The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 3 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

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

David Wilmot.

This gentleman, as our readers are aware, represents, or rather *misrepresents*, the Bradford district in Congress. Since occupying a seat in that body, he has frequently taken occasion to indulge in a course, calculated to distract the Democratic party; and to produce divisions and heartburnings in our ranks. Thus far, happily, his efforts have proved too weak and impotent to disturb the harmony of the lion-hearted Democracy of Pennsylvania, or to drive them one inch from the path of political rectitude. His abstractions are regarded by our people as nothing better than the wild fancies of a fevered imagination—associated with no good, and mixed up with direful evil. The people of Pennsylvania are a plain, honest and unsophisticated people; they never lend their countenance to visionary schemes, or mischievous doctrines. They prefer to adopt the principles, and sustain the measures, of such distinguished Statesmen as THOMAS JEFFERSON and ANDREW JACKSON, instead of following in the wake of such rush light politicians as Mr. Wilmot.

The celebrated *a, veptso*, with which Mr. Wilmot's name is often associated, is not the offspring of his brain. The paternity of that measure belongs to JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, a man of brighter intellect than David Wilmot.

The latter was made the mere cat's-paw to introduce that heresy; and to share all its odium. That Proviso was of no practical utility—it was nothing but a fire-brand thrown into the Democratic ranks. It could only have the effect of postponing, and perhaps defeating, measures calculated to settle our difficulties with Mexico, and to embarass the administration of the General Government. In every shape in which that Proviso has been presented to the people, they have placed their seal of condemnation upon it. Every true friend of his country,—every man who wishes to see a speedy and honorable peace brought about,—is opposed to associating the question of slavery with the war. Let the war be vigorously prosecuted, until the Mexican people are effectually subdued; then let those who profess to have such awful fears about the extension of slavery, bring forward their slavery propositions.

That David Wilmot is a rank disorganizer, an enemy to Democratic harmony, has become too well known, to require the presentation of proof. No good Democrat could be induced to make a pilgrimage into a sister State, (where an unfortunate schism existed in our ranks,) and there take sides with one of the factions. Mr. Wilmot visited New York, and took part in the Herkimer Convention, which was called by a branch of the party who were opposed to the nominations made at the regular Democratic Convention at Syracuse. We doubt whether there is another man in Pennsylvania, professing to be a Democrat, who could have exhibited such dowright impudence, and manifest such a total disregard for the courtesies and proprieties of political life. The Democracy of the state of New York were defeated by an overwhelming majority; and the federalists may thank David Wilmot as being instrumental in bringing about that result.

The course Mr. Wilmot has pursued, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, is perfectly in keeping with his previous acts. He has fairly severed himself from the Democratic party, and may be considered as an open enemy of the administration. Because the President and his Cabinet would not adopt his "one idea," they have been the constant subjects of his bitter malignity and unqualified abuse. He demanded from the Postmaster General, the printing of the mail router, in Pennsylvania, for his paper, the Bradford Reporter, a disorganizing sheet; which presented as its chief recommendation, its advocacy of Mr. Wilmot and his Proviso. The Postmaster General, however, did not see proper to comply with the demands of Mr. Wilmot, and ever since his refusal to do so, that excellent officer and sound Democrat, has been coppelled to submit to the malevolent but impotent assaults of the hero of the, "Proviso!"

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th instant, Mr. Wilmot asked leave to make a personal explanation, in reply to a certain article which appeared in the Washington Union. In defence of Mr. BUCHANAN, (the venerable and respected Editor of that excellent paper,) it is not necessary for us to say a single word. He is fully competent to defend himself; and he has certainly done so, to the heart's content of Mr. Wilmot. True to his instincts, he could not be satisfied with attacking the Editor of the Union; but was impelled, in his malignity, to travel out of his way, and make a most wanton attack upon the distinguished Secretary of State, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. But abuse from Mr. Wilmot, under existing circumstances, may be regarded as the highest compliment to the Secretary. He has nobly done his duty; and if Mr. Wilmot, in his new companionship, should praise a man, we should be strongly tempted to question his democracy. And what sin has Mr. BUCHANAN commited, that he should merit the unmeasured denunciations that have been heaped upon him by this "wolf in sheep's clothing?" Do our readers wish to know? We will tell them in a few words. Mr. BUCHANAN, as a good Democrat and honest man, would not lend his countenance to the disorganizing measures of Mr. Wilmot; and hence that individual thought the Secretary of State was a proper subject at whom to shoot his posoned arrows.

