The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 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.

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The Birth-day of Washington.

This is the anniversary of the birth of him, who has been justly styled the "*Father of his Country.*" for to him are we, in an especial manner, indebted for our Independence as a People. The day will be celebrated in all our large cities; and Pittsburgh, among the rest, is to have a celebration. But when we speak of the celebration of the birth day of WASHINGTON, we recognize such a meeting of warm hearts and generous minds, as would glory in calling upon the world to behold the beauty of the fabric which *he* so materially aided in rearing: such as would call upon the oppressed of every land to come, and find here, among us, that glorious boon of political equality, for which the mourning million of Europe are pining: such as would welcome to our shores, and hail as brothers, every man, whose aspirations are for freedom: such as would hail, with delight, the appearance on our shores, of the warm-hearted countrymen of Emmett, the sober-thinking, and prudent, and worthy German; the countrymen of Lafayette, of Kosciusko, or of Pitt: such as would feel that there is a natural bond of sympathy between all true lovers of liberty, wherever found upon the earth. But such is not the character of those who meet to-day in Pittsburgh. Their aims, their doctrines, and all their aspirations, are at war with such ennobling sentiments as those. They would cut off the "last lone asylum of sweet Liberty" from all, save those "unto the manor born." With such as these, we can hold no political communion. We can look upon them only as parasites. We can speak of them, only as enemies of their country, enemies of her greatest glory.

We see, from their advertisement, that they expect to have Dr. REYNOLL COATES, of Philadelphia, to address them on the occasion; but understand that, in this, they will be disappointed. In his stead, we presume, some other *Native* will hold forth, upon the peculiar *beauties* of their system. Thank Heaven we are in a land where "Error of opinion may be tolerated, *as* reason is left free to combat it." And reason *does* combat such soul-dishonoring sentiments as those of this *Native* party; and, by the influence of her power, she thins the ranks of all such parties, as hold opinions at variance with our glorious institutions. Every struggle in which our country has been engaged with a foreign power, has given proof of the love manifested for her cause, by those who have fled from tyranny, to enjoy political equality among us; and every day's experience proves to us, that, though the dearly beloved *fatherland* cannot be forgotten, the land of their adoption is as dear to them as life.

We have been led into this train of reflections, from the perusal of one of the letters from Col. WYNKOOP, who was himself an active member of this same *Native* party. He is now in Mexico, and has seen some service there. He writes from his own observation; and is therefore worthy of attention. We extract as follows:

"The Irishman and German! I have seen many of them in one rank—I have been with them in battle—have seen them wounded and dying—have trodden over their dead bodies on the field—have witnessed by proof stronger than revelation, their affection for the land of their adoption; and, I trust in God that the time will come when I shall be enabled, in some degree, by future conduct, to repair the wrong *honestly* done towards these people, by myself during the past. I say *honestly*, because as a politician I was honest in opinions, and I believe unhesitating in my expressions. Time, however, has corrected the error, and in a school too, not easily to be forgotten."

Instead, therefore, of an oration, of the character to be expected from *Native* politicians, we would recommend a portraiture of the character of our own WASHINGTON; and, connected with him, at least a brief reference to *some* of those whose countrymen would be driven from our shores by this *Native* faction; or who, if permitted to come here, would be subjected to such conditions, as would shame the monarchies of Europe. Let the orator, or orators, at least, briefly dwell upon the character and services of LAFAYETTE, of DE KALB, of STEUBEN, of KOSCIUSKO; and, in doing so, the conviction *may* be forced upon the minds of the audience, that the oppressed of Europe, when feeling most deeply their political degradation, turn with delight to our own blest and favored land, with the exclamation,—"Where Liberty dwells, there is my country."

The Tariff of 1846.

