The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 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 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

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

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON for a copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary on the state of the finances; for which he will please to accept our thanks.

"Moral Treason."

We have charged it upon the federal leaders, many times, that the course which they are pursuing, is calculated to protract the war to an indefinite period; and to produce the identical result, for the accomplishment of which they assert that the war was commenced—the conquest of Mexico.—Of the influence exerted upon the minds of the Mexicans, by the speeches of the federal orators, and the articles on the subject of the war by Federal editors, there can be no doubt. Mexico did not so much as pretend to claim that portion of the territory of Texas between the Rio Grande and the River Nueces, until the assertion of her right to that territory, by the Federalists, when the question of the annexation of Texas was agitated in our country. Her claim then was—the whole of Texas; believing, doubtless, that the Federal party would be enabled to triumph, and that, at their hands, she could realize her claim. The same spirit which was manifested by them, on that question, has been manifested in relation to the war. They have asserted that their own country was in the wrong,—that Mexico was right—and that all our difficulties originated in the imbecility, or the evil passions of the President.

Every independent patriot who writes from Mexico, informs his countrymen, of the effect produced in that country, by the speeches of Webster, Clay, Corwin, and the demagogues who are pandering to their perverted minds. And still they persevere in the same course in which they set out—to make their country appear in the wrong, and gain the approval of a foreign foe. They regard not the appeals of their countrymen, who have suffered the perils of a campaign in Mexico; who are capable of appreciating the state of affairs in that country, from constant intercourse with the citizens, and observation of their proceedings, but still go on to assert that their own country is wrong, and that Mexico is in the right. Pursuing such a course as this, can it be wondered at, that those who have acted with them in their former party movements, should desert and denounce them, in this unholy course?

The latest rebuke which we have seen, coming from our countrymen in Mexico, is contained in a letter which, says the Washington Union, "is from the pen of a gentleman who was once a whig member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, and is now in command of a company of volunteers, and the governor of the national palace in the city of Mexico." This gentleman can be no other than the Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR; and the position which he has occupied among political men in our country, cannot be mistaken. His letter is a most severe but just rebuke to all the "moral traitors" in our country—(to Webster, Clay, Corwin, and M'Lean) —wherever they may be found, or under what pretence soever they may be opposing their country. We commend this extract to the attention of every reader; and hope that our friends will hold up to the merited execration of their countrymen, all who sustain the infamous band of parasites who come within the purview of its condemning influence:—

"I believe that there can be no peace. I have always believed this; and my belief is confirmed by the occurrences of every day. Let there be decision in the administration; and then let us have vigorous decision in the army. * * * The whigs are mad. I hang my head with humiliation and shame when I think I have been a member of their party. Mr. Webster's speech has been republished here, by the Mexicans, in every variety of form, as well as a synopsis of Mr. Clay's; and they have been made the foundation of appeals to the Mexican people, confirming them in their indecision—flattering their hopes that one of the great parties of our country will arrest the prosecution of the war, and putting off forever, in my opinion, all prospects of an amicable settlement of it. *It seems to me that the whig leaders are guilty of the worst kind of treason.* I have discovered, here, that some one in the States, who has had access to all the publications of the country, has been in correspondence with the Mexican Secretary of State, and has transmitted to him all the articles of the American press favorable to the Mexicans and the Mexican cause. I have in my possession nearly *three hundred* of these articles. Many of them were translated and republished here; and one of them, an article from the "New York Express," (an appeal to the Catholics of the United States to oppose Mr. Polk's administration, upon the ground that the war was a religious war—a crusade against the Catholic religion in Mexico,) has not only been published in the Mexican papers, but printed in hand bills, and circulated by thousands at all the *church doors* in the city of Mexico. *Who can tell, in view of facts like these, how much of the blood that has been shed in this war is owing to the action of such publications?*"

Nuts for the Gazette to Crack.

It is a fact, which the Gazette will not dispute, that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, as a class, are men of undoubted wealth, and are at present in a high degree of prosperity. *It is a fact*, that our merchants generally are in excellent commercial standing, and have been doing, and are anticipating, as soon as the season opens, a prosperous business. *It is a fact*, that the "*raw material*," pig metal, which is an element of vast importance in promoting the wealth of Pittsburgh, is at present high in price, and is in active demand. These *facts* the Gazette will not have the hardihood to deny. That business paper has been sold in the streets at 1½ and 2 per cent. a month, does not argue that our wealthy merchants and manufacturers are in a *suffering condition* as the Gazette would intimate; but that they find a more profitable investment for their money in their business, than in shaving paper. The banks are not discounting to any extent; this is the secret of some capitalists availing themselves of the chance of getting a good shave from needy persons. Were our manufacturers idle, they might bring down the rate of usury. Will the Gazette dare to say, that a single Merchant or Manufacturer, carrying on extensive business in this city, has paid more for money than the legal interest? These are not the men who have to suffer the demands of usury.

