The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 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 authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, of the U. S. Senate, and the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of the House of Representatives, for valuable and interesting public documents.

We also tender our thanks to Messrs. SWARTZWELDER and NOYLE of our State Legislature, for their continued attentions.

Beauties of Federalism.

Our opponents are a lovely band of *harmonists*, if we are to judge from the expressions of their own editors. One of them, (the editor of the Mercersburg Journal,) says—

"We frequently hear persons call themselves 'Scott Whigs,' 'Taylor Whigs,' 'Clay Whigs,' as if they belonged to Scott, Taylor or Clay. Now, after all, the best kind of Whigs are *whig* Whigs—Whigs who are willing to sacrifice their private preferences for men, to secure the success of Whig principles, no matter whom a National Convention shall appoint the standard bearer of the party."

If our readers would know the class of politicians who are to be recognised, *par excellence*, as "*whig* Whigs," the editor of the Marion (Ohio) Eagle will tell them. They are such as "make no public exposition" of their political sentiments. Hear him:

"That Gen. Taylor is at heart a genuine Whig, we have the most entire confidence. *His very determination to make no public exposition of his political sentiments, is to us the strongest evidence of this fact. For, were he a Locofoco, there would be no motive for him to be silent; no impropriety in his proclaiming the fact to the world.*"

This man has uttered a truth, which it is important should not be forgotten. A Democrat has indeed *no motive* for concealing his political sentiments from his countrymen. And why is this? It is because those sentiments are in accordance with the Constitution;—because they recognise the intelligence of the masses; because his efforts are directed to the accomplishment of the greatest good of the whole People,—to the elevation of the masses, and the equalization of political privileges. The Democrat sees *no impropriety* in avowing such sentiments as these. He knows that the people approve of them; and therefore he has no reason to fear the consequences of their expression. But the poor Federalist—disguised under the name of "Whig,"—no matter how oft repeated,—feels that he is liable to a sentence of condemnation; and would therefore, by stratagem shun his doom. But the people are not asses to be ridden upon by these gentry; nor are they fools to be duped by them.

The Model Artistes.

The good people of Pittsburgh will soon have an opportunity of seeing the celebrated "Model Artistes" of Dr. Collyer, who have created so much excitement in the Eastern cities. That hundreds and thousands of people will visit the exhibition, we do not entertain a doubt; but that the virtuous, modest and respectable ladies of this city will patronize the "Models" by their presence, we do not believe. If exhibitions of this description are encouraged, something infinitely more disgusting will next be attempted by prefligate men and abandoned women. That our readers may know what is thought of these exhibitions abroad, we copy the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin:

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—When Dr. Collyer was in Philadelphia with his "Model Artistes," we thought it our duty as a public journalist, to denounce the exhibition. We then declared that the Dr. did mischief, not only by his own improper celebleaux, but infinitely greater mischief by the countenance he gave to worse exhibitions of the kind.—We prophesied that, if the better portion of the community could be made to sustain the Dr.'s celebleaux, the less refined portion of it would demand something worse, and that, in time, the most disgusting results would be the consequence. In a word, we pronounced Collyer's "Model Artistes" as the opening door, that was to let in a torrent of indecency.

Our words have been verified. We see that in New York, the other evening, when one of the "fair models" appeared in the usual diskabille, a cry arose for her to come forth nude, with which demand she complied. This disgusting fact we record; and forever drop the subject.

The Pennsylvanian has the following paragraph:

"Since the manifestation by Dr. Collyer of his 'Model Artists,' statuesque groupes are exhibited at all the minor theatres. Ladies and gentlemen of easy manners, arrayed, very tightly indeed, in marble-colored integuments, represent Diana and her Nymphs, the Three Graces, Cupid and Psyche, and various other groups, famous in profane history."