More malignant slanders, more gross and outrageous falsehoods, were never published by a federal paper respecting Mr. BUCHANAN, than those uttered by Mr. Wilmot, in his recent speech. JAMES BUCHANAN has ten thousand friends in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Wilmot has one. The one is universally beloved and respected by the people; the other is, now, just as universally despised.

—But, it is not our purpose, at present, to enter into a defence of Mr. BUCHANAN. That task has already been performed in a better and abler manner by a colleague of Mr. Wilmot. As soon as the latter took his seat, the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON asked leave from the House to make a few remarks in reply, which was granted. We publish below the rejoinder of Mr. THOMPSON. It is a triumphant vindication of the Secretary of State against the charges and slanders of the representative from the Bradford district:

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grateful to the House for their consideration to me in suspending the rules, so as to enable me to make a brief reply to my colleague. I shall do so more in grief than anger; although I consider his remarks a most unfounded and wanton calumny of a highly honorable and distinguished gentleman—the Hon. James Buchanan. Sir, it almost always happens, that amidst the general and seemingly universal approval and popularity of distinguished men, there are to be found some envious of the virtue they cannot emulate—who, if unable to elevate themselves to the high standard they envy, are industrious in their efforts to drag down to a level the objects of their malevolence and jealousy. Sir, I regret that we have had an example illustrative of this truth to day. At this moment, Mr. Buchanan is one of the most popular and esteemed citizens that Pennsylvania possesses. Unsolicited, and spontaneously, a great majority of the people, in their primary meetings and assemblies, have expressed their earnest and anxious preference for him as a candidate for the presidency of the Union. I will undertake to say, sir, that against the strongest men, competitors for the same preference, Mr. Buchanan will have at least one hundred of the delegates out of the one hundred and thirty-three of which the convention in Pennsylvania will consist, favorable to his nomination as a candidate for the presidency. This, of itself, would be ample refutation of the slanders uttered against him by my colleague. Sir, he is eminently the favorite of Pennsylvania, identified with her democracy, and universally beloved by them.

My colleague charges Mr. B. with interfering in the election of United States Senator in our State, and with opposing Judge Woodward, the nominee of the majority of the democratic members of the legislature for that position.

Mr. Wilmot said he did not charge him with that; but that after the election, he did not come out and sustain the democracy, as Mr. Dallas and others had done—that he had sheltered himself behind his position as Secretary of State.

Mr. Thompson. Did not Mr. Buchanan reply to the letter addressed to him?

Mr. Wilmot. He did; but what was it like?

Mr. Thompson continued. Sir, Gen. Cameron was elected as a democrat, and has continued in his support of his democratic principles. He was a democrat at the time of his election, and has ever since continued and maintained his principles as a democrat. And what could Mr. Buchanan do? If the usages of the party had been defeated in the election of Gen. Cameron, still a democrat was elected. Was he to denounce him? Certainly not. If any usages of the party were defeated, the mischief was done; but it had resulted in the election of a democrat, and nothing but its usages which I always respect—had been defeated. Mr. Buchanan had, in his answer to that letter, replied satisfactorily, properly, and justly, as is fully evinced by his undiminished popularity where all the circumstances are fully and well known.

My colleague charges Mr. Buchanan with *cutting off the head* of Judge Woodward, who was nominated by the President as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Sir, this is not true; not true that he interfered to defeat that nomination; not true, sir; I know it is not. Sir, I know it from the best authority.

Mr. Wilmot. The people of Bradford think so.

Mr. Thompson. Sir, they have been misinformed, grossly misinformed. I know that the suspicion, if entertained, is unjust. Mr. Buchanan did not interfere to defeat that nomination. I fear not to say so, because I know it was not so.

But my colleague charges Mr. Buchanan with having opposed the last war, and as having been the reviler of Mr. Madison. Sir, I had supposed that stale old slander would have been suffered to sleep, and never again be repeated by any gentleman of character and truth. Opposed the last war! Where was my colleague in the last war?

Mr. Wilmot. I was born in 1814.

Mr. Thompson. Yes, sir, the gentleman was in his cradle at that period, but does not hesitate o calumniate those who were active in the scenes of that period. Mr. Buchanan opposed to the war! Sir, if I recollect aright, he was its earnest supporter in the legislature of his native State; and if he had been wanted for any public or private object, he would have been found in the army as a volunteer in one time—a private soldier at Baltimore. Was this opposition to the war? He was certainly its supporter. A reviler of Mr. Madison! No, sir. I know what that gentleman alludes to.

