The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 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.

THE SCOTT MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, according to previous notice, the "Whigs," of Allegheny county, friendly to the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, met at M'Fadden's warehouse. We were not present; but were favored with a statement, in each of the good and true "Whig" papers of the city, sufficient to enable us to form a fair idea of the nature of the materials entering into its organization.—Speeches were made, resolutions were offered, the general administration denounced, and all other things were said and done, which were to have been expected at a "*Whig*" meeting,—excepting that some of the orators on the occasion, made charges against HENRY CLAY, such as even his most determined opponents have not yet made—that his sole object in going to the city of Washington this winter, was, that he might *overawe* the "Whig" members of Congress, and secure to himself the nomination for the Presidency. We had, in the simplicity of honesty, believed that Mr. Clay actually had business of an important character in the Supreme Court, which required his presence at the seat of government; but some of the prominent "Whigs" at this meeting, declared that this was all "gammon"—that Mr. Clay had no business at Washington; that his only aim was to secure another nomination; and that his friends knew it. Had such a statement been made by one of our own party, we should have looked upon it as very illiberal; but we have no right to dispute the fact, coming as it does, from good "Whigs." They have the peculiar merit of going against Mr. Polk, or any other Democrat, and cannot, therefore, be presumed to say any thing that is not true.

The meeting, as we judge from the statements which have been made respecting it, was a large one—about as large as that of the friends of Mr. Clay. The speeches no doubt were able, as one of the orators, we are told, was so full of jokes, that he laughed as heartily as any of those who heard him. Some of the eloquent outbursts of the speakers, against the administration, we are told, were of such a character, as to indicate that the orators may congratulate themselves, upon having been in Pittsburgh, and not in the City of Washington—for, had they been in the vicinity of the White House, either the President would have met the fate of Cæsar, or the presidential mansion would have been blown to atoms, perhaps carrying the unfortunate orators of said the ruins. But these same orators, it would seem, are hard to please. They condemn Mr. Clay *because he is a "Whig,"* and they are vehement in their denunciations of any man who is a Democrat. They curse Clay *because he has been so often defeated*, —when the solo ground upon which he has been defeated, is, *the odious measures supported by him*, and for which they profess to contend. Fortunately for Mr. Clay, he had a few supporters at the meeting, who, though they did not defend him by speeches, were ready to do so by muscular powers; and who, in a semi-genteel manner *gave the lie* to the statements of the "*fuss and feathers*" men. Taken altogether the meeting must have been a rich one. We shall endeavor to notice the proceedings further, when they shall be published.

Something Curious.

One of the most singular circumstances connected with the late Scott movement, in this city, is the fact, that a portion of the recruits for the United States' Army were employed to carry about through the streets a transparency, followed by drums and fifes. It is a matter of curiosity with many, to know who employed these men, and what authority there is for taking men from the ranks of the army, to go about drumming up recruits for a presidential candidate! The matter is one which though seemingly trifling, involves a principle that has not been sanctioned in this country by any but the ultra enemies of our form of government.

☞ As an evidence of the sound views entertained by the democracy of Indiana, upon the Wilmot Proviso, we copy from the State Sentinel, a resolution recently adopted, with entire unanimity, by a large democratic meeting in Parke county. Taken in connection with other indications we have, of a determination on the part of the northern and western democracy, to stand by the constitution and its compromises, the emphatic declaration of our Indiana friends must be highly acceptable to every southern man. It adds confirmation, also, to the position we have assumed, that in any struggle involving the political and constitutional rights of the south, our only reliance for support from the north, must be upon her democracy. In any whig meeting in some of the northern States, such a resolution as this, instead of meeting with favor, after full discussion, (which we are informed this received,) would have been scouted out, with every mark of embittered and implacable opposition.—*Mississippian.*

Our brethern of the South have had too many proofs of the fact, to admit a doubt upon their minds, that their "only reliance for support from the North, must be upon her Democracy," "in any struggle involving the political and constitutional rights," either of the South, the East, or the West. Upon the Democracy of each section alone, can the whole rely, for support, in any struggle involving constitutional rights. The Democracy (of the East, the West, and the North) recognize the Constitution as the only true political basis; and are therefore indisposed to adopt any schemes, conflicting with, or compromitting that glorious charter of our liberties. They only ask their brethren of each section of the country to act upon the same basis, in all general matters, leaving each free to adopt, in their own sphere, such regulations as they deem most conducive to their own interests. In short, all true Democrats, in every part of our Union, agree on all general topics; and act in unison in carrying out their plans.