☞ The following resolution was passed by the Democracy of Centre county a few days since. It is brief, and to the point; and speaks volumes as to our duty on a grave and delicate question. We copy from the *Centre Democrat*:

Resolved, That it will be time enough when that territory is acquired to legislate for its proper government, and that its acquisition having been obtained through the gallantry of Southern as well as Northern soldiers, it will be their common inheritance, and we are opposed to any *Proviso*, which will impair the rights of any of our citizens.

SAFETY OF THE MAILS.—A correspondent of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle states, that the merchants and business men of that village have suffered to the amount of $1000 or more, by forwarding money in the mail, within a few weeks past, in small sums at different times.

David Wilmot's Slanders.

In the course of his mean, cowardly and abusive attack upon the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Mr. Wilmot uttered the following remarks:

"I have no candidate, no particular favorite; but I prefer either of the Democrats who have been named, to this man. I have a right to these preferences; to enjoy them and to express them. I doubt not that for so doing, a portion of the press of my State will assail and denounce me. But I intend to preserve all such, and doubt not the ear-mark will be found upon them; and that upon inquiry it will be discovered that they are in the receipt of patronage from him, or obtained through his influence. I believe, but for the large patronage employed, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would have declared its preference for some other man for the Presidency."

We consider this a base and wicked slander upon the Democratic press of Pennsylvania. Not a single Democratic paper in this State has objected to Mr. Wilmot preferring other men to Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency. He has the unquestionable right to choose whomever he pleases. But we have no doubt that every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bradford Reporter, will heartily disapprove of Mr. WILMOT's uncalled-for and cowardly attacks upon the Secretary of State. We saw *cowardly*, because no democrat, no gentleman, would have been guilty of uttering such a tirade of abuse against any individual, who had not the power to be heard in self-defence. "Ear-marks of patronage," forsooth! Such an insinuation is only worthy of a man like David Wilmot, who has severed himself from the Democracy. We presume there are at least *sixty Democratic papers* in Pennsylvania, not one of which approves of the recent course of Mr. Wilmot, if we except the Bradford paper, which is said to be owned by himself. To say that the able and unflinching Democratic Editors of this State, who do not wish to become followers of David Wilmot, (and thereby abandon their principles, create divisions in our ranks, and perhaps sink our party,) are all recipients of patronage from Mr. BUCHANAN, is too ridiculous a falsehood to merit any serious not ce. "EAR-MARKS!" Yes, let David Wilmot institute an examination into the columns of the newspapers, not only of Pennsylvania, but of every other State in the Union, which are now so zealously enlisted in *his* defence, singing his praises and proclaiming his virtues, and he will find the "*Ear-marks*" of *Federalism* quite visible! Mr. Wilmot must be highly gratified, certainly, to find himself the peculiar pet of all the federal papers of the country,—the particular favorite of those who are the open enemies of their own country, and the avowed advocates of Mexican outrage.

Buchanan in Virginia.

The leading and influential newspaper, the *Winchester Virginian*, raises the broad flag of JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency, and accompanies the avowal of its preferences, with the following admirable remarks:

"At the head of our columns the flag of our country is unfurled over the name of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency of the United States. A long cherished and favorite candidate of the Keystone State, we submit his name to the Democracy of the Old Dominion, as a statesman most likely to maintain in the administration of our national affairs, the democratic policy of Jefferson and Madison.

Early predilections for him, owing to his unsullied private character, and a rigid scrutiny of his services in the national councils, in connection with some recent events, confirmatory of his hitherto well earned fame, constrain us without further delay to call upon the people to concentrate their strength in support of one who, forgetful of self and State prejudice, was the *first* to take his stand by the compromises of the Constitution, and to throw the weight of his great name into the Southern balance.

To appreciate this act, it must be borne in mind, that at the era of the Missouri compromise, (1820,) *abolitionism* was in its cradle—that now it has the growth of twenty-seven years, is formidable and dangerous to be encountered.

The compromise of 1820, was the offspring of a Statesman hailing from a *Slave State*.—the compromise of 1847 is the work of a Statesman hailing from a *free State*—the one moving in unison with the sentiments of his people—the other—fearlessly encountering long established prejudices *at home*, and the fanaticism of thousands at the North!