The people understand the merits of the tariff act of 1846; they are satisfied with its provisions; and any controversy on the subject would afford but little interest to *our* readers, whatever it might to the readers of the Gazette. We observed the glove which our neighbors flung at our feet the other day; and though a tilt with them might be very agreeable, by way of exercise, we have no disposition to enter into a wayside combat, in which the people take no interest. The tariff question is not before the country, and the subject of special protection is (even according to their own most prominent leaders,) an obsolete idea. Our neighbors, for want of something better to say, are anxious to show their devotion to our manufacturers, by endeavoring to win a little sympathy for that unfortunate class of our community. But do the manufacturers really want their sympathy? that is the question. We believe they do not; and the efforts of the Gazette to get up a tea-pot panic, seems to us, at least, to border on the ridiculous. We presented our neighbors with a handfull of nuts, a few days since, which were found too hard for their teeth; we now offer some more, and invite the Gazette to try a hammer on them. We stand ready to prove, should the Gazette have the assurance to deny it, that some of our iron manufacturers are now sending bar and boiler iron, &c., to Mississippi, and to *New Orleans*, to supply orders for these articles, from markets so accessable to British competition. The lachrymose blubberings of the Gazette, to gain the tender sympathies of its readers for the poor, persecuted manufacturers, is but a pitiful exhibition of either ignorance or canting hypocrisy.

Mr. Wilmot.

We are rejoiced to hear that the late outrageous assault of David Wilmot upon Mr. BUCHANAN, has not met with a response from a single Democratic journal in the country. Every true Democratic paper heartily disapproves of that mean and cowardly attack; but, as might be expected, the federal papers and the piratical crew, (who exist by their abuse of, Democratic men and measures,) are lauding Mr. Wilmot to the skies. Throughout Pennsylvania there is but one voice respecting Mr. Wilmot, and that is unqualified contempt. If that gentleman would mingle with the people of this State for a short time, he would soon learn that the party have lost all confidence in him, and look upon him as a rank disorganizer, as a democrat in nothing but the name.

☞ Mr. CLAY is daily expected to visit Philadelphia. The City Councils have tendered him the use of Independence Hall, as a reception room.

"MODEL ARTISTES."

The Joint Police Committee in the Councils of Baltimore have made a very able report against the libidinous "Model Artistes" exhibitions. The Committee, in their report, state that—

"Upon inquiry, they find such exhibitions to be of the most indelicate and offensive nature, and that it should be suppressed, both for the preservation of morals and the vindication of the community from the guilt of encouraging, or even quietly enduring so gross an outrage against decency.

"The committee would observe, that any wanton exposure of the person, or any exhibition of immoral or lascivious tendency, is a gross misdemeanor at the common law; and if it should happen that the ingenuity of vice, pandering to the evil passions of our nature, for gain, should succeed in evading the provisions of any ordinances which the Council may pass on the subject, or if a case should occur of such flagrant scandal, that the limited authority of the corporation cannot inflict an adequate punishment, they trust that the parties offending will be also prosecuted by indictment before the proper tribunals, where they may be subjected to imprisonment as well as to fine."

The New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes as follows, concerning these immoral exhibitions:

"I visited some of these unclad groupings, and although, having passed several years in Paris, I am not, perhaps, over scrupulous, can but condemn them as outrages against common decency, where vitiated tastes are pandered to, and boys are corrupted at twenty-five cents a ticket. Nor is this all. The "semi-nude" is stealing into favor among decent people, and I know of a series of tableaux vivants now getting up, to be represented in the drawing-room of one of the most fashionable ladies here, in which it will be adopted. A fair young girl is to stand, with nothing but a thin gauze between her and the spectators, in the attitude and dress or rather undress of Titian's mistress!"

The Mayor of the City of Richmond refused to grant license to Dr. COLLYER to exhibit his worse than lascivious "Models," on Thursday last, but subsequently granted permission, the Doctor having represented that his exhition should not prove objectionable. In reference to this the Baltimore Sun says:

"We assure our Richmond neighbors that some of those given here by him were more lascivious and obscene than those of any of the troupes that followed or preceded him. His "Circassian slaves," "Time discovering Truth," and "Psyche going to bathe," were nothing more nor less to the eye than absolute female nudity, and we still hope that the moral sense of the community of Richmond will triumph over this insidious attempt to introduce the practice of lifting, by an exhibition of male degradation and masculine infamy. It should be borne in mind, also, that it is this troupe who have opened the door for the whole flood of obscenity in this line with which we are now deluged; and to them, therefore, is attributable as the first cause, whatever of evil and disgrace has or may result therefrom."

Will not the Councils of Pittsburgh take this matter into consideration?