☞ We understand that one of the orators at the Scott meeting, contradicted a statement which he said had been made by some of the Clay "Whigs," that Mr. Clay had gone to Washington as one of the counsel in the Rhode Island cases. This gentleman was understood to deny the statement in toto; and declared that the sole object of Mr. Clay was, to insist upon his own nomination by the members of his party. This is a matter of small consequence to the Democratic prty. They are willing to let their opponents villify each other as much as they please. We only mention it, to show one of the beautiful traits of Whiggery.—When those who have once acted with us, come out and denounce our fast and tried friends, we do not court them, and strive to win their kind offices. We read them out of our ranks; and turn them over to the——"Whigs!"

☞ We understand that the Governor General received by the last mail, a despatch from the home Government, in which it is announced to him, that a new and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made with the United States, and that it will come into operation in April next.—*Montreal Courier, February 9th.*

The Mississippi Market.

We are pained to see a paper that aims to be courteous and respectable—and we believe that still to be the aim of Mr. Brooks, the principal editor of the Gazette,—resort to vulgarity, and with fetid hands endeavor to besmear an opponent, when it is impotent in intellect to obtain a more creditable victory. We will not bandy epithets with the Gazette; for intemperate and offensive language degrades an argument, and exhibits but the weakness of the head that utters it. When we stated that "Bar and Boiler Iron &c. were shipped from this city, to supply orders from New Orleans," we made the statement from an incidental remark of a gentleman intimately acquainted with the resources and developments of Pittsburgh.

We yesterday conversed with one of our most extensive and intelligent iron manufacturers, J. Carothers, Esq., (to whom we refer the editor of the Gazette,) for the truth of the fact which we heretofore asserted. From our conversation with this gentleman, we were happy to have a corroboration of our belief, that the iron interests in Pittsburgh are prosperous; and that the whole great valley of the Mississippi is mainly supplied with iron as it comes from our Rolling Mills, and in the various forms into which it is fashioned by the mechanical skill of our artisans. English iron, it is true, is brought into New Orleans, and sold there at a lower price than Pittsburgh iron; but its *inferiority* produces no competition in those uses for which good iron is wanted. Swedish iron is better than ours, but its price is proportionately higher in the Southern market, and its use is but limited.

We must apologise to the gentleman whose name we have publicly used to sustain an important fact, connected with the manufacture and commerce of our city. His prominence as a citizen, in every public measure to extend the influence and promote the prosperity of Pittsburgh, may not sufficiently warrant us; but is our only excuse. The reputation and progress of our mechanics and manufacturers, need no efforts of ours to sustain them; the light of their forges and furnaces cannot be hid. None but croakers and an embittered partizan press, would excite their fears and dampen their energies.

We will state another fact, which we may suppose the mendacious editor of the Gazette will deny. One of our large foundries is now employed in making more than thirty thousand dollars worth of castings for the State House of Louisiana, of the most beautiful gothic patterns. Another iron triumph, galling to the withers of such politicians as he is.

An End to Obscenity.

We are rejoiced to learn that the Legislature of Maryland has taken measures to suppress the obscene and disgusting exhibitions of the so-called "Model Artistes." We sincerely trust that other Legislative bodies will also move in this good work of suppressing vice and infamy. If the existing laws are not adequate to the case, let there be new enactments, which will inflict severe penalties and imprisonment upon every person who will engage in an occupation so infamously disgraceful and disgustingly obscene. We find the following reference to the proceedings in the Maryland Legislature, in the Annapolis Republican:

MODEL ARTISTS.—In the House of Delegates of the State, on Friday, the following order was submitted by Mr. Owens, and adopted:—

"*Ordered*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to inquire and report to this House whether any additional legislation be necessary to prevent the exhibition of "Model Artists" or the statement whether the persons thus exhibiting themselves are indictable at common law."

These indecent and disgusting exhibitions should be suppressed, and if any law is necessary, we hope the Legislature will pass it. No law of the State should sanction the obscene performances of these lewd and debased wretches, who now infest the land, shocking the moral sense of the community by their disgraceful and licentious shows.