Not only is he sound on this head, but his whole public life is a pledge that a rigid and conservative spirit will influence him in opposition to the profligacy of centralism which is gradually undermining the noble fabrics of State sovereignty.

Our "manifest destiny," too, under his auspices, will not be checked. We speak, '*a priori*,' when we use the word 'destiny.' Look at a nation springing into existence some seventy years ago—at a period when power chained the mind—when thought from on the tongue and *liberty* was an abstraction. Look now at this same nation belting almost the *Globe* with the giant-arms of liberty—laying at this early period of her progress, the quiet waters of the Pacific, on whose shore her flag is planted immovably. From what is past, we can augur the future! The voice of the people, as the expression of sovereignty, announces civil and religious liberty as the birthright of man! Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, forsaw our glorious destiny.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," was the prophecy of Berkeley. The statesman and the poet's predictions are rapidly being fulfilled, and Fidelity to our institutions, will exemplify that the Anglo-Saxon race will control and mould all other races of mankind, until despotism will be trampled under foot, and the "Sic Semper Tyrannis" of Virginia, become the motto of the world.

While we thus announce our individual preference, we will yet abide the usage of the party, and in view of the action of a National Convention, will unhesitatingly and zealously, give the support of our paper to the nominee of that body, whoever he may be."

New Publication.

"THE MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW YORK: by Ned Buntline." We have received the *second part* of this very exciting publication; which is commanding a rapid sale in all the cities of our country. It is written in a graphic style; and must command the attention of every reader. The scenes described are equalled in melancholy interest only by some of the descriptions of life in London and Paris. By the way, we observed, a few days since, in the Telegraph, of this city, an article denouncing this publication, in no measured terms. We do not see the necessity for this attack. The work professes to inform the public respecting the vices and the miseries of our great commercial emporium,—vices too common in all our large cities,—but the existence of which is unknown to the mass of the people out of their limits. We all know, that it is only a familiarity with vice, which is to be dreaded. The knowledge of its existence is essential, to preserve us from its contaminating influences. In this view of the case, we think this work is calculated rather to do good than harm; and therefore we would not condemn it. For sale by MORSE, 85 Fourth street.

The Lecture on Saturday Night.

We listened, with much satisfaction, to the Lecture in the Sixth Ward School House, on Friday night last, by Dr. MULLER. It was plain, comprehensive and instructive;—well calculated to interest and to benefit the largest portion of the audience. His subject was *Respiration*, and not Physiology, as has been reported. On next Friday evening, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS is to deliver a lecture at the same place. These lectures, we are inclined to think, will result in much good; as the audiences are large, and appear to take great interest in them.

☞ Since the lines of telegraph have been completed to Erie, the editors of the Gazette, of that place, have issued proposals for publishing a daily paper. Similar experiments have been tried in places much larger, and filled with a wealthier population, and have not succeeded. We would advise the Erie Gazette men to abandon the project at once; for so sure as they engage in it, they will lose money, and receive no thanks from any one.

☞ Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, has published a pamphlet, in which he states, that one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of 300 miles of salt, of an average thickness of 3 feet, or a supply equal to the consumption of 100,000,000 of people for 1,600 years.

General Scott and the Administration.

The New York Herald thinks that the following extract from a Washington letter probably contains about as correct a view of the difficulties in the way as any that has yet been published:

"Seriously, every one is deeply sensible that General Scott all the merit for military ability to which his operations before Mexico so eminently entitle him; but, in Christian with other mortals, the general has his errors and infirmities and much as he should be esteemed for his high professional qualities, he should not, any more than others, except immunity for his faults. Severe and public censure general orders of an officer before an army, capecially of an officer of higher rank, is seldom inflicted, except under the sentence of a court martial, or in consequence of delinquencies, too notorious and well known to admit of dispute. In the military service of all countries, a censure in general orders in presence of an army, is considered a grave military punishment, and a disgrace; while, on the contrary, an acknowledgment of merit and gallantry in general orders, is esteemed as one of the highest of compliments. There were certain offences committed by some one connected with our army in Mexico, which General Scott chose to attribute to two of the general officers who were then serving under him; and without making an inquiry, and less than all, without waiting for the opinion of any court on the subject, has in the most summary manner possible, proceeds to punish and disgrace his suspected generals before his army, and in the presence of a defeated foe.