The Federalists and the Tariff.

We have not manifested a disposition to discuss the tariff question. There is a measure of much greater importance—so far at the Federal party are concerned—which is yet under discussion. They have shown to the country *by their acts*, that they are "the apologists of Mexico;" and we are disposed to give them the full benefit of their true position in connection with the war. This shall not prevent us from laying before our readers such *facts*, going to show the beneficial operation of the Tariff of 1846, as shall from time to time come into our possession. They no doubt wish the People to believe that they are for their country. We shall present facts to prove the contrary. The following extract will show, in part, the beneficial tendency of the Tariff of 1846:—

The true cause of the deficiency of the treasury consists in the falling off of the revenue from the tariff of 1842, in the early part of the current financial year, and not from Mr. Walker's tariff, the revenue of which goes on increasing, as predicted by him, and will increase steadily from year to year.

The following are the returns of the first five days in February, 1846, under the tariff of 1842, and Feb., 1847 and 1848, under the tariff of 1846:

	Feb 6th, 1846.	Feb. 6th '47.	Feb. 5th, 1848.
Boston,	$82,814 54	$55,594 36	$104,203 23
Providence,	7 38	1,413 77	2,681 19
New York,	321,168 34	343,447 12	649,364 18
Philadelphia,	77,811 14	39,127 58	147,145 32
Baltimore,	2,116 04	6,317 96	82,838 52
Total,	$483,917 94	$447,900 78	$986,283 45

So much for five days in February. The excess of the revenue from customs in the same five cities over that of last year, in the month of January, amounted to more than a million. We doubt much whether the opposition will be able to make much headway against these facts.

MR. CLAY AND GENERAL TAYLOR.—A former statement of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, relative to a good understanding between Mr. Clay and General Taylor, having been questioned by a northern print, the correspondent replies as follows:

"A few words will furnish my answer. So far as Mr. Clay is referred to in my original statement, I derived the authority from his own lips. So far as Gen. Taylor is referred to, I derived the authority from *his own hand and seal.*

I repeat, that I may not be misunderstood, that Gen. Taylor has written, saying, that in the event of Mr. Clay, or any other Whig, being selected as the candidate of the party, he would not permit his name to enter the canvass."

We call the attention of our democratic friends, particularly to the statement in the last paragraph here quoted. Although Gen. TAYLOR, in his published letters professes to be a no party man, and seems to desire a no party nomination, yet *privately*, he says that he is a "Clay Whig; and if "Mr. Clay or *any other Whig* is nominated, he will not permit his name to enter the canvass." We want to hear nothing more said about the General's Democracy.

CLINTON COUNTY FOR BUCHANAN.—The regular County Convention met at Lock Haven on the 14th, and according to the *Clinton Democrat*, from which we quote, Gen. WILLIAM MORRISON was recommended for Senatorial, and H. F. DIEFFENBACH for Representative Delegate to the 4th of March Convention. Resolutions complimentary of Messrs. BUCHANAN, DALLAS, CASS, SHUNK, PACKER, and IVES were adopted. The delegates are instructed to support JAMES BUCHANAN for President and TIMOTHY IVES for Canal Commissioner.

SOMERSET COUNTY FOR BUCHANAN.—The Democrats of Somerset county, (says the Pennsylvanian,) met on Monday last, and elected WILLIAM RODDY, Esq. their Delegate to the 4th of March Covention. He is the "open and earnest friend of Mr. BUCHANAN." A resolution expressing a preference for another distinguished candidate for the Presidency, was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote. These facts may be relied upon.

☞ There was a very large meeting in the city of New York, on Tuesday night last, called by the friends of Gen. TAYLOR; but a majority of those present appeared not to approve of the object of the meeting, very heartily. A certain Col. BAKER figured as a Speaker; but he could not satisfy the people in relation to Gen. TAYLOR's political creed. The report in the Herald, states that, "in the course of his remarks, Col. B. touched with severity on Mr. Polk. On the instant, the storm burst out in all its good natured fury, with six cheers for Polk, succeeded by cheers for Clay."

