The Morning Post.

J. HARPER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 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.

The Boundary of Texas.

As this is a matter intimately connected with the justice of the war, and affecting the constitutional power of the President, in directing the march of our army to the Rio Grande,—which is declared by the Federalists to have been the immediate cause of the war,—we have heretofore laid before our readers many items of proof, calculated to falsify the declarations of that party on this point. Having carefully noted the facts relating to Texas, in her struggle for independence, and in her efforts to become united with us, we have never, for a moment, entertained a doubt, either respecting her capacity to maintain her independence, or the right of her people to the soil which they claimed to have conquered. Our forefathers had thrown off the yoke of Great Britain, by which act thirteen free and independent colonies asserted their rights, and defined the limits of their soil; and Texas had proven to the world, during a period of ten years, that she was entitled to be respected in the assertion of her rights and her liberties.

In all the efforts, therefore, that have been made in our country, to impute to our chief magistrate a wrong, in defending the asserted boundaries of Texas, we have been forced to believe, either that there was great ignorance among certain of our great statesmen, respecting the true state of the facts; or, if not, a secret and dishonest purpose to be accomplished, by denying what they knew to be true. We care not in which category they may be placed—*the truth* is what we have aimed at; and it is at that point to which we have arrived, in relation to this matter. We have asserted, in view of the facts presented to our minds, that *the contest was commenced by Mexico*,—not because the troops under Gen. Taylor had taken a position on the Rio Grande; nor yet because he had at first chosen a position *west of the Nueces*; nor with a design of asserting her authority to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; (for this was the claim urged, not by the Mexicans, but *for* them by the Federal party of our country:) but that she asserted her claim, from the outset, to the whole country known as Texas; and that she made war upon us, with the sole design of taking from us one of the States of this Union. We have quoted largely from Documents, printed by authority of Congress, to prove the facts asserted by us.

We have now other witnesses, to prove the facts; witnesses who can speak advisedly. One of them is Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire, who has spent many months in Mexico, in command of one of the brigades of our army. He recently reached his home; and he there tells his old friends, and his countrymen, (according to the report of his speech for the Boston Post,) that, "while in the city of Mexico, he conversed daily and freely about the war, with Mexicans of all professions, and did not find one who attributed its commencement on the part of Mexico to any question of boundary. The army was raised and sent forth *for the purpose of reconquering the whole of Texas.*"

No citizen of the United States, who has written from Mexico during the campaign, has (so far as we have seen) written a word conflicting with the statements of the Mexicans themselves, both before they commenced the war, and since its commencement; and no Mexican officer, or other authority, has yet been produced, going to sustain any other assertion of fact.

We have freely presented extracts from the published documents of Texas, to show that she not only asserted her right to all the territory now claimed as Texas; but that *she exercised complete jurisdiction over that territory.* To disprove this statement, no array of facts whatever has been presented, by the Federal party; yet they have, notwithstanding, been constantly harranguing upon the *injustice* of this war on our part. If Mexico had any right, such as is recognized among nations, to the territory beyond the Nueces, then we have acted unjustly toward her: but the truth is the reverse of this. Mr. Webster, in his great speech at Springfield last year, said—"I say that, in my judgment, after the events of 1836, and the battle of San Jacinto, Mexico had no reason to regard Texas as one of her provinces. She had no power in Texas; but it was entirely at the disposition of those who lived in it. They made a government for themselves. This country acknowledged that Government; foreign States acknowledged that Government; and I think in fairness and honesty, we must admit that in 1840, '41, '42, and '43. Texas was an independent State. I do not admit, therefore, that it was any just ground of complaint on the part of Mexico, that the United States annexed Texas to themselves."

In order to show that complete jurisdiction was exercised by Texas over this tract of country—pretended by the Federalists to be disputed ground—during the identical period named by Mr. Webster, when "Texas was an independent State," we present one extract, from a paper that has but recently been presented to the public. It is from a letter from G. W. FULTON, Esq. dated on the 8th instant, and addressed to the editor of the Washington Union. In this letter Mr. Fulton says:

"Reference to the acts of the first session of the "Congress of the republic of Texas" will show, that the collectoral district of "Aransas" extended from the mouth of the "San Antonio river" to the mouth of the "Rio Grande." During the first administration of President Houston, the subscriber was appointed collector for the aforesaid district."