But we are told that Mr. CLAY has thrown the weight of his influence in favor of the "Models;" therefore the exhibition is proper, and will be patronized by the friends of the "embodiment" in this city. The Washington correspondent of the Petersburgh Republican, writes:

THE MODELS.—Henry Clay, accompanied by several distinguished men, attended Dr. Collyer's exhibition of the Model Artistes, on Wednesday night. An elegant piece was produced to his honor, which was conceived in elegant taste. Mr. Clay was highly delighted, and invited the proprietor to bring his models to his room in the U. S. Hotel. This afternoon, "Sapho," "Cleopatra," "Venus," the "late player," and others, paid the distinguished gentleman a visit, but of course in different attire from that worn in their personations. Mr. Clay cautioned Cleopatra not to let the Asp sting her to death. These exhibitions are well attended. They are evidently the most attractive entertainments of the day.

The whigs are attempting to get up a *coarse cotton panic*, and also an *iron panic*, although it is ascertained, that, so far from ruining the iron interest, Pennsylvania alone, has produced seventy million pounds *more* of iron in 1847, than in the previous year. But we are to have all sorts of panics, for the purpose of operating on the Presidential campaign. We should not be astonished at their raising another "black-bread" panic, which was so famous in 1844, in the log cabin of Richmond.

[*Washington Union.*

☞ Just as sure as a Presidential campaign comes around, the federal party attempt to get up a panic, for the purpose of forcing the farmers, mechanics and laborers of the country to vote for their candidates. This game is so well understood, that the people look for it, as a matter of course. The federal party dare not go before the people, avow their principles, and discuss the great questions which has divided people since the organization of our government. They endeavor to get up some collateral issue—abuse and misrepresent the Democracy, and claim for themselves all the political honesty and virtue in the land. From this time until the next Presidential election, we may look for nothing but heart-rending descriptions of the *awful distress (!)* which prevails amongst the manufacturers, in consequence of the Tariff of 1846, and other measures of the present Democratic administration!

☞ The St. Louis Organ, a paper which does no profess to take any part in the ordinary political movements of the day, says, that "those laws which allow banks, or other corporations, to issue small notes, but make it penal for individuals to do so, are unconstitutional, unjust, and unequal.

DIED, at New Orleans, on the evening of the 31st ultimo, of consumption, Mr. JAMES S. MURPHY, a native of Pittsburg, and a resident of that city for the last fourteen years.

☞ As the demand for our paper of Monday, containing an extract from Captain NAYLOR's letter, was very great, to gratify our Democratic friends, we re-publish the following article:

"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 decided action 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 indecisions—flattering their hopes that one of the great parties of one 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, a letter from the "New York Express," was 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. It 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?.*"

Connellsville Railroad.

Under the auspices of an energetic and public-spirited citizen, Major LARIMER, the Connellsville Railroad project promises yet to be of that vast advantage to Pittsburgh, which was once anticipated by every member of this community. We rejoice to be able to inform our readers, that the difficulties which heretofore existed between the "*Robinson*" and "*Larimer*" Boards, have been adjusted, by the resignation of every member of the old Board; and the election of the gentlemen composing the Board of which Major LARIMER is President, in their stead. The Major is now at the head of the Connellsville Company, without a rival.

The Death Penalty.

We learn, from Harrisburg, that the bill abolishing the penalty of death has been lost in the Senate, by a vote of twelve in its favor, to sixteen against it. We are sorry that there was not enough of the true spirit of Christian philanthropy in that body, to blot from our statute books this relic of barbarism. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brawley, Darsie, Johnson (Erie,) Mason, Matthias, Sadler, Sanderson, Sankey, Smith, Streeter, Wilson, Speaker—12.

NAYS—Messrs Bonner, Best, Black, Boas, Crabb, Crescroft, Forsyth, Gillis, Harris, Johnston, (Armstrong,) Levis, Middlesworth, Overfield, Potteiger, Smyser, Sterrett—16. Bill lost.

Absent—Messrs. Hill, King, Jordan, Rich, Richardson, and Small.