STILL WAITING.—The Millerites have fixed upon another day for the grand burst up of the worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when, according to their calculations, the world will be 6,000 years of age for certain, and will take its freedom blown out. They are getting ready for it at Leroy, in this State.—*N. Y. Globe.*

☞ The anxiety of the Millerites, in waiting for the end of the world, has only a parallel in the federal party waiting to see HENRY CLAY President. It is likely that both events will come to pass about the same time.

A Failure.—A New York letter of Wednesday, says—

"The great wine house of Murdoch, Levitt & Co., suspended payment yesterday Liabilities are estimated at half a million. The house had a special partner, with a hundred thousand dollars."

☞ The following sublime ode to the Deity, is from the Russian Anthology, and was written by the celebrated DERZHAVEN. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the Emperor, and is hung up embroidered in gold in the temple of Jeddo. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the imperial palace at Pekin. It was translated into English, as follows, by Dr. BOWRING, and is said to have lost much of its original beauty by the translation. It is a noble composition, and should be preserved and committed to memory by every reader of the Post.

GOD.

O THOU ETERNAL ONE! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all devastating flight;
Thou only God! There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone—
Embracing all—supporting—ruling over—
Being whom we call God—and he now no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands or the sun's rays—but, God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure—none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries: Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain may try
To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost e'er thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness did'st call
First, chaos—then existence—Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation—all
Sprang forth from Thee—of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin,—all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be! Glorious! Great!
Life giving—life sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured Universe surround—
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;
And as the spangles in the sunny rays,
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light!
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Sun's lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to these art as the noon to night!

Yet, as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost:
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against Thy greatness, is a cypher brought
Against Infinity. What am I then? nought!

Nought!—So the effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too;
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought! but I live, and on Hope's pinions fly
Eager towards Thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high,
Even to the throne of Thy divinity.
I am, O God! and surely Thou must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart:
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal life I stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me:
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave—worm, and a God!
Whence came I here? and how so marvelously
Constructed and conceived? unknown? This clod
Lives merely through some higher energy,
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes, thy wisdom and thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of Death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source—to Thee—Its author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee;
Yet shall Thy shadowed image still our breast
And want its homage to the Deity.
God! thus above my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence—Being wise and good;
'Midst Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore:
And when the hunger of my heart is pour'd
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

For the Morning Post.

Want of Candor or Intelligence.

A morning whig paper, in making grave charges against the National Administration, in regard to the prosecution of the Mexican war, makes the following, among other blunders. Speaking of Gen. Scott at Puebla, he says: "Here through long months, cut off from all communication with the sea board, enveloped in an enemy's country by a hostile population, he awaited the arrival of reinforcements and assistance in vain."

It has been believed here, up to this time, that Gens. Cadwallader and Pierce, both reinforced Gen. Scott during his stay at Puebla—Gen. P. taking up about 2500 men.

Hear him again:

"At last despairing of succor, with a force of 7000 men, inadequately supplied with ammunition, he commenced that celebrated march into the basin of Mexico."

Gen. Scott, in his official account, says:

"We marched from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file."

Again, says the federal editor:

"At the moment when Gen. Scott might have marched into the city of Mexico, Mr. Trist called a halt to negotiate."

The President, in his annual message, says:

"Care was taken to give no instructions to the Commissioner, which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations."

Other beautiful extracts could be given, but the above will give some idea of the way the readers of that paper are daily edified. A MECHANIC.

CLAY DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.—An immense meeting in favor of Mr. Clay, was held at New York, on Thursday evening. It is computed that not less than 15,000 persons were present at the demonstration. Henry Grinnell presided, and an address was adopted to the whigs of the city and State of New York, in favor of the nomination of Henry Clay. The meeting was addressed by Hiram Ketchum, Dudley Selden, and others, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting adjourned after nine cheers for Harry of the West.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ We copy the above for the special benefit of the *Scott* branch of the Federal party, who assemble this evening at M'Fadden's warehouse, as well as for the comfort of the five TAYLOR men of this city. No doubt they will be amazingly obliged to us!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At the election for directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held on the 27th inst, all the members of the old board were re-elected, excepting William Cook, who was superseded by John Glenn.

☞ The bill to authorize the subscription of $500,000 by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, to the capital stock of the Belvidere Railroad, has passed the Legislature of New Jersey.