Mr. Fulton, after quoting from his instructions, given by the Secretary of the Treasury of Texas, and bearing date July 16th, 1838, continues—

"In obedience to these instructions, boats were, from time to time, despatched to reconnoitre the bays of "Corpus Christy" and the "Laguna Madre." In the fall of 1838, the schooner "Lodi," from New Orleans, landed about 200 barrels of flour, intended for the "Matamoras" market; which port could not be entered on account of the French blockade. Information was brought me of the fact by a company of surveyors engaged in *surveying lands west of the Neuces river*, under the direction of the *legally appointed surveyor*, of "San Patricio county;" which country extended to the "Rio Grande" by the then existing laws of Texas. The company of surveyors cut the hoops from the barrels, in sight of the Mexicans who had been left in charge. This point, on "Corpus Christi" bay, is now known as "Flour Bluffs," from this circumstance, and lies about ten miles west of the site of the present town of Corpus Christi. The vessel was seized by me, for attempting to evade the revenue laws for Texas, and taken to Aransas; where she was detained some two months, until the will of the government was known.

Having also been employed in the general land office of Texas, as clerk, I know *personally* that surveys were constantly being made west of the Neuces."

But proof upon proof could be multiplied, all going to establish the same fact,—proof which, it would seem to us, no statesman should be ignorant of. The ex-president of Texas has declared the fact on all proper occasions: Gen. Rusk, her other Senator, has corroborated the same fact; and both her representatives in Congress have reiterated it. Indeed one of these gentlemen declared, in his place in the House of Representatives, that a part of the district which he represented, was composed of the identical territory which the Federalists of this country have asserted belonged to Mexico; and that a portion of those who voted for him were residents of that territory.

FORT PITT SOIREE.

On Wednesday evening, the workmen in the employ of Messrs. KNAP & TOTTEN, proprietors of the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, gave a gorgeous complimentary supper to those gentlemen, as a slight token of regard for them as men and employers. The supper was served up in the extensive pattern and machine room on the second floor. The room was decorated in the most beautiful and tasteful manner, with festoons of pine, evergreen, and laurel, and was brilliantly illuminated. Taken altogether, we doubt whether a more pleasing sight was ever presented in this city before. The scene had more the appearance of some place of enchantment, than a workshop of busy man. And the LADIES (God bless them!) were there in large numbers—the wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of the workmen—richly attired, and their faces beaming with beauty, health and contentment. Two tables, the entire length of the room, were spread, capable of accommodating upwards of three hundred persons, and not a seat was left vacant.

After the company had assembled, an organization was effected by the election of the following gentlemen as officers of the evening—all workmen in the establishment.

President- JAMES DALZELL.

Vice Presidents--WM. M'CLELLAND and JOSEPH MARSHALL.

Secretary—JOHN E. DOWNING.

After the organization, C. O. LOOMIS, Esq., the orator of the evening, was called upon to address the company; and when that gentleman arose, he was greeted with hearty cheers from all parts of the room. His remarks were very eloquent and exceedingly appropriate. He spoke at considerable length in praise of our excellent system of government, which confers blessings and benefits on all, and under whose operations, the employer and the employed can meet at the same festive board, as friends and brothers. The spectacle presented tonight, said Mr. L., is one of moral sublimity, such as has never been witnessed in any other country but the United States. He spoke of the fine specimens of workmanship, which have been sent out from the Fort Pitt Works; and alluded, amongst other things, to the "BIG GUNS" manufactured by the men he saw around him, which under the direction of skillful officers, soldiers and engineers, reduced to submission the city of Vera Cruz, and the proud fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, that Gibralter of the Western world. He also spoke of the Iron vessels built at this establishment,

"Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep."

and remarked, than while our country can boast of such vessels as these, we may defy England, France, Russia, or any European power. We shall not attempt to give a full report of the remarks of Mr. Loomis; but will state, that they were delivered in a clear and energetic manner, and were well received by the ladies and gentlemen present.

When Mr. Loomis had concluded his remarks, the company partook of a sumptuous supper, which was prepared by that prince of caterers, Mr. DAVID JOHNSTON, in his best style. Every thing that could please the eye, or gratify the taste, was served up in such a manner as would meet the approbation of the most fastidious epicure in the land.

The feast being over, Mr. OKELEY, the gentlemanly and popular Clerk of the Establishment read the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

Our Country—Rising with the splendor of the sun in the East, has filled every quarter of the globe with the fame of her Statesmen, and the renown of her achievements by Sea and Land. Soon will the rank Queen of the nations of the Earth.

The President of the United States—If true to himself he will be true to his countrymen.

The Memory of Robert Fulton.

Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture—Founts of American prosperity. May legislation brighten the links which bind them together.

The Press—Thy tongue is head in thunder tones upon the mountain, on the plain, and in the valley, bidding Americans to bear aloft the Flag of Freedom.