Mr. Wilmot (in his seat.) That speech.

Mr. Thompson. Yes, that speech, Sir, the only thing Mr. Buchanan said in that speech, at Carlisle, against Mr. Madison, was his belief that Mr. Madison was not energetic enough in his measures—that he would not conduct it with the vigor that ought to characterize it. That, sir, was all; and no man of truth can assert anything else. This was the substance and purport of that speech; and other great men entertained the same opinion. But was this opposition to the war? No, sir, no; it was far otherwise.

My colleague [Mr. Wilmot] charges Mr. Buchanan with instigating Mr. Ritchie to write the article in the Union of which he complains.

Mr. Wilmot. I did not charge him; I said I suspected him, and gave my reasons.

Mr. Thompson. What are your reasons?

Mr. Wilmot. Because it appeared in the Pennsylvanian at the same time.

Mr. Thompson. The reason, sir, is a very unsatisfactory one. If he had looked further, he would have found many papers uttering the same sentiment at the same time. Mr. Buchanan had nothing to do with them; he had no controversy with the gentleman. No, sir, he had none; he had nothing to do with him; nor would he be likely to intrude in anything in regard to him, here or elsewhere. But, sir, this charge rests alone on the suspicion of the gentleman—upon no fact or circumstance whatever; but still the charge was made.

Again: he charges Mr. Buchanan with electioneering in his district—sending documents into it.

Mr. Wilmot. Did not you frank documents "with the respects" of Mr. Buchanan?

Mr. Thompson. I do not know that I did. I franked some copies of the proceedings of the meeting at Philadelphia, as I was told by a friend, who requested me to do so; but Mr. Buchanan never knew from me that I did; and it was for a gentleman totally unconnected with Mr. Buchanan, and I believe it to have been without his knowledge that it was done. What was written on the few franked by me, or whether they went into that district, I am not now able to say. Mr. Buchanan had nothing to do with them, in any shape or form whatever, to my knowledge—so far as the franking was concerned, I am certain. I have franked papers and documents for others, and shall do so again to oblige a friend here or my people at home.

Sir, I desire that this House may be informed and know the selfish and personal motives that actuate the gentleman in making the charges I have alluded to.

The Speaker here called Mr. Thompson to order, for imputing motives to the gentleman

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll interposed, and insisted that the Speaker would curtail injuriously the freedom of debate.

Some confusion here ensued; which, after subsiding.

Mr. T. again proceeded. Differences arising about principles, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to. I would not find fault with even severe comment, under such circumstances. But, sir, when personal hostility is the motive for public attacks, it is another thing. Honorable men are not likely to indulge in crimination under such influences. How my colleague can reconcile it to his sense of propriety, to make charges while actuated by such feelings, against a gentleman having no privilege here to reply, I cannot understand. An honorable feeling in every member here, will answer promptly this enquiry. For my part, sir, I would have felt that, while actuated by personal resentments, I could never have been induced to make charges. I should have felt that, as an honorable man, I should have been bound to silence; for, as in this case, I should have been certain to have been unjust. I am sure, under such an influence, this would have been so. The gentleman speaks of the want of popularity of Mr. Buchanan, at this time in Pennsylvania. So far from this being true, I have great confidence that this gentleman's own district will instruct for Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency. The only county (Susquehanna) in his district that has elected a delegate to the 4th of March convention, did not instruct against Mr. Buchanan; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, Bradford, the gentleman's own county, will send delegates favorable to him. I see familiar and prominent names in the democratic ranks in that county disapproving of the course of their representative, and I assure the members of this House, that even there, the contest is one of great doubt to the hopes of my colleague, and of great hopes to the friends of Mr. Buchanan.

But, sir, in conclusion, let me say again, that no State, no district, or section of the Union, possesses a favorite, however highly esteemed, more cordially admired, or earnestly supported, than is James Buchanan, in Pennsylvania. For a quarter of a century, he has been identified with the democracy of my native State, as one of its prominent supporters and leaders. Mr. Speaker, he is not only identified with the democracy of the State, and admired as its friend, but his life, as a statesman and diplomatist, furnishes a bright page to the history of his country. No man possessed in a higher degree than did Mr. Buchanan, the confidence and regard of that great man and hero, Gen. Jackson. No common man could boast as much; and while a life of brilliant services, sanctioned by such confidence, and always approved by the democracy of his own State, is before the country, no storm like the petty whirlwind of this day, will be suffered to affect it. No, sir, it is impotent for evil. [Here a note was handed to Mr. T., after looking at which Mr. T. remarked.] No, sir, I will not go further than my duty requires me; and (tearing the paper, said) I will not remark on the suggestion made, but conclude with again expressing my obligation to the House, for their courtesy on this occasion.