Colonel William Medill.

The following deserved notice of this excellent officer, and able man, is taken from a letter from Washington, recently published in the *Richmond Enquirer:*

"Among the many able reports which have emanated from the members of the Cabinet, and heads of Bureaus, not one is superior to that of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. No better selection could possibly have been made, as a commissioner, than Col. Medill. He was a distinguished lawyer in Ohio, and, upon being elected to the Legislature, he was made Speaker, his first session, which was an extraordinary honor, and evinced his talents and weight of character. He then served in Congress eight years, retired, resumed his practice, and, upon coming into office, the President made him Assistant Postmaster General—and when Judge Crawford was appointed, Colonel Medill took his place as Commissioner of the Indian Bureau. He at once exercised his fine judgment and great energy of character in correcting the abuses and corruptions to which the poor Indians were subject. He divided his department into divisions, placed an efficient head to each, and commenced a rigid investigation, under this complete system, into all the frauds which had been carried on for years by the traders, to the great injury and injustice of the ignorant Indians; and at his recommendation, (indeed he drew the bill,) a law was passed, by which the traders were prevented further indulgence in their disgraceful swindling, and this poor race, who seemed to be abandoned both by God and man, are protected from the swindler, and placed on a more comfortable footing. The report given all the details, displays a mind of the finest order, and is well worth reading, and shows to any philanthropic mind that it would be something greatly to be deplored, particularly for the poor Indian, should Col. Medill, and his chief Clerk, Mr. Cochran, who was formerly chief Clerk in the War Department, ever be removed under any administration, from the charge of the poor Indians, as no other two men could be found so entirely conversant with their affairs and the best mode of protecting them."

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi.

"Galvienis," of the *New York Herald*, a highly impatrial Washington correspondent, thus alludes to the late speech of Senator FOOTE—the gentleman so vehemently denounced by the "Independent," of the *North American*:

"Mr. Foote's speech fell like a bomb-shell on the opposition side of the chamber. It was a strain of burning, withering invective, ably sustained throughout, and of terrible intensity. While it lasted, it produced a great sensation, and did more damage in the ranks of the Whigs, than any speech delivered this session. Each sentence made a breach in the defence of the opposition, and one after another of those who have denounced the war was dragged forth, and made to receive a tremendous castigation. During this time, the crowded galleries were still as death, and the Senate was enchanted in a breathless and anxious silence. But this bold philippic did not suit the palates of the timid and the time-serving of Mr. Foote's own party. They suggested that the morning hour had expired, and, before he could conclude, he was thus foolishly cut short in the middle of a burst of eloquence which has not had a parallel on the floor of the Senate since the great speech of Mr. Soule last session.

☞ The *Bradford Reporter* seems to flatter itself that the course of DAVID WILMOT upon the great question of the war, is not denounced, save by the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Union*. There never was a greater mistake. The Democratic press, in all quarters of the State, and from all parts of the Union, is open and emphatic in its denunciation, and the Federal papers quite as open and emphatic in their approval. We beg leave to ask the attention of the *Reporter* to the articles in this morning's *Pennsylvanian*, from the *Pittsburgh Post*, and the *Washington Examiner*, both able and influential newspapers. Our cotemporary of the *Post* makes a defence of the Democratic press, against the attacks of Mr. Wilmot, that will be responded to by every sincere republican editor in the commonwealth.

Pennsylvanian.

COLD BEDROOMS.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremly liable to a sensation of chillness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all; the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the latter.—*Journal of Health.*

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,
February 20, 1848.

DEAR HARPER: When you were in Philadelphia, of course you stopped at Jones' Hotel, No. 152, Chestnut street, kept by BRIDGES & WEST. Mr. WEST, or I should say *Colonel* WEST, is an old Pittsburgher, and one of the best fellows this side of sundown. He is the most popular landlord in this city by odds, and hence all Pittsburghers who are fond of good living and kind treatment, stop at his house. I found the POST in his reading room, and I assure you I was as much rejoiced to see it as an old friend, long absent. I must congratulate you, my dear Harper, on the beautiful appearance of your paper, since I left home. It certainly is altogether the neatest sheet I see anywhere. The pure and honest Democracy of Western Pennsylvania will sustain you, and liberally, too.