☞ The Legislature of New Jersey have passed, with great unanimity, resolutions complimenting the gallantry and patriotism of Com. Stockton, and tendering to him the thanks of the Legislature of his native State.

INDIANA ENTERPRISE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, in writing from Jeffersonville, Ia., says:

"I was this evening informed by Capt. Dryden, of Jeffersonville, that their agent arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock, from Indianapolis, with their railroad charter, and in less than two hours $125,000 was subscribed by the citizens of Jeffersonville. He states that they expected by next Saturday, the 10th, to get a sufficiency subscribed—say $500,000—in Jeffersonville and Charlestown, and between the two places."

"Would it not be advisable to let the people of Louisville know this through your paper. You may rely upon the truth of it. I think it would spur your people up a little."

There is an example which the citizens of Pittsburgh might follow, with advantage to themselves.

☞ A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian advocates the nomination of THOMAS MYERS, of Luzerne county, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

LOCAL MATTERS.

INNS OF COURT.—We think the project has ceased to excite. The failure of the meeting on Saturday should be a lesson to the originators. The very men who were depended upon to aid in carrying it through, were careful to absent themselves. About a half dozen respectable citizens—they all lawyers—countenanced the affair by their presence; others opposed it. The *avowed* object of the projectors is to establish an institution that will aid in perpetuating the legal profession to the end of time. This is a queer movement in this age of reform! While the great and good men of the present day are working with a view to relieve society of the evils that necessarily follow the pursuit of law, we have in our city—in the West—a movement to build up a legal aristocracy! Shame.

The pretension that the mechanics are to be benefitted by the "free lectures forever," is the veriest humbug! The access to scientific works to be put into the library, is another humbug. Mechanics want something else. They want labor elevated; first; they want fair wages, or fair *dividends* upon their industry; they want a thousand things, which the legal profession will never *bestow* upon them. So long as there are disputes between man and man, the laws for their adjustment should be simple and honest; and this the mechanics are particularly anxious to achieve, just now.

Perhaps one of the "Inns of Court" orators was not entirely wrong in characterizing the workingmen of the country as low, mean, ignorant, &c.—

There is lowness, meanness and ignorance among them, we admit; but not more in proportion to numbers, than is to be found at the bar. But there is this difference. Lawyers have had opportunities for improvement; mechanics have been denied these. Give the masses a chance to acquire true education—a training of the brain as well as the muscles—and we will find them standing forth, "good rounded characters;" free from fashionable and unfashionable vices; industrious and enthusiastic in the pursuit of noble objects; they will be the God-ordained aristocracy for the government of countries.

If the city, or county, or state, have any surplus means, which might be devoted to public good, let us have it for the benefit and elevation of those pursuits which do not exist upon the sufferings, the ignorance and degradation of the operative.

The people should resist the establishment of the "Inns of Court;" and those who make themselves busy in furthering the project, should be marked for public inspection.

We do not wish to be understood as saying any thing derogatory to the character of the Pittsburgh Bar. We know that among its members are to be found many of the purest men in the country. We say what has been said a thousand times, and is true enough to be said thousands of times more, that in the legal profession is to be found some of the greatest and best men—who have done, and will do, more for public good, than any other body of men.

☞ Now that the spring business is just beginning to break out, and folks are in expectation of good times, mechanics of some branches are talking of strikes. When there is no other remedy for low wages, a resort to a strike is well enough; but it should be the last resort. It is distressing to think, that violence is sometimes necessary in order to secure justice to the workmen—that a fair day's wages for a few days work, is as Carlyle has it. Employers do not understand their own interests, in hanging out against the small demands of those in their employ; a quick compliance will be found, in most cases, the most profitable course. Both parties would be benefitted by it. Let the factory proprietors answer how much they lost by the strike of the girls, a year or two ago; and we all know that the poor girls suffered much. Had the demands of the operatives been acceded to, in the first instance, by the proprietors, both would have saved.

This antagonism between employer and employed, is lamentable; and the prayer of all should be for the approach of that era, prophecied by Secretary Walker, when workmen shall be *partners*, and not "hands."