The Fort Pitt Works—The mother of Iron steamers and big Guns. Well may she exclaim, with the mother of the Gracchi, "these are my jewels" him.

Pittsburgh Iron Steamers—Floating monuments of the skill of our Workmen. So long as we can boast of such vessels,

Columbia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep.

Our Wives, our Sweethearts and Ourselves.
Good, Better, Best.

Wm. J. Totten, Esq.—One of our worthy heads. We tender him our thanks for all that he has done, is doing and will do. May good fortune follow him, and may all in his employ be ever ready to give him 3 times 3.

MR. TOTTEN arose, and responded to this sentiment. His remarks were exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with an ease and fluency, which we have seldom seen equalled in a person not habituated to public speaking; and they did honor to his head as well as to his heart. Humor sparkled, and the laugh went round; then again he was serious and instructing; and he closed with thoughtful reflections on the present condition, and future prospects of the workingman; whom it was his aspiration to see elevated to the same platform in society, on which his employer stands. In order that this may be accomplished, he must have leisure to cultivate the intellect which God has given him, and enlarge the sphere of his affections. The records of every man's life, he said, were written in tears and smiles. If we want to please Heaven, we must do all we can to wipe away the tears from other's eyes; and add as many smiles as possible to the sum of human enjoyment. To do this successfully we should begin in our families; with those in our employment; with our companions in the workshop. The circle of happiness will then enlarge itself, until it touches the shore of a brighter world. Mr. T. felt that apprentices were a very neglected class of beings; and the period through which they had to pass was characterized by trials, suffering and degradation. He hoped for an ameliorating change in their condition. But the part of this address which touched the deepest chord in the minds of his auditors, was when he declared himself in *favor* of legislative action to limit the hours of labor *He was in favor of the ten hour system.* He believed he was the first employer in Pittsburgh to adopt it, and he was no loser by the movement. But this was not enough. The progress of rights should not stop with the ten hours; for that was more time than society ought to demand in an age of mechanical triumph, from human arms. The intellect had its claims; the social affections had their demands to satisfy; and it is an instinct of our nature to require a period of amusement and recreation. Although, *individually*, he would like to see the time of labor shortened to *eight hours*, yet he thought that to demand it at present would be premature; employers had not sufficiently thought on the subject, for its immediate and simultaneous adoption. But the tendency of things was that way. Society would be vastly the gainer, and no one the loser, if all could agree to the change. These sentiments might be considered too *radical* in some quarters; he thought for himself, and did not care if they were; when his reason approved the dictates of his heart, he never would suppress his thoughts. The signs of the times were auspicious of the universal prevalence of such sentiments as to the claims of labor. He hoped to see isolated interests done away with, and the relationship between employer and employed more closely cemented, that the aggregate amount of good might be more equitably diffused. It was necessary to happiness that labor should be adequately rewarded; but the possession of wealth did not bring happiness with it. When once in his life he had been strapped for every dollar by a reverse of fortune, he went to work with cheerfulness to supply the wants of his family; and if the abundance which a kind Providence has since blessed him with, were again swept away, he felt that he could go again with a contented mind and enter into the workshop. Let us cherish contentment, do all the good within our sphere of action, and rely upon an overruling Providence, and we shall be happy, whatever may be our condition in life. For himself, and for his absent partner, he thanked the workmen of the Fort Pitt Works for their munificent hospitality, and for bringing around him so many happy countenances, and such an array of female loveliness as graced the festive board with their presence.

Our sketch of Mr. Totten's remarks, is of course, imperfect; as we took no notes, and rely solely upon our memory for the correctness of his sentiments. When he closed, he was cheered with the most heart-felt enthusiasm. Such an exhibition of sympathy and friendship between the employers and the employed, we never saw paralleled but once—and that was at the Novelty Works on last New Year's day. May this year be the beginning of a new era of good offices between the head and hands of every establishment of our city; each party conceding the rights which by a common nature belong to the other.

Before Mr. TOTTEN resumed his seat, he offered the following toast, which was received with thunders of applause:

By W. J. Totten. The Workmen at the Fort Pitt Works: May they each be as successful in business as their employers, have as good a wife as mine, and as many children.

After the cheering which followed this sentiment had subsided, there was a general call for a toast from Mrs. TOTTEN, when that excellent lady gave the following:

By Mrs. E. C. Totten. The ladies in the workshop: It is the *privilege* of the *year*. May each succeed in *catching* as good a mechanic as I have.

This sentiment was received with the most vociferous applause, in which the ladies heartily participated.

Charles Knap, Jr., Esq—Though absent from us this evening, his urbane deportment and uniform kindness, entitles him to our grateful remembrance.