Whether the result would have been different in a full Senate, we are unable to determine; but we are satisfied that those who voted in the negative will be obliged to change their position on this question, ere long, or consent to move in some other sphere.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—Washington Bonifant, esq., a member of the house of delegates from Montgomery county, (says the Baltimore Clipper,) in a letter to the Patriot, in relation to the statement that a majority of the members of the legislature are favorable to Gen. Taylor, says:

"Now, sir, I consider it due to *candor* and *frankness* to give a flat contradiction to this statement of your correspondent, and I assert that a large majority of the whig members of the legislature of Maryland are not only not unfavorable to Mr. Clay, but decidedly in favor of him as the whig candidate for the next presidency. And I will venture to predict, that but a short time will elapse before he will be the choice of the whole whig delegation, as the most available candidate, as he certainly is now their first choice."

WISCONSIN.—A census has just been finished of the population of the Territory of Wisconsin. The general result of the census given for the total population is 210,000 people, being an increase in eighteen months, since June, 1846, of 55,000.

☞ That was a striking description which was given by a Western man of Henry Clay: "He is a Man, and no mistake! Nature made him *with her shirt sleeves rolled up!*" But did not intend him for the Presidency.

WORTH SEEING.—The great curiosity in New York at present, is a specimen of the *Bofeeman* 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.

For the Morning Post.

LINES

On the death of William May, son of Capt. James May, aged seven years.

And is the death-cloud on thy brow, sweet boy?
Hath thy young heart no throb of life to give?
Oh death, 'tis bitter thus to shed our joy,
To break the vase e'en that the flower may live!

All cold thou lies! Yet around thee still
There lingereth much of that strange, mystic light,
Which, to form lent beauty,—to mind gave skill,
And fashioned thee a being fair and bright.

As sunset glows set forth a parting smile,
To cheer the earth they leave to night's dark sway;
E'en thus the soul, receding, stops awhile,
To leave its impress, and light up the clay.

How quick the transit from the feverish dream
Which men call life, to this thy quiet sleep!
Just now thine eye was radiant with a gleam,
That, born of Heaven, was not for earth to keep.—

Just now, thy voice, low, like the strain of lute,
Sent forth a sweet confiding, whispered pray'r;
But now thou art as cold, and still, and mute,
As if no gentle sound had e'er been there.

And yet, what anguish hath been spared to thee!
In life's dark, winding ways, not doom'd to tread
Thou will not faint, nor fall, nor weary be;
Nor join the throng by darkling passion led.

Thou will not feel the blight of broken vow,
Nor blindly follow in ambition's way;
Not to the flitting phantoms basely bow,
Which lead the world from virtue's path away.

We would not wake thee, if we could, sweet boy!
Thy home on earth is changed for one above,
Where seraph-voices swell the notes of joy,
And countless hands surround the Throne of Love.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1848. L. S.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—I am glad to observe, that the few remarks which I made to the public, through your paper, have called forth sundry articles on the subject of our schools; which may be conducive of good, to the great cause of moral and intellectual progress. That reform is needed in our present system of education, no intelligent man will deny. All agree, that our public schools are far behind those of New England, and, even of eastern Pennsylvania; and this fault is owing to the apathy and indifference of parents, more than to want of capacity in teachers, and management on the part of Directors. Public interest must be manifested, in order to promote a salutary reform in the schools. Let those brave spirits, who are to be found in every community, step forward, and assist in the good cause of enlivening and enlightening public sentiment; and we shall soon see the people rouse to an adequate sense of the importance of education, and the tree of knowledge bearing, in the sunshine, its fruits and its flowers. I hope that the citizens of Pittsburgh will not pass this subject by, without a special consideration. I appeal to the rich as well as to the poor, for both are equally interested. General education is the best preventive of crime and pauperism. It quickens and invigorates the intellect; it makes men industrious, economical and thrifty; it guarantees the safety of property; and elevates the character and condition of the humblest ranks in society.

Society is a political partnership; but, as it is at present constituted, the profits are very unequally distributed; and this unequal distribution will continue; until, by a general education, the rights of men will be better understood, and maintained. If the poor man has little hope of seeing his condition exalted in his own day and generation, he should do all in his power to have the *caste* and stigma of ignorance and poverty removed from his children. I do not mean to say that the rich are enlightened, and the poor mentally benighted: often the reverse is the fact; but any one who shall glance abroad, over the country, cannot but see, that toil, without adequate remuneration, is not the lot of those persons, who have had the advantages of a good education.