A Hard Case.—Mr. Zebulon Paine, who was convicted in November, 1846, of having procured the burning of a barn, and sent to the Massachusetts State prison for eight years, has been pardoned by the Governor, after serving fourteen months of his term, and has returned to his family,—his complete innocence having been established by the confession of a boy of 16 years, by whose false testimony Mr. P. was convicted. What recompense can society make to Zebulon Paine.

Judge Lowrie.

We notice in a Cincinnati paper, of the 7th inst.,—"The Watchman of the Valley"—a criticism on the address of Judge Lowrie, at the War Meeting, held in this place, on the 5th of December, 1846. The paper would seem to be intended as a religious one, though we do not know to what persuasion it belongs, as it hangs out no particular banner. We hope that the article in question was not dictated by feelings of hostility to a rival denomination of Christians.

The strongest part of the article is its heading —"Infidel sentiments in an unexpected quarter!" and then it proceeds to attribute the speech to Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, now Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York. The speech was delivered by the Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, Judge of our District Court, and whatever principles it contains, we are sure he is well able to maintain them, and that he has no desire, if they are errors, that the order of nature should be reversed, and the sins of the *nephew* be visited upon the *uncle*, or upon the benevolent society which he superintends. *The Watchman* should correct the false impression produced by his correspondent.

The article seems to have been near 14 months in coming to the birth, yet we do not discover in it any of that strength which might have been expected from so long a gestation. The writer of the article in question would show more discretion by writing on subjects which he is capable of comprehending.

We may add that here, at home, people do not think of charging "Infidel sentiments" to Judge Lowrie.

Retrocession to Maryland.

From the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, we learn that a proposition is now before Congress, for re-ceding to the State of Maryland, that portion of the District of Columbia which remains, of the original cession to the General Government. As the portion which formerly belonged to Virginia has passed under her jurisdiction, we can see no impropriety in adopting this course. The people of that territory have been long enough disfranchised; and under the constitution of "the good old State of Maryland," they would enjoy those rights and immunities, of which they have so long been deprived. The General Government could exercise jurisdiction over all that portion occupied by the public buildings, as in other cases; and the State would receive a very econiderable accession to her population Another good would result from the act,—the prevention of a great waste of public money, in the time occupied by Congress in disposing of petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We hope the retrocession may take place.

Energetic Love of Morality.

Under this head, the Philadelphia Times gives the following:—

"The Washington Intelligencer lately received a communication against Collyer's "model artists," from the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, accompanied by a five dollar bill, and a request to have the article inserted. The money and the communication were returned. This is certainly one way to money-fecture public opinion. The "artists" have been abused into an immense popularity."

That is the way in which a great deal of public sentiment is manufactured; especially by some of the Washington correspondents of "Whig" newspapers. We have no doubt that the *artists* will be here soon; and when they shall have arrived, and given evidence of their real merits, the public, here will decide according to their own judgment.

Election of Judges.

We learn, from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the joint resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, (providing for the election of Judges,) has passed a final reading in our State Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crescraft, Johnson (Erie,) Johnson (Armstrong,) Jordan, Lovis, Matthias, Middleswarth, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sanderson, Sankey, Small, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, Speaker. 19.

Nays—Benner, Best, Crabb, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, King, Overfield, Poteiger, Sterrett, Streeter. Yeas 18; nays 11.

We ardently hope, that this measure may be adopted in our State: for we are among the number of those, who believe that no public officer, entrusted directly with the interests of the People, should receive his appointment at any other hands than their own. We know how well the system works in States where the Judges are elected by the People; and see not why Democratic Pennsylvania should be behind some of her younger sisters in progressive reforms.

State of Affairs in Ohio.

The following extracts are calculated to give to our friends an idea of the manner, in which the nomination of the gallant Col. WELLER is likely to be sustained in Ohio:

CHEERING SIGNS.—The Ashland Standard, of Ohio, which opposed Polk in '46, has hoisted the democratic banner and is going it strong for Weller, and denouncing Corwin. Toryism will receive from the friends of our country the same fate politically that their allies, the Mexicans, did from the gallant defenders of the country's rights under command of the heroic Weller at Monterey.