Our Foremen—Ever watchful to their employers' interest—only asking for every man to do his duty.

Mnj. Wm. Wade—Inspector of the Guns for the U. S. A man of good *metal*, often *tested*, and always proved thoroughly *sound*.

Our Wives and Sweethearts—Ever ready to welcome us to *their work shops*. God bless them.

The Press of Pittsburgh—Our intellectual safety valves, though they do sometimes blow people up terribly.

The Enemies of the U. S—May they always have plenty of such articles as the Old Fort Pitt Works can supply, to wit: Cannon Balls and Bomb Shells.

The following volunteer Toasts were then read, and were loudly applauded:

By J. M. Okely. Fort Pitt Works: Queen of the West and pride of our city. The enterprise, skill, and industry of her workmen is only equalled by their liberality.

By Griffith Reymen. N. K. Wade, Esq: His motto is, "In the lexicon of fright youth, which fate reserves for a brighter manhood, there is no such word as fail."

By Robert Dickson. John M. Okely: Our valued friend. On his leaving us we wish him success in all that concerns him. We thank him for his many kindnesses towards us, and we hope that in his new business he may have his pockets full of *tin*.

By W. J. Totten. Our common laws: A hetreogenous jumble of unknown books, pretended to be understood only by the *lawyers*, and not agreed on by any two of them.

By H. W. Corwin. The American mechanics: Give them the protection they ask, and they will compete with the world.

By W. Barnhill. W. J. Totten, Esq. The first employer to adopt the ten hour system, west of the Allegheny mountains. The working men of Pittsburgh thank him for his offers.

By Robert C. Totten. The Night Turn: If every night was like *this* it would not be hard to fill up the time.

By John Hamilton. Joseph Kaye, Esq.: Aigoung Niagara, and just the man to rush ahead.

By John E. Downing. Our worthy foreman, Robert Dixon, Esq. An industrious and skillful mechanic, attentive to the interests of his employers, and accommodating and gentlemanly in his deportment towards all the workmen.

By J. M. Okely. Our Foundry mint. The first in the West to mould a real squeezer, may the *Bloom* of our country cheerfully bear the *burden* of such a hero.

By Wm. M'Clelland. W. J. Totten: Always the strong advocate of temperance; may his moral influence be handed down to generations.

By a Friend. The Artisans of Fort Pitt Works: Workers in Iron: from the appearance of the table not iron-hearted.

By W. J. Totten. Joseph Marshall: He can marshal a *host* of iron pigs, drive them through the "*fiery furnace*" and fetch them out *squeezers*, (not squealers) he can put in the large copper boulders; and *marshall* out, a host of golden pigs—but that "Missouri mountain" iron; Jo, what did become of *that?*

By J. S. Harlepee. The Fort Pitt Works: May they be like the Fort Pitt of old, in bringing peace and plenty to the artisans therein employed.

By a Lady. Charles Knapp, Esq: One of Nature's noblemen; may his career through life be prosperous and happy.

By J. M. Christy. The Mechanics at Fort Pitt Works: As well known for their liberality as their skill.

W. J. Totten. Mr. Okely: Our able financier; he will soon be an employer; he is *capital, honest, and industrious*; may he be as prosperous as he desires.

By a Guest. The Fort Pitt Works: May they shine as bright now days long as its enterprising proprietors exist.

By J. M. Okely. The Bar of Pittsburgh: *Drawn out, filed* and *polished* by workmen. It forms a *piece* to many of our trials.

By W. J. Totten. Mr. Barnhill: He works in a *barn* and lives on the *hill*. He must have better quarters next year, for he is *rented* to the interest of his employers.

By H. W. Corwin. Fort Pitt Works: Knap the financier, Totten the engineer; may they ever prosper under their career.

After the toasts were read, the tables were removed and the floor cleared, preparatory to the dance. The musical arrangements were under the direction of an excellent band; and it was not long before each gentleman had a partner selected to join in the "merry dance." Soon the "sound of revelry" was heard; and when

"Mosicarose with its voluptious swell.
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Terpsicore reigned goddess of the night, and joy sparkled from every eye. Not an unkind word was passed; nor was there a single unpleasant occurrence, to mar the harmony of the scene. Every lady and gentleman present, appeared to take pleasure in adding to the general convivality of the occasion.

We cannot close this very imperfect account of the Fort Pitt Soiree, without expressing the hope, that such suppers and celebrations may become more general in our city, for the future. A great deal of good must necessary grow out of these pleasant meetings of the employer and the employed. The links of friendship which bind man to man, by this means, are more closely *welded* together; the rough *edges* of our nature *filed off*; our hearts rendered more *malleable*; and our dispositions *moulded* into a more agreeable form. Such celebrations, in short, are like an Oasis in the great desert of life, and should be encouraged by every good citizen.