There is nothing exciting here to write about, or else I should certainly give you a long letter. In political circles, there is considerable talk in relation to the Presidency. I find our Democratic friends here in excellent spirits, and they look forward with confidence to the nomination and election of our own BUCHANAN. My firm belief is that Mr. BUCHANAN will be the nominee of the National Convention. This opinion I have formed, after making the fullest inquiry amongst those who have the best means of knowing public opinion in different parts of the country. General BUTLER, of Kentucky, will, in all probability, be our candidate for Vice President. With such a ticket, we can sweep everything before us, and secure two-thirds of the votes in the Electoral College. It is to be feared that the divisions in the Democratic ranks in the State of New York, will cause us to lose the vote of that State; but the unfortunate difficulties there should only act as an inducement for our party, in other States, to use greater vigilance. New York has a clear Democratic majority of 30,000,—this fact cannot be disputed, and it appears like an anomaly in political matters, to find the noble Empire State in the hands of the federalists. I am told, however, that there is now strong reason to believe that a union ticket will be formed, which will once more bring together the rival factions of the "Barnburners" and "Hunkers." Such an event would certainly be hailed throughout the country with unallayed gratification.

A very interesting tri-angular fight is now being carried on between the friends of Mr. CLAY and Generals TAYLOR and SCOTT. It is a difficult matter to say which stands on the "vantage ground." Mr. CLAY has undoubtedly more friends in the whig ranks than any other man in the party; he has done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of his old supporters, who have stuck to him "through good and evil report." But he now finds very formidable rivals in the persons of the two distinguished Generals named. "Old Zack" has a large party in the country, who are very active in his behalf. The leaders of this party, however, can set up but little claim to political honesty or consistency. They are mostly old worn out hacks, without any personal influence, who have been kicked out of other parties, and wish to connect themselves with the well-earned fame of the hero of Buena Vista, in order to cover their political sins. The great body of the Whigs are unwilling to have such a leader as General TAYLOR, unless he comes out and says he is a "whig all over," and is the advocate for all those measures for which the party has contended for the last half century. General SCOTT's political opinions are well known to the country. He is known to be as good a federalist as HENRY CLAY, and the mass of the party, especially the Antimasons, will heartily support him. At present there is a fierce contest going on between the respective friends of these men; and they manifest more bitterness towards each other than towards the Democracy. But their quarrels are a matter of perfect indifference to us. With JAMES BUCHANAN as our leader and candidate, we can sweep every thing before us.

Business to-day took me to the Custom House—which is situated on Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. Upon making enquiry, I learn that it is the same building which was formerly known as the United States' Bank! It is, certainly, a magnificent edifice; and is a credit to the city of Philadelphia. Your readers all know, as well as I can tell them, the long and fierce contest which was carried on by that corrupt institution against the Government. In the days of its glory, its power was almost equal to that of the Government itself. It struggled long, and hard and fierce, to overthrow the Government, and take possession of its finances. But that great and good man, General JACKSON, put his heel on the monster's neck, and crushed it to death. The Deposites were removed—the Bank gave up the ghost! Instead of the Bank taking possession of the Government, I now find that the Government has taken possession of the Bank! All that remains of that monster-swindling institution, is found around on Walnut street, back of Independence Square, where these significant words may be read on a shingle: "*Office of the Assignees of Bank of the United States.*"

Yours, truly,

ALLEGHENY

Banking in the United States.

In the Bankers' Magazine for February we find the following table from the latest official tables, giving the number of banks, amount of bank capital, circulation and specie, in each of the States. A few only are estimates, and these from correct data.