☞ This State is thoroughly anti-war and anti-slavery. A man like Mr. Weller, could only be elected by the mistaken zeal of the Whigs—mistakes which have not and we trust, will not occur.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

There will be a great many *mistakes* made by whigs next October—putting in tickets for Weller instead of Ford.—*Cin. Gazette, (a Federal Paper.)*

The Federal State Convention.

The last Philadelphia News, contains a call, by the Federal State Central Committee, for a Convention of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia, and the several counties, to meet in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 15th of March, for the purpose of nominating a person for Canal Commissioner, appointing Senatorial Delegates to the Federal National Convention, and "transacting such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause."

THE POLITICAL JUDGE.—A writer in the New York Evening Post, speaking of Judge M'Lean's recent letter upon the subject of the Mexican war, pronounces it "drivilling and puerile." He says:

"It has the same regard to historical facts, as the Lexington declaration that the war was unconstitutionally commenced by the President. If Judge M'Lean is so ignorant of passing events, as not to know that peace has been offered to the Mexicans by the President, at every step of what he denominates this "miserable war," he is not in a situation to give a respectable opinion on the subject; but if he is apprised of these facts, and chooses to pervert them to suit his own views, or the views of his party, he not only proves that he is destitute of the patriotism of a judge, but that his mind is open to such prejudice and one-sided views, as to render his judgment of very little account on any subject."

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—The Nantucket Inquirer says the project is agitated for building a railroad from the village of Nantucket to Siasconset. It is thought the work can be completed at a cost not exceeding $45,000.

Strange Case of Bigotry.—The N. York Freeman's Journal tells of a recent case of bigotry in that city that is amazing. A catholic woman was taken ill in the house of Industry, and fearing she would die, begged repeatedly to be permitted to see a Priest. The lady officers of the institution refused to gratify her, and said a priest could do her no good, but brought her three or four Protestant clergymen. The sick woman at length persuaded a girl in the house to go for a priest, but when he called, the officers refused to let him see the patient. The latter was finally removed to the Hospital when the whole truth came out. As a protestant we are disgusted with such pitiful bigotry.—*Times & Keystone.*

Stopped Nine of Them.—The Pope has lately suppressed nine convents, viz: two at Rome, two at Gubbin, and five at Urbanno. Their incomes are to be applied to benevolent purposes.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CAMP MEETING CASE.—This is an instrument of Yankee invention, of course, as any one would quickly guess, who caught a glimpse at it. It is curiously, but simply, constructed, so that the weary traveler may, when he desires, put it into the form of a chair, and seat himself upon it as comfortably as upon a lounge or sofa, almost. We can't describe it so as to give an adequate idea of its usefulness; but what we state is a fact. Any one who is in the habit of traveling any distance on shank's mare, on gunning, fishing, or other sportive or business excursions, should have one. The one we saw yesterday belonged to our neighbors, Rhodes & Alcorn, who are, we understand, preparing to manufacture them. The curious might call upon Mr. Rhodes, and see the specimen he now has.

☞ We don't smoke, but our office does—or rather the flues in our office chimneys. O, for a consumer. Where is Mr. Brooks, that he does not stir up this matter again. We hope those of our citizens, who did feel interested in this matter, may not be discouraged by the arguments urged by some councilmen, against the application of the invention, the most important of which was, that, if we lose the smoke, our city would lose its business appearance! These sages were no doubt honest; but many, who have an interest in the city's prosperity, believe that an abatement of the smoke nuisance would be a great benefit in more ways than one.

IMPORTANT CASE.—An important case has been on trial, during all this week, in the District Court, before Judge Hepburn. It is an ejectment for a valuble tract of land, up the Monongahela river, brought by Abram Hays vs. Thomas Hardin et al., and involves the validity of the will of an uncle of the plaintiff; the defendants, the heirs at law, claiming that the testator was insane, and that the will was procured by fraud and imposition, practised upon an imbecile old man.

Messrs. Forward and Austin, for plaintiff; and Messrs. Selden, Woods, M'Candless and Thomas Williams, for defendants.

ATHENAEUM HALL.—We visited the Athenaeum Hall on Thursday evening to see the company, and the star of the evening, Barney Williams, our old and popular favorite. We were very well pleased with the performance of the company in the small comedies which were presented; and with Barney, of course we were delighted. We will say nothing in favor of him, just now; it's of no use, for every person likes him as an actor, and all who know him personally, as we do, must admire his generous heart and amiable disposition. Mrs. Cantor we remember of old, and we must say that she has improved since Miss Mary Duff's season. The balance of the company will do.

Barney Williams appears to-night.