☞ The Scott Meeting comes off to-night in McFadden's Warehouse. There will be some resolutions adopted, some speeches made, (provided the orators have not changed their minds on the subject of the Presidency,) and a great deal of nonsense perpetrated. We presume it will be a large gathering; many whose names appeared on the call will attend, and some will look in for curiosity. The Taylor meeting failed in point of numbers, because there was nothing to look at, and therefore no person attended—except the men noticed heretofore. We believe, seriously, that the Scott wing of the Whig party is in the ascendant in this county; and the speeches will no doubt be made. We have a curiosity to hear what can be said by the ghost of anti-masonry, which is to appear to-night.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS.—We find the following account of the arrest and attempt at suicide of a counterfeiter, who hails from our county, in the Mercer Press. He may belong to the gang; or, it may turn out at last, that he is an innocent and duped man. We never heard of him, but we know there have lived in Reserve township people of the same name. We never heard any thing against them.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY—ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A stranger, of prepossessing appearance and address, was arrested in this place on Wednesday last, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, (two $10 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky.) On his examination before the Justice he gave his name as Salmon Austin, stated that he had a wife in Allegheny county, Reserve township, and that he was on his way to Poland, Ohio. On being searched, eight or nine of these counterfeit bills were found upon him—seven secreted under the lining of his hat, one in his boot, and one or two in his vest pocket. Under these circumstances, as a matter of course, it became the duty of the Justice to commit him for trial. Yesterday, after writing a letter to his wife, as he stated, and enclosing a $5 bill,—he borrowed from an inmate of the jail a razor for the purpose of shaving himself, and retiring to the jailyard cut his throat in a horrible manner, as well as his right leg.—When discovered, which must have been some time after he committed the act, he appeared perfectly insensible. Medical aid however was speedily upon the ground, and his wounds being dressed he rallied, and the chance is that he may recover.

☞ The Wm. Penn Ball promises to be a "crowder," as we say in fancy slang. We are told by one of the active managers, that preparations have been made for a party of the first order; and we believe they are the boys who can do it. The Allegheny city ladies are to turn out in their strength and beauty, and will make the room brilliant with their charms and graces; for these they possess in perfection. The music and supper are to be of the best.

☞ FORREST, the Tragedian, has announced his intention of leaving the stage. In the American Theatre, at New Orleans, he said, a few days since: "Other pursuits, entirely unconnected with public life, invite me from the stage; and to devote myself to those, I must gradually diminish the sphere and limit the number of my theatrical engagements. I come to you, therefore, with my humble offerings, for the last time; and permit me to hope, that as you looked with a friendly interest upon the early blossom of the tree, its fruit, now ripened by the mellowing hours of time, may not be to you unacceptable.

☞ The weather has been distressing for several days past. It is too bad that in the proper season, we are denied the luxury of good cold breezes.—But we must not grumble. There may be snow and ice, with other evidences of genuine winter, yet. May we all live to see and enjoy.

☞ We are indebted to the liberal hand and generous heart of our friend George M. Neppert, 25 Fifth street, for a most delicious treat he sent to our office yesterday. All hands indulged freely, and in thankfulness.

ARTHUR BROWN, JR.—This individual seems to be a lion in our city. His arrival was announced in the papers; and great solicitude has been manifested by our citizens as to his welfare. We had a sight of him yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. He has the same red head, the same sunken eye and sallow complexion. His dress is different. He has been in the east for some time, and of course, comes among his western friends in the style and fashion of the orientals. A drab overcoat, like a New York dandy, hangs prominent upon him. His shirt collar and breast were secluded, on account of the dark complexion, we presume. Altogether, Arthur looks as he once did, only a little more so. He has the same assurance, if we may judge from the few sentences he uttered, while in the presence of the Mayor. But it is found, by himself, we should say, that he is now in a tight place.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, he was brought before Mayor Adams and examined. Three depositions were read. One by John Groat, a salesman at the "Three Big Doors," who declared that in September, 1846, Brown came to him, got some clothing, to the amount of $40, for which he gave him a check upon the Exchange Bank. The next day, Groat ascertained that Brown had no money in the Bank.

John Holden's information set forth that Brown borrowed from him $200, and engaged to give him a situation at $10 per week. Brown eloped with the $200.

James M'Guire & Co., stated that Brown bought a coat "to go Canonsburgh;" and the next day made his exit from the city.