Punishment first, and trial afterwards, are terms often used as descriptive of martial law and such proved to be literally the case in one of the instances alluded to above. The punishment of one of the officers was in fact equivalent to his trial; for no sooner was the disgrace of a public censure inflicted, than the punished general was openly and magnanimously exonerated, not only from all participation in, but from all knowledge of the offence imputed to him. This act, for which the general had been punished, was publicly avowed by another; and as he had been thus relieved from the offence, it was certainly not extraordinary, that he should also expect to be relieved from the censure. This the commander of the army refused to do. In a case of this kind, it cannot be deemed improper or disrespectful on the part of the subordinate and injured general, if he seeks redress at the hands of a common superior. This is precisely the situation of affairs between General Scott and General Worth, at the present time. After Gen. Worth had been harshly reprimanded in general orders, and therefore disgraced, Col. Duncan avowed the offence for which the general had been punished; for which avowal Col. Duncan was instantly arrested by Scott. Subsequently Worth applied to Scott for a mitigation of the censure which he had received in general orders; this was the censure which he had received in general orders; this was denied. Worth then drew up a narrative of the facts of the case, and appealed to the President for redress; this, as he was bound to do, he requested Scott to forward for him, and for doing this he was arrested. It was this arrest from which he was relieved by the President; and it is on these allegations of Worth, together with those transmitted by Gen. Pillow, of a similar import, that Scott is now called before a court of inquiry, of which his friend Gen Towson is president; and if in this he is harshly treated, I must confess I am unable to see it. As to his being relieved from his command by Gen. Butler, every one knows that it is a necessary consequence, incident to his being ordered before a military court. Under such circumstances no officer could retain his command; and it deceives upon Gen. Butler, simply because he is the senior officer present—a month ago, by the same rule, it would have devolved upon Gen. Patterson. I have dwelt longer upon these facts than I should otherwise have done, because I think there is strong disposition so to pervert them, and use them to the prejudice of the administration. If partizans would state the whole case, and state it fairly, they are entitled to all they can make out of it."

THE ARMY.—This is precisely the situation of affairs between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth, at the present time, as stated by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post:

"After Gen. Worth had been harshly reprimanded in general orders, and therefore disgraced, Col. Duncan avowed the offence for which Worth had been punished, for which avowal Col. Duncan was instantly arrested by Scott. Subsequently Worth applied to Scott for a mitigation of the censure which he had received in general orders; this was denied. Worth then drew up a narrative of the facts of the case, and appealed to the President for redress; this, as he was bound to do, he requested Scott to forward for him, and for doing this Gen. Worth was arrested. It was this arrest from which he was relieved by the President; and it is on these allegations of Worth, together with those transmitted by Gen. Pillow, of a similar import, that Scott is now called before a court of inquiry, of which his friend General Towson is president; and if in this he is harshly or ungenerously treated, I must confess that I am unable to see it."

From the Philadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent:—

"What I once intimated to you in regard to Gen. Scott you may set down as correct. Gen. Scott did ask to be recalled, and the administration has, though not immediately upon his request, gratified him. The correspondence between Gen. Scott and the war department will, no doubt, be called for, and it will be read with deep interest, if not with absolute astonishment.

The terms of the treaty which Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have made in Mexico, and which is nothing but a project, as it is, made without authority, and not binding on either party, are, as I once informed you, substantially the same as those offered by Mr. Buchanan, through Mr. Trist, to the Mexican commissioners, viz: the Rio Grande on the Atlantic side, and the Gila on the Pacific.

The sum of money which is to be paid for Upper California, may be $16,000,000 which is decidedly too much, after the six or seven battles we have fought in sight of the city of Mexico. The treaty concluded by Scott and Trist, you may depend on it, had a good deal to do with the difficulties that occurred among the officers of our army in Mexico. Werth and Pillow both denounced it."

MRS. MOWATT.—As every thing relating to the progress of this lady, in her tour through the old world, must be interesting to her Pittsburgh friends, we copy the annexed from the London Correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times. It will be observed that she has not yet caused much excitement:—

"The American actress, Mrs. Mowatt, made her *debut* at the 'Princess' theatre on the 5th ult., in the character of Julia, in the 'Hunchback.' The house was well filled, and the audience appeared to watch attentively the acting of the fair stranger, and they bestowed well-merited applause several times during the performance. The general impression, however, is that Mrs. Mowatt is by no means a great actress, and the leading critics speak of her only as a second rate performer. The 'Times' and 'Morning Herald' have not even condescended to mention her name, or notice her appearance in any manner. The 'Daily News' says, that 'her acting was much that was meritorious in her performance, but nothing that gave new developement to the character, or took it out of the range of comparison with other representatives.

