton—No sales—market dull.

Flour—Sales of Illinois at $4.50.

Sugar—Nothing of importance doing; no change.

Molasses—Not much landing; sales moderate.

Coffee is without change.

Freights and Exchange remain unaltered.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at the "Falls of St. Croix River," commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six of range one.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, of range two.

Townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty two, of range eighteen.

Fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range twenty-four.

At the Land Office at Green Bay, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional township thirty-eight, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President, JAMES K. POLK.
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO THE PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
may17-1aw13w *Commissioner of General Office.*

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to sale by public vendue, or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of June, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, a Lot of Ground of seven and one half acres, more or less, situate in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Thomas McMullen, Porter's heirs and others; being the same Land which I, as guardian of Sarah Waslar and Rebecca A. Waslar, minor children of Maria Waslar, dec'd, lately recovered in ejectment from George Burr. There is a small house and some improvements on the premises. Terms of sale: Cash, on the delivery of the Deed. THOMAS S. ROBINSON,
Guardian of Sarah and Rebecca A. Waslar.
my31-1td&w4t]