I wish to call public attention to our common schools. I reiterate what I before asserted, that they are not used, in this city, alike by the rich and poor; and, to be prosperous, they must be the only schools in the community. I proposed the establishment of a High School, for the consideration of our citizens; and I flatter myself, that public attention is directed towards such an institution. The University has been suggested, as a substitute for a High School; but I have not been convinced, by the arguments of the opponents of the measure, that the suggestion is a bad one. If the advanced scholars of the public schools were transferred, (after a proper examination on the part of the School Directors of the different wards, assembled as a general board for that purpose) to the University, where they might have a college education, gratuitously to the parents, and at but a trifling expense to society, of which the parent is a taxable member, it would be a vast improvement on the present imperfect system. One mill per centum on the taxable property of Pittsburgh, would thoroughly educate every boy sent to the University from the advanced classes of the public schools. This sum would be inadequate to support an Independent High School in our city, after erecting suitable buildings and purchasing the necessary philosophical apparatus and cabinets. If such a school could be effectuated, the School Directors of the city would fix the terms of tuition and have the management of the funds; and not the Trustees of the University, as a writer in your paper intimates.

A word or two on the subject of the School Tax being general, and I have done. One of your correspondents thinks, that, to sustain the schools by a general tax over the city, would be unjust, and oppressive to the old wards. I think he has taken but a superficial view of this point. It is well known, that all the wards have their school houses erected, or that they are being built. None of them have surplus funds in the hands of their treasurers; and they stand upon the same platform. If any of the wards are in debt for their buildings, let the debt be paid by special taxation on the citizens of that ward. Some of the new wards are ahead of the old in their school houses;—as, for example, the beautiful edifice in the Sixth Ward, which is a credit to the city. On the subject, where the interests and benefits are universal, sectional jealousy should not be generated; their existence only shows weakness in the land, or littleness in the heart, of the man who could be influenced by them.

If these views are worthy of consideration, and the School Directors of the city are awakened, by them into a desire to promote the cause of education, by elevating the condition of the ward schools and at the same time, establishing a high school, where the youth of our city can have the higher branches of knowledge taught them; or, to the accomplishment of the same end, by sending to the University, those advanced youths who have aptitude for learning, then, an humble individual, who has no personal interests to gratify, save those he holds in common with his fellow-citizens, will feel that he has not lived in vain. BURRETT.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—A few evenings since I witnessed some of the experiments of Mr. Spencer, and though rather skeptical as to the pretended powers of that gentleman, yet I must confess that in certain cases, his perfect and entire control over both mind and body of the most startling character.

The idea of collusion can scarce be entertained by even the greatest unbeliever after witnessing experiments on several gentlemen who are well known to the community—those are such men as Shriver, Smith, Marks, and others have caused this last plea of the skeptic to dissolve like snow before the sun.

On Monday evening a committee having been selected by the audience, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any collusion existed between Spencer and his subjects, reported through J. T. Cochran, one of the committee, that, in their estimation, there could not have been any previous arrangement or collusion.

Dr. Morris, another of the committee, examined the eyes of two or three gentlemen, and found them glassy and much dilated. He tried to bend the rigid arm of another; but without the slightest success. The beatings of the pulse were counted before a gentleman was operated on, when in the state, and again when aroused; and not only were the committee, but the audience also, entirely satisfied that Spencer possesses some power, by whatever name it may be called, whether magnetic, mesmeric, or neuralgic, greater than any public lecturer whom they have seen in our city. T.

Doctor Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, for Consumption, Cough, &c.—Whatever will have a tendency to mitigate suffering, and remove any one or a part of the many diseases which are now prevalent in the United States, is truly a great blessing to mankind. When a medical preparation has been tried, and found to possess the virtue to heal and cure disease, it is an act of imperative justice and benevolence which we owe to our fellow beings and the world to make it known? We have made use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy in our family, and believe it to be among the very best of the many medical preparations, to remove Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c., now in practical use.