States.	*Number banks.*	*Capital.*	*Circulation.*	*Specie.*
N. Y. country,	144	$19,556,000	$19,270,000	$2,853,000
N. Y. city,	25	24,003,000	6,967,000	6,574,000
Penn. country,	34	7,880,000	6,400,000	2,000,000
Philadelphia,	14	9,222,000	4,500,000	4,200,000
Ohio,	43	5,708,000	3,321,000	2,601,000
Virginia,	36	10,502,000	9,368,000	2,990,000
Tennessee,	20	3,050,000	*2,000,000	1,200,000
Kentucky,	16	7,019,000	6,453,000	2,900,000
N. Carolina,	12	3,325,000	3,070,000	1,220,000
Mass country,	83	13,249,000	10,986,000	1,200,000
Boston,	26	18,893,000	7,398,000	3,286,000
Georgia,	20	5,100,000	*3,200,000	1,440,000
Indiana,	13	2,082,000	3,966,000	1,084,000
S Carolina,	14	11,431,000	2,412,000	681,000
Ala. Mobile,	31	1,500,000	2,211,000	1,057,000
Maine,	33	2,550,000	2,536,000	300,000
Md. country,	11	1,277,000	*1,500,000	600,000
Baltimore,	11	4,972,000	2,101,000	1,820,000
Missouri,	6	1,201,000	2,191,000	2,314,000
New Jersey,	23	3,750,000	2,700,000	630,000
Louisiana,	6	17,663,000	3,814,000	7,252,000
Connecticut,	33	8,705,000	4,137,000	402,000
Vermont,	32	2,930,000	2,530,000	200,000
N. Hampshire,	29	1,800,000	1,512,000	144,000
Michigan,	31	7,600,000	*600,000	200,000
R. Island,	62	11,023,000	2,842,000	322,000
Delaware,	8	1,390,000	*500,000	150,000
Dis. Columbia,	1	1,238,000	*300,000	150,000
Wisconsin,	1	325,000	*180,000	120,000
Total,	768	200,831,000	125,233,000	49,270,000

* Estimates.

INTERESTING DUTCH COLONY.—The Holland Immigrants recently settled in Iowa, have named their new settlement "PELLA," from Pella beyond Jordon, to which the early Christians fled upon the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. It is two or three months old, and numbers 800 inhabitants. Large numbers are to join them in the Spring, when their Pella will suddenly become a populous prairie town. It is a singular sight, says a correspondent of the Ch. Intelligencer; the velvet jackets and wooden shoes of these Puritans of the 19th Century, in the midst of the praries of the New Purchase, that stretch from the Des Moines to the Cheesaque, in Central Iowa. They are living in camps covered with tent-cloth, or grass and bushes,—the sides barricaded with all sorts of odd-looking boxes and chests from the Netherlands.

These people are respectable and intelligent. When they took the oath of allegiance to the United States, a few weeks since, but two made their *marks*. Many of the leading men possess unusual refinement and education.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FROM LIBERIA.—A letter from Governor Roberts, dated Monrovia, Nov. 19, says the Government of the colony of Liberia has succeeded in extinguishing by purchase the native title to all the lands lying between the Grand Corah and River Cestos, and negotiations were pending with the Chiefs of Cestos for the purchase of that territory. The object of these purchases is to break up the slave trade. Commodore Hotham, of the British squadron, had received orders from his Government to attack and destroy the slave establishment at Galleras.

(Philadelphia News.

New York Democratic State Convention.

The following are the Delegates appointed to the National Convention by the Democratic State Convention recently held at Utica:

STATE AT LARGE.

Churchill C. Cambreleng, *alt.*, Andrew H. Mickle.
Jared Wilson, do. Albert Lester.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1 Piatt Willett,	
2 M Tompkins, *alt.*	Samuel E. Johnston.
3 John A. Kennedy.	George H Purser.
4 Robert H. Maclay,	Elijah F. Purdy.
5 Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Mark Spencer.
6 Samuel J. Tilden,	Amos T. Hatfield.
7 Ray Tompkins,	John C. Blauvelt,
8 Governeur Kemble,	Henry Downing.
9 Robert Dunniston,	Merritt H. Cash.
10 Jonathan A Ostrander,	Rodney A. Chipp.
11 John P Beeckman,	James Powers.
12 John J. Viele,	Riley Loomis.
13 Nicholas Hill,	Peter Cagger.
14 Cornelius P. Allen,	Jamas S. Whalen.
15 Amos A Prescott,	J. Geer.
16 Platt Potter,	Abm. Y. Lansing.
17 William C. Crane,	Arphaxad Loomis.
18 Preston King,	Wm. Collins.
19 Alpheus S. Greene,	James F. Starbuck.
20 Ward Hunt,	John Dean.
21 Lyman J. Walworth,	David Eldredge.
22 Oliver C. Crocker,	Richard H. Sackett.
23 James W. Nye,	Leander Babcock.
24 William Fuller,	Horace Wheaton.
25 Thomas Y Howe,	Daniel H. Titus.
26 John W. Wisner,	Richard H. Williams.
27 James C. Smith,	Addison T. Knox.
28 Henry R. Selden,	Samuel A. Gould.
29 James S. Wadsworth,	William C. Dryer.
30 Martin Grover,	Andrew G. Chatfield.
31 William H. Tew,	William Colvill.
32 John T Hudson,	Horatio Seymour, Jr.
33 James R. Doolittle,	Dean Richmond.
34 George H. Stone,	Robert H. Stevens.