Mr. Bruce appeared for Arthur Brown, Jr.

The Mayor demanded bail in the sum of $2,400. The defendant said he did not know that he could find bail in the room, (at the same time looking enquiringly at the crowd,) but thought he might find a friend in the city. His attorney protested against the amount of the bail; and stated that the case would be brought before a court, for the purpose of having the bail reduced.

Commitments were made out, and handed to officer Richardson; when Mr. Brown arose, put on his gloves, walked into the back room, and afterwards walked to jail, in which domicil he now dwells.

☞ That animal that frightened the ladies of Fifth street, a few days ago, was not a mad dog.

☞ There was a tremendour row in Hayti on Saturday night. Many were the heads cracked—but no lives lost.

☞ Fresh shad, caught in the Susquehanna, were served up in Philadelphia on Friday last. We guess they were *not bad to take.*

NEWSPAPER SOLD.—The Saturday Evening Post, one of the weekly newspapers published in Philadelphia, was sold on the 17th inst., by Col. Patterson, for the sum of $20,000.

STATISTICS OF LOWELL.—There are now in this flourishing New England city, twelve manufacturing corporations, having an aggregate capital stock of $2,110,000, and employing 12,632 hands, to whom are weekly wages, clear of board, amount to $36,446. There are two institutions for Savings—the Lowell and the City—where their operatives deposited during the year ending April 36, 1847, which has been highly successful in its operations. The persons employed in the several manufacturing establishments have access to a library of 7000 volumes, belonging to the city. A hospital has been established for the sick and disabled. The various factories produce weekly, an aggregate of 1,920,900 yards of cotton and 27,331 of woolen fabrics, in which 683,000 pounds of the raw material are consumed.

The present population of Lowell is 30,000. In 1828 it was only 3,532.

DIRECT FOREIGN COMMERCE OF ST LOUIS.—Gross amount of receipts at the Custom house at St. Louis, from Jan. 1, 1843, to Jan. 1, 1848.

From Jan. 1st, 1843,	to Jan. 1st,	1844,	$ 5,554 79
" " 1844,	"	1845,	16,181 11
" " 1845,	"	1846,	16,312 11
" " 1846,	"	1847,	29,781 69
" " 1847.	"	1848,	73,968 10

Estimating the average rate of duties at 25 per cent., this would make the importations from foreign ports valued at $295,920 for the year 1847, which shows an increase over 1846 of one hundred and forty-three per cent., and nearly one-third at this port, a tribute in the way of drayage and commissions, for receiving and forwarding.

RELIGION AND THE PRESS.—The Banner of the Cross, an Episcopal journal, in speaking of the power of the press, says:

"If we desire religious knowledge to keep pace with the advance of all other knowledge, we must not disdain to use the agency which the taste and habits of our times have adopted as the chosen means of obtaining information. It would, perhaps, astonish us, had we the means to discover how many minds in this intelligent day depend for all the knowledge they acquire, through the press, upon newspapers. And how many more of higher intellectual grade, derive their whole knowledge from periodical literature. And thus it is that religious intelligence, coming in the column of a newspaper, secures attention, when in all other shapes it would be disregarded."

EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY.—The bill for the support of the Navy, for the year ending June, 1847, now before the House of Congress, makes appropriations amounting to $9,502,000. Among the objects are the following: For the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, $50,551; Boston, $97,351; New York, $106,000; Philadelphia, $11,500; Washington, $32,418; Norfolk, $144,136; Pensacola, $159,625; Memphis, $174,038; Dry Dock at New York, $350,000.

The Guerrilla Flag.—The Albany Argus has an engraved representation of the Mexican Guerrilla flag. It is described as about two feet long and four feet seven inches wide; the centre is a broad crimson stripe, with the motto *No Quarter*, wrought in silk; on either side of the centre is a black stripe, of about half the width, with a Death's Head and cross bones; and there is a narrow border of pale green, and the points have tassels of crimson. It is usually borne on the end of a lance.

Consul of Peru.—The President of the United States officially recognizes James J. Fisher as Consul of Peru for the port of Baltimore, and entitled to all the privileges of the most favored in that line.