A. WHITING AVERY.

Coshocton, Sept. 3, 1845.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood st., Pittsburgh. feb14

☞ Let every one who is in need of some such Medicine as Sarsaparilla, and who wishes a good preparation, put up in generous sized bottles at one dollar each, read the advertisement in another column, of DOCTOR WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the Materia Medica. As a tonic for General Debility, Dyspepsia, &c. we may safely say it is an excellent preparation.

Sold at the HEALTH DEPOT, Smithfield, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"THE LAST INCARNATION.—GOSPEL LEGENDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; *by A. Constant.*—Translated from the French by Francis G. Shaw."

This is a little work, just from the press, which we have found quite interesting. We were first directed to it and induced to study its pages, by the letter of Grace Greenwood, which spoke in such glowing terms of its merits as a religious and scientific work.

The writer is one of those powerful French authors who is making a mark upon his age that time cannot obliterate. Mr. Shaw deserves the thanks of the American public for the production of the work in our language.

The title was chosen by the author, because he sought to explain how the divine Word, "after having been incarnated in a man who is the head of the model of humanity, must at last be incarnated in the whole of humanity by the communion of all to the intelligence of one same spirit, and to fraternity of one same love."

We will give our readers a *taste* of it merely, and trust that it will be enough to give an idea of the author.

We quote a few paragraphs from the PROLOGUE:

"'I will not leave you fatherless,' said the Christ, when about to quit the earth; 'I will come again to you.'

"Ye people, who have believed in the words of the Christ, and who still await a consoler, know that the Christ, your Saviour, has never abandoned you. Know that he suffers with you, that he labors with you, that he groans, and that he prays with you.

"The Christ is the human form of the divine idea. That form you are all called on to realize, and to clothe yourselves anew with its royal majesty.

"Because it was necessary that humanity should first learn how to suffer, in order to know how to be happy afterwards; should know how to obey, in order to learn how to reign. It was to holy and austere poverty that was intrusted the education of the heirs of God, in order that through privations they might learn the true use of their Father's riches.

"In teaching men to love their neighbor more than themselves, and their soul more than their body, and God more than their soul, the Christ, emancipated them from the servitude of the flesh, and he elevated the flesh itself by calling it to share the glory of free souls.

"The Christ did not limit his word to an exclusive form; the spirit of which it contains the germ is universal.

"He sowed the seed, and time has ripened the grain.

"The word of the Christ, like that of the ancient prophets, has had unintelligent and self-interested interpreters, who have wished to seal it like the stone of his sepulchre.

"But the word traverses stones, and cannot be kept captive; it escapes in spite of walls; it passes in spite of gates of iron; it goes forth in spite of sentinels.

"Brothers, the word of the Christ is the word of liberty, of equality, of fraternity.

"Of liberty, because he has told us not to fear those who can kill the body, and to preserve before God the independence of our souls.

"Of equality, because he has said to us: you have all only one and the same father, one and the same master: he is God, and you are all brothers!

"Of fraternity, because he has told the strong to be the protectors of the weak, the learned to instruct the ignorant, the rich to provide for the necessities of the poor.

* * *

"The sciences gravitate towards their grand synthesis; unity governs all ideas, and harmony arranges them in a marvellous order; analogy gives to faith, enlightened by science, the key of all problems; synthesis brings together all sciences, and proclaims religious unity by the voice of all ages; the truly Catholic idea merely begins to be born, and those old men are there, stopping their ears, and their eyes, and their hearts, obstinately upon the ruins of the past, like urns upon graves!

"Well then, since those who should teach the people have no longer any voice, since the Word has no longer any need of them for interpreters, let us borrow a new gospel legend from the people, and from their aspirations after humanitary progress!

"Let us complete the epopeia of the Christ by the allegorical recital of his second coming, and let us relate his triumphs to those who have wept so much over his sorrows.

* * *

"We shall borrow from the ancient gospel legend its simple and popular form; for he who speaks to all must use language which may be understood by all."

We quote again from the EPILOGUE:

"We have not had the intention of writing a new gospel, but we have wished to apply to the diseases of modern society the always powerful virtue of the ancient gospel spirit, by making the Christ speak as we can think he would speak, should he again come among us.