For the Daily Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—In a former communication, I suggested the propriety of employing the University, in order to accomplish the ends of a High School. I assigned the following reasons for such a plan: That it would be more economical; that it would break down all distinction between the rich and the poor, in the matter of education;—thereby establishing a perfect *equality*; and that it would secure *unity* of action.

I would now notice some of the objections, which might be raised to this plan. It may be said, that our city is abundantly able to establish and support a High School—and, therefore, the matter of economy ought not to have any weight. I grant, that there is pecuniary ability enough to accomplish this object; but it does not follow, that the people are unwilling to have an additional tax laid upon them sufficient for such an object. The taxes in the city are already very heavy; and to purchase a lot, erect suitable buildings, procure apparatus and furniture, and employ competent professors, would add not a little to these taxes. Now, if the same object can be as well secured by the plan which I have proposed, without this extra expense, why not adopt it? Why increase taxes, when there is no need for it?

It may also be said, that the distinction which has been mentioned, between the sons of the rich and the poor, would rather be kept up than destroyed, by sending the pupils from the Public Schools to the University;—that, inasmuch as a portion of the students would pay a regular tuition fee, while the others would be supported from a public fund, there would be drawn a line of separation, which would forever keep them apart. This is an objection, which, if well founded, ought to have much weight. There is nothing, that I more deprecate, than an aristocracy of wealth. But I do not believe the objection is well-founded. How is it in our Colleges? Are there not many students, who are supported by charity;—and do not these students rank according to their merits? Every one, who is familiar with the condition of our Institutions, knows very well, that many of the most respected and respectable young men there, are charity students. But the pupils going from the Public Schools to the University, would in no sense be charity students. They would go because they had a perfect right to go; and because those who might instruct them would receive a fair compensation for their labor. It is not proposed that the University should take these pupils and educate them gratuitously; but that the Wards, either collectively or individually, should pay a certain sum per annum, for each pupil, as a tuition fee. This would certainly be much more economical to them, than to keep up and sustain a separate Institution; and yet it would place all their pupils upon a perfectly independent footing. They would appear, then, not as the sons of the rich or the poor; but any scholar who had passed through the primary branches, and who, upon examination, were found prepared, mentally and morally, to enter upon higher branches of study.—And now, what would be the practical working of this? Why, manifestly, I think, to bring all of our citizens to patronize the public schools. They would see that nothing would be gained by sending their sons to private schools, or even to the University, while pursuing their primary studies.—Would not this be a desirable result? What can be more discouraging to the teachers and Directors of our Public Schools, than the fact, that so many parents send their children to Select Schools? I need not dwell upon this evil, for it must be perfectly manifest to every one, who will take time to think about it. Should the pupils be sent from the Public Schools to the University, they would soon constitute a majority; and the public sentiment of the Institution would be of their making, and consequently there could be no sense of inferiority on their part; nor could the other students entertain any such feeling. This objection, therefore, I think would be found to be groundless. There are other points, to which I may call attention, at another time. In conclusion, I would say, that my only wish is, to see that plan adopted, which can be carried into effect; and which will most effectually accomplish the object which we all have in view.

UNITY.

☞ Money matters remain very stagnant; there is not enough doing to create any interest in any of the various speculations that absorb the floating capital of Wall street. It is without doubt owing to this fact, that money is somewhat easier than for a few weeks past. Good single-name papers is selling freely at 10 to 12 p cent. ⧞ annum; and short loans on U. S. and State securities are made at 7 ⧞ cent. The backwardness of the Southern trade, has created some alarm among our importers who have large stocks of goods on hand, and they are crowding them into the auction rooms with a good deal of energy. The same reason prevents the jobbers from buying with as much freedom as usual, and the consequence is, the amount of private sales are very small—scarcely reaching the usual January trade.