Appointments by the President.

The Senate of the United States have confirmed the following appointments:

JAMES R. SNOWDEN, of Pennsylvania, to be treasurer of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, in place of Isaac Roach, removed.

THOMAS H. HYATT, of New York, to be consul for the port of Belfast, in the place of Thomas W. Gilpin, deceased.

Mr. Hyatt was recently the editor of the New York Globe.

BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.—They are talking of a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace. It would be of great advantage to the public.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—A bill making ten hours a day's work, has passed the Maryland House of Delegates, by an almost unanimous vote.

The Ohio Declaration.

We give, below, the letter of the Democratic Senators in the Ohio Legislature, to which we heretofore alluded The causes which led to this step, on their part, are clearly stated. In addition to this letter, (which had been published in the Statesman, and extensively circulated,) they have written and issued an address to the people, in which they state, more fully, the circumstances under which they have been situated. We honor these men, for the bold stand which they have taken in asserting the constitutional rights of the People; and they deserve the abiding honor of their constituents,—which they will doubtless receive.

DECLARATION

Of the Democratic Members of the Senate, in relation to the attempt of the Majority of that body to finally pass the Apportionment Bill.

SENATE CHAMBER, COLUMBUS,
February 14, 1848.

Hon. C. B. Goddard, Speaker of the Senate:

Please present the following to the body over which you preside.

The apportionment bill is now in possession of the Senate, and by acceding to the amendments of the House, the majority on this floor can pass it into a law in a few minutes.

The undersigned look upon that bill, containing as it does, provisions for the division of one of the counties of this State, as a daring infraction of the constitution, and a violation of all established usages. We look upon it as unjust and unfair, and intended to perpetuate, at the expense of justice and right, a party in power, shown to be in a minority at the late election, and one especially in a minority on the great issues of our day, the questions connected with the existing war with Mexico.

To divide a county for Representatives and Senators, and to apportion one part of the county to one legislative district and part of it to another, is a plain act of revolution on the part of the majority who attempts it; is a fundamental change of our political organization, plainly forbidden by the constitution. No member can occupy a seat in the General Assembly, unless voted for by the citizens of a whole undivided county.

Such a revolution we must resist by all the means in our power. If our constitution no longer protects us, we must protect ourselves.

We do not break up the law making power of the Government, as was the case with the whigs in 1842, for we remain here and are willing to assist in perfecting all necessary and constitutional legislation, but we cannot remain spectators to a wanton violation of the constitution.

We have waited patiently for a sense of returning justice, but have done so in vain. The party now in power have been deaf to our demands for justice—they have been deaf to the requirements of the constitution. That constitution is about to be violated, and no longer can we tamely sit by and see that outrage consummated. No alternative is now left us except to leave our seats, or remain and witness the consumation of that act. The alternatives have been forced upon us. We have made our election to stand by the constitution. Were we to choose the other, and permit you to pass this bill, we would be *partieps criminis* to the violation, even though we recorded our names against it.—We can prevent this violation of the constitution, and if we should not, an equal share of crime would rest upon us; this we cannot suffer.

If the members who have passed the Apportionment bill through its different stages, until but a single question remains to be taken, ere it becomes a law, will purge it of its constitutional objections, and will make it bear even the semblance of an "*honest* apportionment," with reference to other districts, we will cheerfully return to our seats and vote upon its passage. If they should make their election not to do so, then we are willing to return and assist in the other legislation necessary to a finishing up of the work of the session, but not to violate a plain provision of the Constitution, which we have sworn in your presence, and in the presence of each other, to support. The course we have elected to pursue, has been calmly weighed and considered. We believe it the easiest, surest and safest mode of preventing an unconstitutional act from being passed. If sustained by the freemen we represent, we shall feel grateful and happy; if not, we "find in the motives which impel us, ample grounds for contentment and peace.

ANDREW H. BYERS,
JAMES H. EWING,
JAMES B. KING,
SAMUEL SCOTT,
J. R. EMRIE,
JESSE WHEELER,
JOHN GRAHAM,
HENRY CRONISE,
P. B. ANKENY,
CHARLES REEMELIN,
SAMUEL WINEGARNER,
FISHER A. BLOCKSOM,
EDSON B. OLDS,
B. BURNS,
BENJ. EVANS.

Mr. Knox and Mr. Clay.