* * *

"Christianity is at last about to realize its promises; and philosophy arriving at unity by means of synthesis, is becoming essentially religious. Reason is also about to be reconciled for ever with Faith.

* * *

"God has given to us the intellect in order that we may understand, and the heart in order that we may love: and by the feeling he gives to our hearts of his harmonies, he raises our spirit even to himself.

"God being supreme wisdom, has created everything for an end, and has given to all his creatures the means of attaining the end which he assigns to them. He preserves harmony among the stars by the laws of attraction, and it is by the same laws that he has regulated beforehand the destinies of men.

"*The attractions are therefore proportional to the destinies.*

"Now, the different attractions all have harmonic unity for their end, but they must cause all wills to act in different circles perfectly consonant and united among themselves. An immense chain of harmony connects with God all his works, and from series to series he distributes life to all beings.

"*The series distributes the harmonies.*

"Analogical relations exist between the series, and are as the steps of the ladder of science, of that ladder of gold of which the prophet formerly saw during his sleep, and which assisted the spirits to ascend from earth to heaven, and to descend from heaven to earth.

"These are the bases of the new science; they are founded upon all philosophical and religious traditions; and we can say that they are not the principles of a school, but the theorems of the most advanced science, and the incontestable dogmas of true universal Religion."

DEATH IN JAIL.—The Coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of a woman named *Catharine M'Gowin*, who came to her death in jail by a very singular accident. While she and another female prisoner were spa ring on the corridor in front of the second tier of cells, she kicked at her companion, whom she missed, and losing her balance, she fell over the railing, and struck the stone floor below upon her head. She expired in a short time. This occurrence took place about 11 o'clock yesterday. The deceased was in prison on the charge of vagrancy. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

☞ We think we speak truth in saying that "Alden's Project" has died out. No one cared for it—no one had respect for a thing so preposterous and silly. It was gigantic on account of the means required to insure complete success; but any person could start a plan requiring millions of dollars in its prosecution. We think our most intelligent citizens aim at something higher than "Inns of Court;" the means could be better employed. There are other interests to be cared for in community, and which now imperatively demand action. If the money required for the erection of Alden's Inns of Court, was devoted to a correct system of Education, the next generation would very well get along without the legal profession, in our little district.

BIRMINGHAM.—The following is a list of the officers of Birmingham, elected for the present year:

Burgess—E. Ensell.
Treasurer—John M'Kee, Esq.
Solicitor—G. E. Appleton, Esq.
Street Commissioner—W. Fawcett.
Board Measurers—D. Shearing, W. B. Skelton.
Weigh Master and Clerk of Market—J Barr.
Measurer of Coal, &c.—D. Shawhan.
Borough Constable—B. Holmes.
Clerk of Council (pro tem.)—W. Symmes.

☞ Don't forget that the Wm. Penn Soiree comes off on next Tuesday evening.

☞ Forrest is in New Orleans.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The difficulties that have heretofore threatened to destroy the prospects of this company, and a connexion of this city with Baltimore, are now happily removed. The Directors elected for last year, and who claimed, for a time, that the Connellsville Charter had been surrendered, and the stock transferred to the Ohio line, have all resigned, and the affairs of the company are now under the control of the friends of the Connellsville Route.

This has been brought about by the indefatigable exertions of Major Larimer, who has spared neither time nor expense in removing the obstacles in the way of the speedy prosecution of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road.

A SLIGHT DISPUTE.—While walking down Wood street, yesterday, we saw a crowd assembled before a store door; and there appeared to be considerable excitement. Two men had each other by the arms, aside, and were engaged in loud talk. At length they parted, and we heard the cause of the dispute. A tenant of the second story was preparing to remove his goods, without paying the rent, and the landlord resisted. The tenant charged, in reply, that there was another cause, but did not say what it was. What a pity.

☞ Our friend Rees still continues to enlighten the street walks, on Sundays, by his eloquence and reasoning. Some who do not appreciate all his ideas, sometimes treat him badly; by making vulgar remarks, and in other ways. On last Sunday, the officers of the Peace interfered, and locked one man up for this offence. We wish Israel could be convinced of the fact that his harangues are not felt very deeply in community; that he might see the policy of retiring to private life, and be contented to let the world move on as directed by supreme power.