Mr. Davenport, who took the part of Sir Clifford, made a deeper impression, and his performance is highly praised. The 'Chronicle' says, that he played his part quietly, but in a style at once artistic and gentlemanly. The 'News' calls him, 'a judicious actor.'

Since writing the foregoing, the 'Herald' in speaking of a new piece produced at the 'Princess', has condescended to merely mention the names of Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport; and says, 'both have appeared in Knowles's 'Hunchback;' and without creating any extraordinary sensation, have exhibited a degree of merit which promises for them a respectable theatrical position in this country."

LATE AND INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA.—*Terrible Hurricane.*—The Philadelphia Bulletin has received files of Matanzas papers up to the 18th of last month, which report a terrible flood at Signa Mayari. The loss experienced in these districts is computed to amount to $100,000! We extract the following from a letter received at Matanzas, dated St. Jago, Dec. 28th:

"At 1 o'clock at night, of the 17th, the large river Miguel Castro became swollen to an immense size, burying beneath its waters the flourishing tobacco crops that grew on its shores, and afterwards extending much further, without dykes that could detain it. The inundation of the district was almost general. The fruit and the cattle have nearly all remained entombed in the bosom of the river."

☞ We predict there will be no peace with Mexico until after the next Presidential election. The Mexicans hope for the ascendency of the Whigs, for with them they expect, and very naturally too, more favorable terms, than from a Democratic administration. How does this speak for the patriotism of the party.—*(Iowa) Free Press.*

Canada.—The Montreal Courier, of the 1st, contains an article which commences thus:

"Shall we have a separation from the Mother Country and become a Republic? *or shall we join the United States?* These are the two questions upon which the country must soon decide. Mr. Joseph Papineau has declared for a Republic. He has canvassed one rebellion to obtain it."

Official.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington Feb. 3, 1848.

"AN ACT to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in lieu of the money, which, under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be, and is hereby, authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army."

Approved January 26, 1848.

I. Under the provisions of the act of Congress, clothing will be furnished to volunteer troops in the service of the United States, in the same manner that it is now supplied to the regular army, and the payment of the six months advance commutation heretofore made to companies on being mustered into service, and to individual volunteer recruits, (see "circular," August 7, 1847,) will be discontinued. In lieu of the commutation allowance, every officer in charge of clothing will keep an exact account, according to the forms prescribed by the Quartermaster's Department, of every article which he may issue to a volunteer, and will see that the proper charges are made on the next muster roll, with the exception hereinafter mentioned, (paragraph IV.) Any neglect of the requisite precautions in this respect will subject the officer to whatever loss may be thereby incurred by the U. States, which will be deducted out of his pay and emoluments.

II. In settling with volunteers for clothing charged on the muster rolls as above, the settlement for simplification, will be made by the paymaster of the basis of an allowance to each, of two dollars and fifty cents per month, which is about the monthly average to a soldier in the regular army during the term of enlistment. The price of each article of clothing must be charged as fixed in the *general orders*; and if any volunteer has drawn less than his allowance, he will be paid the difference; if he has overdrawn, the excess must be refunded.

III. Incases where volunteers have already received the six months advance commutation, they are not, of course, entitled to clothing in kind in addition; and any articles that may be issued in kind during the time for which they have been paid the commutation allowance, must be stopped against them on the muster rolls.

IV. The first issue of clothing to volunteer companies on being mustered into service, and to individual volunteers when enrolled to fill vacancies, shall be restricted to one forage cap, one woolen jacket, one pair of woollen overalls, two shirts, one pair of boots, two pairs of stockings, one leather stock, and one blanket to each; and as the cost of these articles exceeds the two months commutation money, the settlement on account of clothing in such cases will be made, not on the first, but on the *second* subsequent periodical muster roll—the volunteer meanwhile receiving no portion of his money—clothing.

V. Knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens will be issued to volunteers as they are now issued to the regular army, and accounted for in the same manner. These articles will only be issued to the volunteer when lost or rendered unserviceable by his own neglect.

VI. Colonels of volunteer regiments will give full and precise instructions to their quartermasters for carrying out the foregoing directions; and like instructions will be furnished to volunteer officers on the recruiting service by their respective superintendents.

VII. Commanders of volunteer regiments in the field will lose no time in forwarding to the Quartermaster General, Washington, special estimates for a six months' supply of clothing for their regiments; and similar requisitions will be made, through the Adjutant General's Office, by the several superintendents of the volunteer recruiting service, for the amount of clothing necessary for the efficient prosecution of the recruiting operations with which they are charged. Every officer charged with volunteer company, or employed in the recruiting service, will immediately make application to the Quartermaster General for a copy of the regulations relative to clothing accountability, and also for a supply of the printed blank forms connected therewith.