☞ At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Robinson and St. Clair Townships, convened at the house of Mr. Drake, on Saturday, the 5th inst., to make arrangements for the presentation of a sword to Mr. *Thomas Thornburg*, of the "Duquesne Grays."

WILLIAM FLINN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Samuel B. Marks, appointed Secretary.

On motion of James C. Richey, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we take pleasure in recommending to the President of the United States, our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. THOMAS THORNBURG, as a person eminently qualified for, and highly deserving of a commission in the Army.

Resolved, The 22d of February, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Jacob Drake, Chartier's Creek, be appointed for the presentation of a sword to Mr. Thornburgh, as a token of our estimation of his gallantry and good conduct in Mexico.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the papers. WM. FLINN, Pres't.

SAMUEL B. MARKS, Secretary.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—We have seen many short newspaper treatises upon the origin and meaning of St. Valentine's Day ceremonies. Now that our young folks, and many old ones, are preparing with great energy and activity, for the fun that they promise themselves on the occasion—while the booksellers are well supplied with the documents needed—it may not be amiss to quote the annexed item, which appears to give the most correct version of the story, as to origin. It is from an English author named Donce;

"St. Valentine was a priest of Rome. It was the custom in that ancient city to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Pan. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were deposited in a vase, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The Pastors of the early Christian Church, who, by every means, endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of Pagan superstition, substituted in the present instance the names of particular Saints, instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they chose St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremony was preserved; it is therefore reasonable to suppose, that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes. It is also recorded, that on St. Valentine's day each bird of the air chooses its mate."

MURDER.—The following account of a murder in Lower St. Clair township, is from the Dispatch of yesterday:

"A respectable citizen of Lower St. Clair township, informs us that a most atrocious outrage was committed upon a woman named Ann Coon, in consequence of her neighbor last week, in the neighborhood of Mr. Lewis' Coee Furnaces; after succeeding in their designs, the villains set fire to her clothing and otherwise so cruelly treated her, that she died in a day or two afterwards. The deceased was a stranger, having crossed the lower ferry, from Pittsburgh, on the evening of the outrage. Will any one having knowledge of the matter, leave us further information?

These outrages are becoming frequent, we trust the vigilance of the police, may lead to the detection of the recent offenders."

MILITARY BALL.—The Jefferson Guards give a ball on the 22d February. Their cards of invitation and tickets of admission are good specimens of typography—Johnston & Stockton, printers. We have the pleasure of an acquaintance with some of the managers, and from our knowledge of them we are assured that they will do what is right and agreeable. The Ball is to come off at the house of John Cowan, Jefferson township.

HADSON'S PANORAMA of the Hudson River will be opened up for exhibition in Philo Hall on Monday. As the tickets are at the low price of 25 cents, of course there will be crowds of persons there—all our citizens will witness the wonderful painting before it leaves the city.

WALL PAPER.—We call attention to the new card of Mr. Shidle, in another column. He is an old and experienced manufacturer and one who can give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

☞ The exhibition of the "Model Statues," is an indictable offence in this city, and punishable by imprisonment. Whether any of our citizens will interfere with Dr. Collyer, we ca nnot say.

Typographical errors are the bane of an editor's life, and no degree of care can avoid them.—*Dispatch.*

☞ Is it only now you've found that out?

☞ Where is Southport, the new borough in this county which has been, or will be, chartered by the Legislature.

☞ The vacant lots on Fourth street, near the Mayor's office, are soon to be crowded with fine brick buildings.

☞ A woman in Allegheny city was burned to death on Tuesday evening, by her clothes catching fire.

MESMERISM.—Mr. Spencer will continue his experiments next week, in the Eagle Saloon. He makes this change of room, on account of the previous engagement of Philo Hall for the exhibition of Hudson's Panorama. His great success during the past two weeks, and the earnest solicitations of many citizens, have induced him to continue for a few evenings more. His class will be organized a the close of the experiments.

☞ Workmen are busily engaged putting up the shelves, &c., in the French store, Market street; which was damaged by fire on Monday evening.

☞ There was quiet yesterday in the Police Office. Four common customers were brought before his honor the Mayor, in the morning, for vagrancy.

☞ We are requested to state that young Lytle was not held to bail by Judge Lowrie, on account of a failure to prove an alibi; but because the prosecuting witness swore positively as to him. She was not positive as to the others.