RASH ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young female, said to be the wife of an individual recently arrested for forgery, attempted to throw herself from the second story window of a house in Market street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon. She was rescued with difficulty. Said to be deranged.

Official Contradiction.—The Washington Union notices the rumor that the Rothschilds have offered to take the $16,000,000 loan, and says:

"We have made inquiries at the department; and we understand that no such proposition has been made at the treasury. We attach no consequence to any such rumor."

☞ A lady reading that a man had been sentenced to six months' hard labor for dog stealing, observed to a friend with a shudder, "Gracious! my love, what would certain of our sex have to endure for entrapping *puppies?*"

☞ A NEW PARTY IN IRELAND.—A quarrel and separation have taken place between the editors of the Nation newspaper, the *causus belli* being the alleged necessity of an immediate appeal to arms against English domination. The seceding party, Messrs. Mitchell, Rielly and Morton, have announced a revival publication, to be called the "United Irishman," and to advocate the prompt severance of the sister isle.

☞ An old gentleman undertook to lecture a volunteer on the character of the war with Mexico; he called it a war against God. The volunteer reminded him that our arms had been successful; that God certainly did not fight for Mexico. The old man was rather at fault; but at length he stammered out, "Well, it does seem that Providence aids our country, *right or wrong.*"

DIED.—On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. FRANCES SINGER, wife of Major William Singer, aged 31 years.

Her funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Walter Fortune, on Smithfield street.

☞ **Attention! Niagara!**—The members of the Niagara Fire Company are hereby notified to attend an adjourned meeting, at the Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. Come one! come all!

S. MILWAINE, Secretary.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 7 a. m.

The President has remitted the sentence of Col. Fremont, who was dismissed from service, and has ordered him on duty.

We have more rumors confirming the former news about a peace with Mexico. It is said that the original terms proposed by Mr. Trist have been accepted; and that the United States are to keep an army of 12,000 men in the country to protect the Mexican government.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21st.

The United States ships Independence, Congress, and Cyane, were at Mazatlan, on the 2d of December, maintaining the blockade of that port.—Officers and crew all well.

The sloop of war Saratoga, which has just arrived at New York from Pensacola, lost two men overboard on the passage. She encountered very stormy weather.

The Russian Minister at Washington, it is said, has received letters confirming the news of peace.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21st.

The steamer New Orleans has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 8th. Mr. Treaner had arrived at Vera Cruz, in four days from the capital, with despatches from Gen. Scott, containing a treaty of peace. The Mexican Congress, it was said is assembled, and Gen. Scott had taken the responsibility of accepting, on the 1st instant, the Mexican propositions. The basis of the treaty is that we are to have the Rio Grande as our boundary, with New Mexico and Upper California for a pecuniary consideration. The proposition is substantially the same as that submitted at the conference at Tacubaya.

The expedition against Orizabo was principally intended to accomplish the capture of Santa Anna. At Tehuacan he escaped through the treachery of a Mexican.

Mr. Treaner was expected to arrive at New Orleans in the steamer Iris.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21st.

The steamer Iris has arrived at Mobile, with Mr. Treaner, the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, on board.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1848.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, was discussed, and amendments proposed by John Davis, and was carried.

Mr. Benton announced the illness of John Quincy Adams. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various petitions and resolutions were offered; a motion was made to suspend the rules to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Twiggs and other Generals.

At this moment, twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, Mr. John Quincy Adams was taken, in his seat, by a stroke of paralysis; which produced great sympathy and confusion. Dr. Fries carried him home from the Hall. It is feared that he will not recover. House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 21, 4 p. m.

The Eastern Telegraph is out of order. Nothing therefore from New York.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21, 3 p. m.

Flour—Sales of 400 bbls. H S brands at $.562. The market is steady, but not active

Corn—Moderate sales at $2 75 ℔ bu.

Grain—There is less doing in Corn, and the market has a downward tendency. Sales of prime white at 45c. ℔ bu., and of prime yellow at same. Sales of prime white Wheat at 222 37c, and of prime Red at $1.23.

Whiskey—Sales at 26c. ℔ gall.

Beef Cattle—Sales at $3,11½c ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, but I hear of no sales. Lower offers would be accepted.

Stocks—There is more activity in the market with an upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Fe