VIII. The Quartermaster's Department will take speedy measures for establishing clothing depots in Mexico, auxiliary to the general depot at Vera Cruz, at such place or places as may be designated by the Major General commanding-in-chief.

By order: R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

☞ Editors who may be inclined to give publicity to information to volunteer corps in the service of the United States, will do so by publishing the above order. R. J.

Jackson Democratic Association.

At a meeting of this association, held at Jackson Hall, in the City of Washington, on the 7th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers of the Union:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Democratic Association of the city of Washington to watch, with unceasing vigilance, every political movement of the federal party at the seat of Government, whether in or out of Congress—whether secret or open—and to give information thereof to the great democratic family of the Union, that it may thwart the machinations, of traitors, tories, knaves, and falsehoods by which self-styled whiggery—now beset—more treasonable than Hartford convention federalism—endeavors to impose upon the people.

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to the utmost of our abilities to disseminate the principles of Union those principles which prompt every man, deserving the proud title of a citizen of the United States of America, to stand by and defend his country and her constitution; and believing that the perpetuity of our republican institutions can only be secured by a triumph of democratic principles at the next general election.

Resolved, That we will leave no honest exertion untried to insure the triumphant election of the candidate who may be nominated at the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next.

Resolved, That this association stands prepared to furnish any information from our democratic brethren in any portion of the Union, in the form of documents, extracts from public records, or any other matter which the association can command, which may aid in diffusing democratic principles; in refuting whig falsehoods, and preparing for electioneering purposes, and to insure the success of the democratic party.

The democratic papers throughout the Union are respectfully requested to publish the above resolutions. JAMES TOWLES, President pro tem.

Z. WM. KNEW, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS ANNEXATION DIPLOMACY.—Anson Jones, who was President of Texas during the eventful period when annexation was agitated and accomplished, is publishing a series of letters in the Galveston Civilian, in explanation of his agency, and that of the Texas authorities in general, in that matter.—Like General Houston, he prides himself upon his diplomacy, in bringing about a state of feeling in this country, which precipitated the movement, and claims that it was the adroitness of Texas policy which accomplished the object, which might have been delayed for years. He, nevertheless, utterly denies any intrigue with foreign powers, inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the Texas government, injurious to any interests of the U. States, or really adverse to ultimate annexation.

The letter contains one strong declaration, which throws light upon the effect which the mode of annexation had upon the origin of the war. He is of opinion, that the selection by Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun, of the House resolutions, instead of the Senate amendment, was extremely injudicious, and he expresses his surprise that that alternative should have been presented to Texas, instead of the other, but, perhaps, more peaceful mode proposed, by negotiation.—He says that this decision of the government of the United States, produced surprise in that of Texas, from the belief that war would immediately follow; whereas, by the other, annexation could be effected "without war"—but he says Texas had no option but to accept the mode selected by the late President.

JACKSON AND TAYLOR ON MEXICO.—Ten years ago, 1837, in a special message, endorsed by both Houses of Congress, President Jackson declared that the injuries received from Mexico would justify, in the eyes of all nations, *immediate war*. To those injuries Mexico added an arming for war, a declaration of hostilities by her President, and an invasion of our territory. Yet there are those among us who call this an unjust and aggressive war on our part. "*I cannot doubt*," said Gen. Taylor, Oct. 4, 1845, "that the settlement (with Mexico) will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points at or near the (Rio Grande) river."—*Baltimore Sun.*

THEIR CIRCULATION.—According to the statements as sworn to from their offices respectively, the city circulation of the New York Herald is 9,031; that of the New York Tribune is 8,559. Excess of the Herald, 172.

WORTH SEEING.—The great curiosity in New York at present, is a specimen of the *Bosjesman* tribe of Africans. He is a dwarf, being but a little over four feet high, and is one of the most frightful and repulsive specimens of humanity that can be imagined.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE OUTRAGE IN LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—The people in the neighborhood of Saw Mill Run, must be rather passive in their dispositions to let so gross an outrage, as was perpetrated there, go by without investigation or even excitement.—The circumstances have been hinted at, during the past few days, and on Saturday the Sheriff, and some of the city Constables, moved in the matter for the first time, though the outrage was committed on the night of the 22d of January—nearly three weeks ago! No one is to blame, however, except the people in the vicinity of the scene—as intimations, that such an affair occurred, never reached the city until the middle of the last week.