☞ Tickets of admission to the Athenaeum Native Celebration, on the 22d, are $1,00 each, instead of 25 cents, as was noticed yesterday. One dollar is a more dignified price, certainly.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—A few days since, I read in your paper, a well written article, proposing the establishment of a "Public High School" in Pittsburgh. Such an institution, if properly organized and conducted, would be an honor and a blessing to this city; and I hope it will soon be organized.—But, Sir, it seems this project must meet the common fate of public enterprises in Pittsburgh. The moment it is proposed, certain private and selfish interests must be thrust forward to seize upon all the benefits which such a school should be designed to confer upon the whole community. Some *friend* of the University now proposes that this public High School shall be located with the University. That such a connexion would benefit the University I admit; but that it would be any benefit to the "Public High School," or the cause of general education, I utterly deny. On the contrary, it must be manifest to every one, that it would in a great measure defeat all the ends for which such a school should be established. In this High School all the branches of a thorough *English* Education should be taught, as fully as in our colleges. All the *English* branches then, or nearly all, should be taught in the High School that are taught in the University. How then would this be managed if you connect the two institutions. Take for example the study of chemistry. That branch is now taught in the University. It would also be taught in the "High School." Now, unite the two institutions, and how will it be managed? Would there be a chemistry class in the High School department, and another chemistry class in the University proper? Why, no, sir, they would soon be united. It would be useless to keep up separate classes in the same branch of study, in the same building, using the same text book, and with the same degree of ability to impart instruction in the study. The classes would soon and necessarily be amalgamated. The same would be true of all the other higher branches, as Astronomy, History, Geology, Mathematics, &c. The students in the same degree of advancement in each study would be formed into one class. Any other arrangement would be useless, if the two institutions are united.

But then would become of our *Public* High School? It would be completely *merged* in the University. And after all our efforts to get up a most useful public institution, we should have no High School; and our efforts would result only in swelling the influence of the University; and in giving a large portion of the Public School funds raised by taxation to increase the profits of the University, which is merely a *Select* High School, and entirely a private enterprise.

But again: The University is conducted and controlled by a Board of Trustees, about *thirty* in number, I believe. Now, connect the High School with the University, which would unavoidably result from making them practically one institution, and then give to that institution the share of the public funds which would be applied to support the High School, and what will be the consequence? Why should thereby take a large proportion of the public school money, raised by taxing the whole people, from the hands of the School Directors, whom the people elect, and place it in the hands and control of the Trustees of the University, to be appropriated by them? I ask, I say, the tax-payers to this? These Trustees are not elected by the people; and, probably, not more than half of them reside in Pittsburgh. As a board, then, they are not the proper persons to have the control of the Public School funds of the city of Pittsburgh. They are worthy men; but, as a Board of Trustees of the University, they should not have, and, I presume, do not wish to have, the control, or any share in the control, of the Public Schools in this city.

But, again, the Public High School will of course have a female department. It is so in other cities. Does "Unity" propose, then, to send the young ladies of Pittsburgh to College or the University?—What think the ladies of this? Such a thing is not generally practiced in this country, except at Oberlin, and not very successfully there.

Again: the University building is not large enough, and is not properly constructed for the Public High School; and is located in the most inelligible situation that could be selected for such a purpose.

Many other objections could be mentioned, but time will not permit. I will only add that I have none but friendly feelings towards the University and its professors and trustees. I hope that institution will prosper. But let the University stand upon its own footing, and depend upon the ability and faithfulness of its teachers for support. The High School will not injure it; but help it. The more you educate the whole people, the more parents will send their sons to college.

I would propose a public meeting, and a discussion of the whole subject. OMICRON.

DIED.—On Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, WILLIAM, son of James and Agness MAY, in the seventh year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday, the 11th instant, Mrs. HANNAH BEST, in the 75th year of her age. The funeral will take place on to-morrow, from the residence of her son Joseph Best, on Try street, near the corner of 3d, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

350 OF Harris' last Pittsburgh and Allegheny city Directories; 100 old or former editions of do; 8 sets of the American Pioneer, in 2 vols.; 7 vols. Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania—1700 to 1800. A few School Books, and writing, wrapping, and letter paper; a variety of figured and colored paper; handsome pictures; blue, black, and red ink; sealing wax; wafers, sealing wax, sand, patent and English quills; late Counterfeit Detectors; the last Great Fire at Pittsburgh; all the Pittsburgh Dailies, and the Weekly Papers; a few German School Books, Testaments, Almanacs, &c.; 250 cuts Carpet Chain; 150 day or two alternate; Window Sash; Bed Cords, Twine, Fishing Lines, &c. For sale low for cash at ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and Commission Store, Fifth st. feb12-4t

WANTED to borrow soon, $1000; and several smaller sums, for one, two, or three years, on interest, with the best security and a premium. Wanted, a good wet nurse, to go to Birmingham to suckle a child. Wanted, one or two good house-keepers, and several cooks, chambermaids, and girls for all work. Places wanted soon for several salesmen, clerks, warehouse men, school masters, laborers, and boys. Places wanted for several colored men, women, boys and girls. To rent, two small farms, on shares.