We insert, below, a communication from Mr. KNOX, defending his position, on the question of the next Presidency. We do this as an act of justice to the gentleman: for we have no doubt, from the tone of his communication, that he wishes to stand fair with the Whig party. We are not disposed to condemn him for this. Indeed it is a point on which he cannot be too tenacious, in view of his aspirations for the future. He should be like Cæsar's wife, not only a "Whig" but a "Whig" above suspicion; or he never will succeed as a politician. It is a difficult thing for a "Whig" to succeed in any *great* political aspirations at best; but he can have no just ground for hope, unless, his Whiggery is unquestionable. We must be permitted, however, (in justification of ourselves,) to say, that we publish the paragraph on what we consider unquestionable authority. Our informants were "Whigs," as firm and as true as Mr. Knox; and they speak without any qualification, as of a fact within their personal knowledge.

To the Editor of the Post:

Several Whig gentlemen, this morning, requested me to correct a misstatement in your paper of yesterday, which *they* understand to have been made in relation to me, viz: That "Mr. Knox and others had said that, if any other man than Henry Clay was nominated by the Whigs, they would vote for the Democratic candidate." If the allusion was to me, I beg leave to say I never made any such remark. My opinion (founded on a long observation of the lives, sentiments and actions of the possible candidates of both parties,) is, that the least of the Whigs spoken of for that high station, is greatly to be preferred, by any man who is not blinded by party, to the greatest of the (so called) Democratic party. If living, on the first Monday of November, I will vote for the nominee of the National Whig Convention—be he Henry Clay, the greatest of living statesmen, whom the democratic party wish to see nominated, being sure of their quarry; or Gen. Scott, the most accomplished captain of the age; or Gen. Taylor, the fortunate, popular, strong-headed, Rough and Ready soldier of Buena Vista, whom the *leaders* of the Democratic party hate and fear, with a holy and instinctive dread, because the *mass of their* party in the country would vote for him; having like him of old, "stolen the hearts of the people." Respectfully, J. KNOX.

Bradford County.

We learn, from the Pennsylvanian, that the Democratic Convention of Bradford county, which assembled at Towanda, on the 8th instant, elected as delegates to the 4th of March Convention, DAVID WILMOT and BARTHOLOMEW LAPOATE. We are glad to see among the resolutions adopted at the county convention which elected these gentlemen no reference whatever to the Wilmot Proviso. We shall print the resolutions hereafter.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says, on the subject of the Proviso:

"HON. DAVID WILMOT.—This gentleman has been chosen a delegate to the 4th of March Convention from Bradford county. We are glad of it. He will now have an opportunity, by mingling in person with the Representatives of the Democracy of the State, to assure himself how heartily they condemn and despise his notorious Proviso. If he should fail to offer it himself, in terms of approval, we trust there will be delegates enough in attendance to propose resolutions in condemnation; so that the rest of the States may see, how little sympathy there exists in Pennsylvania for this the most dangerous and prolific instrument of domestic discord, that ever folly or faction have invented."

The Pennsylvanian.

We were pleased to see, in the last number of this sterling Democratic journal, a statement, that, since the first of January 1848, its circulation has been increased by the addition of *more than twelve hundred new subscribers*. Its conductors are deserving of support; and this fact proves that they are receiving it.

HE MERITED IT.—Col. George W. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteer force, employed in Mexico, has received the appointment of Brigadier General in the regular army.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING.

[The following song is a favorite with all who have ever heard it. It *belongs* to the Hutchinsons, but many other bands of minstrels sing it in their public and private concerts. The Eddys were particularly happy when executing this piece; and a most glorious impression did it make upon their audiences. It has been handed to us for publication.]

There's a good time coming, friends,
A good time coming;
We may not live to see the day,
But Earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the Truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battles by its aid.
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, friends,
A good time coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And charity shall trim her lamp.
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, friends,
A good time coming;
War, in all men's eyes, shall be
A monster of iniquity,
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel, then,
To prove which is the stronger.—
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake.
Wait a little longer.

☞ The Editor of the Morning Post, will oblige a subscriber, by publishing an article from the Commercial Journal, signed "A TAX PAYER."
Feb. 18, 1848.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal.

There is nothing that contributes more to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of large cities, than open grounds, Parks, and Public Squares, for recreation, exercise and fresh air.

The public square of Philadelphia have a great tendency to attract wealthy citizens to make that city their place of abode—but the advantages thereof are not confined to the wealthy, they are enjoyed by all—whilst the admixture of all classes has a tendency to improve the moral and social deportment of the community who enjoy those delightful walks.