The circumstances connected with the commission of the murder, are too revolting for publication. The woman was decoyed from a house, in which she was found, by three of the ruffians, who, after going some distance, were joined by four others. They all stopped at a coke pit, some distance from the Washington Road, and after a time, left the woman in a miserable condition.—She was found by some persons, taken into a house, and what followed is a mystery yet, except that she since died. We have heard that she was brought to this city, from here taken to East Liberty, where she died and was buried. But there is no certainty about it. Her name is not known even. It is said that she bore a bad character.

On Saturday, a man named Van Reed took a warrant from Alderman Steel, and arrested a young fellow named Silas Davis, on suspicion of being one of the party. He is now in prison. His parents are respectable people. The others have not yet been heard. They are all coal Diggers.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men were arrested by the Independents, on Friday, for passing counterfeit bank notes upon some Liberty street tailors. Their names are Warner Holthouse and John Shead, both Germans. It appeared, from the examination before the Alderman, that Holthouse sent Shead, with a $10 counterfeit, with instructions to have it passed upon some person. He went to Farren, tailor, and bought a vest for $2,50; gave the $10, and received $7,50 change, good money. This success encouraged the party to try again. Another $10, of the same *value*, was brought forth, and the same agent appointed to put it off. He called upon another tailor this time, made his purchase, and handed over his *money*; which could not be changed. The clerk went out to get change, and happened to stop in at Farren's. While there, the whole affair was discovered; Fox was sent for, and Shead was arrested, as was Holthouse, also. After hearing, they were bound over to stand trial for passing counterfeit money.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.—We have on our desk the "Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, for the year 1848; with accompanying Documents." The whole affair is well got up. The Report of the Inspectors is a *tolerably* able defence of the Pennsylvania system of Prison Discipline. We say about as much for the report of the Physician and the Medical Instructor. The tables in the Report of the Warden will be found interesting.

☞ The Hays case will go to the Jury to-day. It occupied the District Court last week entirely. The whole question seemed to turn upon the sanity of John Hays, deceased, about whose estate the relatives are now quarreling. It is a triangular affair: one party claims in virtue of a will, another in a deed, and another professes to be heir at law. It is one of those cases that has no *right* side, and yet none of the sides exhibit much that is wrong—it is an unfortunate family quarrel. Messrs. Austin, Woods, Williams and Forward addressed the Jury.

MESMERIC EXPERIMENTS.—Mr. Spencer's experiments will be continued for a few evenings more at the ODEON, Fourth street, instead of the Eagle Saloon, as noticed on Saturday. The triumphant success of Mr. Spencer has impelled him to remain for a few evenings of this week; and that he will meet with ample encouragement we have no doubt. Those who have handed him their names for his class, must wait till the close of his experiments.

OUTRAGE IN JAIL.—On Saturday night, as Van Reed was putting a prisoner into his cell, in the Jail, he was assaulted by a number of persons who were standing near the cell door, and most cruelly beat on the head with clubs. No provocation was given, as we are told. Van returned the blows, and gave two of them the "worst of it." Those who made the attack, were not prisoners; but were in the jail as spectators.

CONSTABLE'S SALES.—One of the Mayor's Police, on Saturday, arrested Constable Hague, for selling goods which he had seized under execution, in the Market. After hearing, Hague was discharged without fine. It is a sort of mixed up question; and we will not pretend to decide who was in the wrong; but constables should have some spot of ground for sales.

We understand that Mr. Hague has prosecuted the Mayor for false imprisonment, on the grounds that he was violating no law in selling goods in that place. There is an ordinance regulating public sales in the market place; but we are told that the State law gives a constable a right to sell in any public place.

☞ We are without any report of the doings in relation to the "Inns at Court" project of Mr. Alden. Indeed, we do not know that anything was done on Saturday—that any Report was read. However, it will blow over, just as sure as fate.

☞ Last night was beautiful. A stage-struck youth in the market place, was so enraptured at the moon beams, that he exclaimed with Shakepeare's Lorenzo:

"The moon shines bright"—(See Merchant of Venice for the balance.)

☞ Very many of our exchange papers, are copying notices of Mr. Spencer's experiments in this city; which only prove that the subject is under discussion in other places.

☞ The Niagara Ball is to come off on next Thursday evening. McAffee is to make the music. He is one of the best fellows on such occasions; he plays well and calls the figures in a voice that is distinctly understood.

VOCAL CONCERTS.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Crosby will visit our city this week, and give one or more concerts. The western papers speak favorably of these people as vocalists, and we presume they deserve all that is said in their favor.

☞ The Evening News made its appearance yesterday, and right well did it look. It has all the premonitory symptoms of success.