☞ Persons who have houses, stores, rooms, or farms to rent, can record the same; and persons wanting to rent can enquire.

☞ All kinds of Agencies attended to promptly, for moderate charges, which are hereafter to be paid down, except by very poor people.

ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, Fifth st. feb12-4t

To Rent.

ONE TAVERN STAND and Store room with good out buildings, and 20 acres of ground, or square, to suit the tenant. Also, one brick cottage, well finished, suitable for a private residence, situated on the Noblestown road, 5 miles from the city, and occupied at present by James Robinson. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Doublitle, Robinson township; George Beale, No. 74 Wood st; or A. Nicholson. feb12-1wd6tw*

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of Robert Tidball, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are respectfully notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for payment. J. E. MCABE, Executor. feb12-w3t

RICE—10 tierces Rice, just rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. feb12

HAUT SAN VERNE AND SWEET MALAGA WINE—15 qr. casks Haut San Verne Wine; 20 " " S. M. Wine; just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. [feb12]

TAR—25 bbls. Wilmington Tar, rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. feb12

MUSCAT WINE—25 boxes just rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. feb12

BRANDY FRUIT—4 cases just rec'd and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. feb12

WINTER OIL—1200 gall. Natural Col. Sperm Oil; 1000 " Bleached Winter Whale; 800 " low priced " " " Just received and for sale low by MILLER & RICKETSON. feb12

HOLLAND GIN—4 pipes Swan and Black Horse Gins, for sale by P. C. MARTIN. [dec22]

A SEIGNETTE BRANDY—6 half pipes A Seignette Brandy, for sale by P. C. MARTIN. [dec22]

POTASH—12 casks, for sale low, to close consignment. P. C. MARTIN. feb7

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.]

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Feb 11.

The health of Louis Phillippe has been re-established.

The bank of England has added more to its stock of bullion in the week just closed.

Italien officers are as unsettled as ever, and the Pope has quite enough to do to quiet rival factions.

Switzerland is comparatively quiet.

The elder D'Israeli is dead.

A motion has been made in Parliament to reduce the duty on tea, which Lord John Russel has agreed to allow.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.]

Later from Central America.

An arrival from Havana has put us in possession of later news from Central America. The *Dearie* has received by the West India mails advices from Honduras, and translates a dispatch received by the government from the authorities of Guatamala, in which the latter decline in the most positive manner to unite with Honduras in aiding Mexico. The reply is characterized by great good sense, and is creditable to Gen. Carrera, Indian though he be.

He states that after a complete examination of the relative rights of the two billigerents, the United States and Mexico, he does not find existing between Guatamala and the United States, any treaty controlling their mutual relations, while a treaty of amity did exist between the United States and Central America; which Guatamala, as one of the States making the treaty, was bound to re-assert, and she would therefore remain mutual.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1848.

SENATE—After the morning business, Mr. Turner made a speech in favor of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Bruce then obtained the floor, but gave way upon a motion to adjourn till Monday, the 13th.

HOUSE—The entire day has been devoted to the private calander in Commitee of the Whole. House adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

Flour—Markets quiet, with sales of 500 bbls. Western at $5752,81.

Corn Meal—Limited sales at $2,50.

Wheat—Market dull with moderate sales at $1,25@$1,30.

Corn—Prime white is selling at 55c, with active demand.

Cotton—Market quiet, and nothing doing.

Sugar and Molasses—Sales N. O. at 4@5, market firm; Molasses dull.

Provisions—Unmoved.

Whiskey—Sales at 25c.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 3 p. m.

Flour—Sales Howard st, at $5,25@5,56. Market dull.

Grain—Good enquiry for Wheat for mills; but other grains are quiet. Moderate sales. Prime white corn at 51@52.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,87.

Prime Pork.—Sales western at $9,50.

Mess Pork—Moderate, sales new western No. 1 at $11,50.

Prime Beef.—Sales western at $7,50.

Mess Beef.—Is selling at $12.

Lard—Market dull, with moderate sales only