☞ Mr. Spencer's success at the Odeon, has been so far equal to that of his former exhibitions. The excitement has not yet subsided; and each evening crowds attend. The experiments of Monday evening, were very interesting. A committee was appointed by the audience, to investigate the experiments; who unanimously reported favorably to the operator.

This evening, Mr. Spencer gives another Lecture, with experiments.

☞ The Evening Mail publishes the names of the Watch cases brought before the Mayor. We think this wrong; but since the editor will persist, he does right in making no distinction as to persons. The public will be amazed occasionally, and sometimes distressed, to see familiar names on the list. Our advice is to all, to endeavor to keep straight, and the guardians of the night will not molest them, nor will the Mail expose their mishaps.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Independent Police yesterday, from Cincinnati, giving the agreeable intelligence that the Pittsburgh Burglars, Robinson, Lutz and Cook, had been arrested, and were safely lodged in prison in Madison, Indiana. The Cincinnati Police took them. Hague started immediately for them, and will no doubt return with the burglars in a few days. This breaks up one gang entirely.

☞ The Native Supper will be served up on the evening of the 22d, in the Athenæum Saloon. It is bound to be good—to be worth a dollar.

Dr. Conte's Lecture, in the afternoon, is to be free. We will hear it; for we are anxious to know if he is a "whole team and a big dog under the wagon," as he has been represented. We think he might spend his words for higher game than Nativism.

BARNEY WILLIAMS.—This gentleman takes his Benefit at the Athenæum this evening. His bill of fare is quite satisfactory—it is a good one. But the chief attraction [is Barney himself, and his inimitable brogue. He is an Irishman in more respects than one. He has an Irishman's wit and humor, and an Irishman's heart, and an Irishman's gallantry. All who know him, like him; all who witness his personations, admire his professional talent. Give him a bumper to-night.

☞ The Lecture in the Sixth Ward School House, on Friday evening next, will be delivered by Mr. T. J. KUYKON. The subject of the Lecture will be *Elocution*. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, who was expected to address the audience on the occasion, has been prevented by other engagements. The public, in general, are invited to attend, as all the lectures at this institution are free.

☞ Mr. Craft, Revenue Commissioner for this District, has left for Harrisburgh.

Mr. M'Candless is now in Washington city, doing duty in the Supreme Court.

Hon. A. Plumer passed through this city on his way to Harrisburgh a few days ago. We understand he intends to accept the office of State Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Taylor meeting, last evening, was a most magnificent failure. We counted eight persons present, three men and five boys. We believe there was no organization.

A call for a Scott meeting is to appear in some of the Whig papers of this morning. It will be more respectable, doubtless.

☞ None more of the Little Rio Grande ruffians have yet been arrested.

FILES OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS.—The Board of Trade is indebted to the kindness of George Darsie, Esq., for files of the Bills acted upon, as well as those before the Senate and House of Representatives of this State. Members of the Board can have access to them at the Reading Rooms

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

☞ The attention of dealers and others is requested to the peremptory sale of damaged fancy and staple dry goods, bonnetts, ribbons, &c., this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Davis's auction rooms.

☞ The members of the Mesmeric Class are requested to meet at the Odeon, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.

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

☞ FAREWELL BENEFIT and positively last appearance of BARNEY WILLIAMS, on which occasion he will appear in three of his most popular characters.

☞ This evening, February 16th, will be presented the celebrated Drama of the

Card Drawer, or the Galway Murder.

Larry Madigan ..... Mr. Barney Williams.
Pryce Kinchela ..... " C. J. Smith.

After which, by request, the laughable Interlude of the IRISH TUTOR.

Dr. O'Toole ..... Mr. Barney Williams.

To conclude with the extravagant Farce of the LIMERICK BOY.

Miles' Boy ..... Barney Williams.

MESMERISM.—*Mr. Spencer* respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his demonstrations in Mesmerism, will continue during this week, at the Odeon. Those who do not believe, had better attend, and embrace the present opportunity to satisfy themselves. The Experiments will, in every instance, be given with persons who are citizens of Pittsburgh.