☞ The Sunday Mercury reports that a Doctor had his Buffalo robes stolen, last week, while attending a patient! Too bad.

☞ Barney Williams takes his Benefit on Wednesday evening. The Hall will be filled, we think.

☞ Hudson's Panorama of the Hudson river, will be exhibited to-day in Philo Hall.

☞ Barney Williams appears in two pieces to-night. Who wants to laugh.

☞ Andrews has engaged Dr. Bird's Troupe of Model Artists!

☞ Bennett sets a great Lunch to-day, at 11 o'clock. Roast pig, Soup, and the fixings.

A SABLE CROSUS.—The richest man in St. Thomas, one of the principal ports of the West Indies, is as black as ebony. He is said to be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and has acquired his wealth by trafficing in persons of his own color.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 2 p. m.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active. Moderate sales of Howard street brands at $5,62½. City Mills is held at $5,87½, at which figure purchasers are not disposed to take hold.

Grain—Limited sales of Prime White Wheat at $1,29 @1,31. Of Prime Red at $1,17@1,19. Of Prime White Corn at 50c.; and of Prime Yellow at 52c. Moderate sales of Oats at 42@44c. Rye is quoted at 73c.

Groceries—Sales of N. O. Sugar at 4¾@4¾c. N. O. Molasses is selling at 27c. Rio Coffee 7½c; Laguayra at 7c.

Whiskey—Sales at 26c.

Beef Cattle—Regular sales at $2,75 ℔ 100 lbs., on the hoof.

Killed Hogs—Sales of 467 head at $5,81 ℔ 100 lbs.

Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼@6½c.

Cotton—Market quiet; nothing doing.

Clover Seed—Moderate sales at $4,37½.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,87 ℔ bbl.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $4,12½@4,18¾.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 4 p. m.

Flour—Limited transactions at $5,75@5,81½. Market dull.

Grain—Market for Corn and Oats dull. Prime Yellow Corn is selling at 56c. Sales of Prime White Wheat at $1,30, and Prime Red at $1,26; dull. Sales of Oats at 46c.

Groceries—Sales of N. O. Sugar at 4½c. for fair, and 6c. for choice. Sales of N. O. Molasses at 27½c. Laguayra Coffee is selling at 7½c.

Provisions—Sales of Western Prime Pork at $9 ℔ bbl. Sales of Lard at 7¼@7½c. Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Cotton—Nothing doing, excepting to spinners.

Fire—Theatre Burned.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, the building attached to the Neil House, the upper part occupied as a Theatre, and the lower part as stores, by Messrs. A. D. & L. P. Preston; Faxon, Smith & Co.; and by Mrs. Snowden, was discovered to be on fire. The upper part of the building was consumed. The fire originated in the Theatre. The person left in charge of the building, says, that at 10 o'clk. when he left, there was no fire in the room, and those who passed the building at midnight, could discover no light.

The goods in the lower rooms were all removed. The scenery, &c., of the Theatre, was consumed.

Mr. King, while viewing the ruins, this morning, was struck by a falling piece of timber, and so crushed as to place his recovery almost beyond hope. A boy, standing near, was also injured, but not to so great an extent.—*Ohio Statesman, Feb. 10.*

SUPPOSED EARTHQUAKE.—*Thunder and Lightning.*—The Norfolk Courier, of the 6th inst., has the following:

"The weather, which has been very fluctuating in temperature, and for several days raw and uncomfortable, with a heavy rain on Thursday night and yesterday morning, cleared away brightly about noon, the thermometer at about 70. In the evening, about 7 o'clock, several flashes of lightning, with rumbling thunder, issued from the S. W., and a noise like the booming of distant cannon, was heard at intervals, and in the belief of many, accompanied by a tremulous motion of surrounding objects, like that of an earthquake. During the night the thunder and lightning was more severe than we remember ever to have witnessed at this season of the year, accompanied by a heavy blow from W. and S. W. About 4 A. M. it cleared away, and since has clouded up again—thermometer at 52, and wind blustering like early March."

☞ MILITARY.—By the report of the Ajutant General, just published, it appears there are 30,000 men in this State, fully armed, equipped and in uniform. It is probable that the number of men liable to military duty in this State, is over 200,000. The total enrolment in 1846 did not exceed 170,000, but it is well known that these returns are not correct. The informed persons believe that a strict war enrolment in this State, would increase the number liable to duty, to at least 250,000—including 30,000 uniform companies.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DIED—On Saturday evening last, THOMAS ELLIOT, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.

C. J. SMITH, ... Acting and Stage Manager.

☞ In consequence of the triumphant success of Barney Willi