Whilst measures are being adopted to extend the Parks and Public Squares of New York and other cities, it is a subject of deep regret, to all who regard the welfare and character of our own city, that the improvement of the public grounds lately occupied by the first water works, should be so long delayed. This subject is brought in view by the proposition to appropriate the ground, for the purpose of covering it with buildings, principally devoted to the study of the law, and lawyer's offices, in imitation of the Inns of Court, established under a Monarchical government. Whilst the great State of New York, in adopting a new Constitution, devised measures to abolish the absurd technicalities now left us except to leave our seats, or remain and witness the consumation of that act. These alternatives have been forced upon us. We have made our election to stand by the constitution. Were we to choose the other, and permit you to pass this bill, we would be *partieps criminis* to the violation, even though we recorded our names against it.—We can prevent this violation of the constitution, and if we should not, an equal share of crime would rest upon us; this we cannot suffer.

If the members who have passed the Apportionment bill through its different stages, until but a single question remains to be taken, ere it becomes a law, will purge it of its constitutional objections, and will make it bear even the semblance of an "*honest* apportionment," with reference to other districts, we will cheerfully return to our seats and vote upon its passage. If they should make their election not to do so, then we are willing to return and assist in the other legislation necessary to a finishing up of the work of the session, but not to violate a plain provision of the Constitution, which we have sworn in your presence, and in the presence of each other, to support. The course we have elected to pursue, has been calmly weighed and considered. We believe it the easiest, surest and safest mode of preventing an unconstitutional act from being passed. If sustained by the freemen we represent, we shall feel grateful and happy; if not, we "find in the motives which impel us, ample grounds for contentment and peace.

ANDREW H. BYERS,
JAMES H. EWING,
JAMES B. KING,
SAMUEL SCOTT,
J. R. EMRIE,
JESSE WHEELER,
JOHN GRAHAM,
HENRY CRONISE,
P. B. ANKENY,
CHARLES REEMELIN,
SAMUEL WINEGARNER,
FISHER A. BLOCKSOM,
EDSON B. OLDS,
B. BURNS,
BENJ. EVANS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The *people* of Baltimore are still in favor of a connexion with Pittsburgh. They not only favor it, but they are at work for it; and are sanguine of ultimate success. We judge so from the tone of the press of that city. Editors and correspondents speak approvingly of the efforts of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company. As an indication of public feeling in that city, we quote the concluding paragraph of a communication which appeared in the Baltimore American of last Wednesday. The author declares that he "is no partizan of any particular route, but the strenuous friend of a speedy and vigorous prosecution of the work." He says further: "Of one thing I must avow myself the advocate, and that is of economy in expenditures, and of such a management of the road, as, out of an annual revenue of more than $1,000,000, will secure to the city a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum—a dividend in a currency more available than bonds at 78, or stock at 38 per cent., with their disastrous reaction upon the city's interest in the road."

The following is the paragraph to which we wish to call particular attention:

"The true course, it seems to me, for our people to pursue, would be to turn their attention and bend all their efforts to procure a charter for a Rail road from Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road—leaving those who at present control our road to their own way of getting along. Let us bid them God speed, and give them a helping hand too on their way to Wheeling. Nothing then could be charged to faction on the one hand, or to indifference to equally important objects on the other. Should the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company fail, the responsibility will be theirs, and some thanks may be awarded to those who saw the danger from afar and saved the city. Should they succeed, we will have two great avenues open to the West, pouring in their flood of wealth into our city; and in looking back to the past, it would be with a feeling of gratified pride—not of regret—at those divisions in sentiment which awakened inquiry, reformed error, and stimulated endeavor to the full fruition of a double purpose and a glorious result."

SWEDENBORGIANISM.—We understand that there is some little commotion in the Theological circles of our city, on account of a difficulty that occurred in one of the Presbyterian Churches, a few Sundays ago. Several persons, gentlemen and ladies, were suspected of a New Church bias, though they still desired to be continued as communicants in the Old Church. To this the Pastor and Elders objected; and the Swedenborgians were denied permission to sit at the Communion Table. This is the origin of the excitement to which we have referred. It is asserted that the doctrines of the Swedish Seer have penetrated into the understandings of some members of other churches of this city; and more difficulties may be the consequence.

There is one thing certain, that the New Church is gaining in strength amazingly in this city. During the past year, many very important "conversions" have been recorded; and exertions are now being made to spread the works of Swedenbourg extensively before the public.

THE WICKED.—The men who committed the assault in jail a few days ago, were arrested; and have since, we learn, made a settlement of the affair.

The persons who committed the outrage in Pitt Township are still at large.

The Saw Mill Run villains are also at large; but they'll all be caught yet. As to the woman, her disappearance is a mystery. Some are confident she is dead; while others assert positively that she is alive.