All may expect to be amazed, astonished and convinced.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents—can be had at the Exchange Hotel, Office of the Post, and at the door. Front seats must be reserved for the Ladies. feb16

WANTED—A Boarding House, that can accommodate six young men, in a central part of the city, about the 1st of March. Address W. H. E., Morning Post.

N. B. To have the privilege of the Pantry, at night. feb 16-3t

To Let,

TWO Large Rooms, with steam power. Enquire at the File Factory, corner of O'Hara and Liberty sts., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.
feb16-1ap J. ANKRIM & CO.

To Let,

FOUR new Brick Houses, situate on Grant st., and furnished in the best style, with double parlours, and sliding doors, with dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and six good rooms on the other two stories. Enquire in the same row, of DR. WM. CHURCH.
feb16-1ap

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1848, rec'd and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,
feb16 corner of Market and Third sts.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.*]

FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.

We have received important news from New Orleans. Several vessels have reached that city, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 26th.

The courier that was sent with President Polk's message to the "American Star" was taken by the Guerrillas, and stripped of everything; and then shot, near Vera Cruz.

Col. M'Lelland started with a force, and cut off the robbers; which he represented to be in a large force on the road.

The small pox was bad at Vera Cruz.

There are dates from the Capital till the 19th.—The most important news is the taking of Orizaba.

The trains of Marshall and Niles met at Puebla, on the 17th.

By a down train from the Capital, which reached Vera Cruz unmolested, we learn that the Congress at Queretaro could not get a quorum.

There is no positive news as to peace, or Trist's movements.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged for a good part of the morning upon petitions and memorials.

Mr. Badger moved the reconsideration of the bill for the increase of the medical staff of the army.—The vote passing the bill having been re-considered, the question recurred on agreeing to the bill, when Mr. Badger moved its indefinite postponement, which was agreed to.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Fitch, of Michigan, brought in a bill relative to the District Courts of Michigan, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Yulee moved to take up Mr. Dickinson's Resolutions, providing that no new territory shall be slave territory, which was agreed to, after a little debate; at the conclusion of which, Mr. Yulee resumed his speech, contending that people who shall go to such new territory, have a right to carry slaves; nor is there any power that should prevent them, or that had a right to do so—contending, also, that the Constitution did not give power to stop them.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill, against which Mr. Upham, of Vermont, made an extended speech—commenting, with severity, upon the course of the Administration in regard to the war. Mr. Rusk then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kauffman offered a resolution that the debate should close on the Loan Bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock, which was agreed to, after debate—yeas 109, nays 87.

The debate on the Loan Bill was then resumed by Mr. Crozier, who opposed it.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, followed; contending that Mr. Walker's estimates would be more than realized.

Mr. Hudson replied, and showed the glaring blunders of the Treasury Department, in the fullest manner.

Mr. Nichols followed, in defence of the Secretary; advocating the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Houston.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.

Flour.—The market is quiet, with moderate sales of Howard street brands at $5 87½ ⅌ bbl; City Mills is held at $5.75 ⅌ bbl. The receipts of Flour are small.

Grain.—Prime Red Wheat is sold at $1.24@1.25 ⅌ bu; and sale of 561 bus. prime white at $1.28@1.30c. ⅌ bu.—Moderate sales of Rye at 72@75c. ⅌ bushel.

Whiskey.—Sales at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

Provisions.—The market is dull, with no sales to-day worth reporting.

Groceries.—The market is without change.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 4 p. m.

Flour.—The market is steady, but not active; we quote moderate sales at $5.75 ⅌ bbl.

Grain.—The market is without change; though quite dull.

Cotton.—The market is dull, and nothing doing.

Provisions.—The market is without change, and prices are merely nominal.

Whiskey.—Sales at 25½c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW YORK MARKET.

February 15, 3 p. m.

Flour.—The market is steady, but presents little activity; Genesee $6.06½@6.18¾, and western brands at $5.87½@6 ⅌ bbl.

Grain.—