☞ Barney Williams left for Baltimore yesterday. May he meet with the same success in every city he may visit, that has showered upon him here.

His audience in the Athenæum on the evening of his Benefit, was very large and respectable—the best of the season, by all odds.

NIAGARA BALL.—The Ball of the Niagara Fire Company was a failure, in point of numbers. The ladies did not turn out very strongly. The music was good; the supper was first rate; and generally, the affair was quite respectable and pleasant.

☞ Arthur Brown, the celebrated Fifth street Broker, has been arrested in New York, and is on his way to this city, in company with officer Bougher. He will be well received by his old friends here.

NEW BAKERY.—Our friend Nippert has just completed his arrangements for supplying his friends with Bread, Cakes, Confectioneries, &c. His establishment is in Fifth street, near the Bee Hive.

☞ Capt. Birmingham will purchase a few thousand bushels of Oats, for Government, if application be made soon.

☞ The Ice dealers were busy yesterday. The sunshine gave them notice, that their chance for a fair crop would be meagre, if they did not stir their stumps. The supply will be insufficient, without another freeze.

MUSIC AGAIN.—It has been determined by our lovers of music, to give Mr. and Mrs. L. V. H. Crosby, to-morrow night, a crowder for a Benefit, at the City Hall, where they will have the pleasure of entertaining them for the last time, with some of the richest and best of their sentimental, patriotic and comic songs.—*Wheeling Times, 15th.*

These distinguished vocalists may be expected in our city, in a few days.

LARGE SALE OF MANCHESTER LOTS.—We would invite the attention of those wishing cheap building lots, to the sale of the company property, which is to take place this evening at 7 o'clock, at Davis auction rooms.

☞ The body of Mrs. Sharpe had not been found on the 15th. Mr. Kneass and Miss Bruce were still at the Henrie house.

For Cincinnati.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer HIGHLANDER, Captain H. A. Forsse, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, this day at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board. feb19

One Week More!

HUDSON'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER, will open for another week at Philo Hall, commencing on Monday evening, Feb'y 21st, and continue every evening during the week, except Saturday. Exhibitions to Schools every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts. to be had at the principal Hotels, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, exhibition to commence at 7. feb19-4tw

TO LET—A Brick House, corner of Webster and Fulton streets, formerly occupied by J. B. Butler. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. C. CUMMINS. feb19-tf

OATS—A few thousand bushels of clean merchantable Oats will be purchased, on application at the Quarter Master's Office, corner of Penn street and Garrison alley. feb19-dawlm

RECORDING REGULATOR AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE—Removed to the second door east of hand street, on Penn, a few doors west of the old place. R. E. MCGOWIN, feb19-d3t Rec. Regulator and Surveyor.

New Confectionery one Bakery.

GEORGE M. NIPPERT has the pleasure of announcing to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened in No. 59 Fifth street, between Wood and Market, with a fine assortment of Confectionries, Bread, Cakes, Fruit, &c. &c., which he will sell at retail of wholesale. His customers may rest assured that their orders will be well filled, and with despatch. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb19-tf

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.—A Farm, containing 121 acres of good land, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, one-half mile from Jacob Alters' tavern, on the Northern turnpike, and within 5 miles of Blairsville. There is on it a good new Log House and Barn; a peach and apple orchard; a good running spring, and spring house; 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres of cleared land. It will be sold at bargain, $1,000 being paid in hand. A very liberal credit for the balance. For further particulars please call at ISAAC HARRIS' feb19-4t Agency and Intelligence Office.

Selling Off at Reduced Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The largest and best stock of Furniture ever offered in Pittsburgh, is now ready for sale at greatly reduced prices, to close out the business of the late firm of Roberts & Kane; consisting of every variety of the most modern patterns of Furniture and Chairs. Those in want of any thing in the Furniture line will find it to their advantage to call at No. 62, Third street, before purchasing elsewhere.

By order of the Administrators of the late Wm. B. Roberts. feb19-1m

CLOVER SEED—100bu. just rec'd and for sale by feb18 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Yulee again advocated his substitution for the Territory Resolution of Mr. Dickinson of New York.

Mr. Rush made an elaborate speech in favor of the Ten Regiment Bill, and asked for prompt action, but said he would accept no boundary short of the Sierra Madre, and the cession of the Californias

The bill for the relief of Col. McRea was then called up and passed. The morning business was then laid aside, and the discussion of the Ten Regiment Bill resumed by Mr. Greene, of Rhode Island, who addressed the Senate in opposition to the whole war policy of the Administration. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Mason obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kay's substitution for the Loan Bill of Mr. Vinton, was taken up. It allows the iss