Letters from Wisconsin and Illinois represent the state of trade there as exceedingly healthy and prosperous, and the amount of business done this winter as far greater than ever before known. In Chicago and Milwaukie—two of the most flourishing towns in the Western States—wheat has sold during the months of December and January at 75 and 80 cents a bushel—a point never before reached in that part of the country, and the farmers, unlike those of Ohio, Michigan and of our own State, have been satisfied to sell at such remunerating prices. Their wisdom in this particular, will no doubt redound greatly to their advantage before another harvest. The quantity of flour on hand is fully equal to the probable demand up to the opening of navigation, when the flood from the West will be poured in upon us at the rate of thirty thousand barrels a day. Should there be no increase of exports it is not easy to discover when it will all be consumed.

The stock of foreign goods in market is unusually large, but it is believed that no more will be sent forward, as our commission merchants have refused (and justly too) to receive any more consignments. The style of ginghams and muslins this season are very beautiful, and cannot fail to find ready sale when the trade opens. Messrs. Godfrey, Pattison & Co., exhibit a very great variety of American printed muslins—the most of which will bear a very favorable comparison even in design or colors, with the best of English. The prices ranging from 16 to 18 per yard, are twenty per cent. lower than the poorest heretofore imported. So much for protective tariff.—*N. Y. Merchants' Ledger, Feb. 19.*

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, says, in his letter dated on the 19th:—

One feature in the debate on the loan bill, yesterday, is worthy of notice. An amendment to the 21st section of the bill, offered by Mr. Collamer, to repeal the tariff law of 1846, and restore that of 1842, was rejected by a vote of 84 to 95. This proves two things; that the sense of the House is opposed to the restoration of the tariff of 1842, for the amendment was rejected by a majority of eleven; and, on the other hand, that that question is not a boolute, as some believe, for it had the votes of eighty-five men, presumed to be in their proper senses.

THE CLOSING SCENE OF A DESPERADO.—Captain Tobin, who is now at Saint Miguel, thus notices the last moments of a dying gambler, a desperado from Tennessee:

"He was in the last stage of galloping consumption, and his latest breath was expended in blaspheming his Maker, boasting of having committed five murders, and regretting that he could not carry his money to Hell and cheat the devil at poker! He died that night and left 2000 dollars in gold behind him."

The Pork Trade of the West.

More than four hundred thousand hogs have been already packed in Cincinnati, for the season 1847-8 an unprecedented number even for this place. With the exception of a very few places, our information leads us to believe, that the same rate of increase has occurred in the West generally. Why is this? Some one will say? The explanation is a very easy one.

There are in the United States thirty millions of hogs. There is about fifteen times the amount that is usually slaughtered in the whole country for market in one year. Hogs grow to a full size in less than two years. It follows, then, from these facts, that there must be, at least, five times as many hogs in the country, that might be fattened for the market, as there really are.

The deduction from this is one of great importance to the pork merchant. It is this: that the farmer always has it in his power to increase greatly the number of fatted hogs. The effect of this increase is to diminish the price in the hands of the pork merchant. The question with him then, is, when will the farmer thus increase the number of his fatted hogs? He will act like other men, from motives. His great motive is the degree of profit in the cost of fatting. The cost of fatting depends upon Indian corn, and the price is ascertained by the ruling price of pickled pork in the summer, with the prices of the previous season. If these are high, and the amount of Indian corn large, the number of hogs brought to market will be greatly increased. The farmer fats his pigs in September, October and November. He cannot know what the price will be in winter, but if he finds previous prices high, and the prices of pickled pork high, he makes his calculations accordingly. The question then is, only whether corn is abundant?

In the autumn past, (1847,) both these circumstances combined. Previous prices were comparatively high, and the crop of corn was immense. The results we see in the great increase of hogs packed.

The pork fatted in Cincinnati comes exclusively from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The supplies from all these quarters were immense. Take this fact: on one road leading to Cincinnati from Indiana, 70,000 hogs (about) crossed the Miamitown bridge! There are other bridges over the Miami, on roads leading from Indiana.

For about two months, the passage of hogs up the leaning streets from the Ohio River seemed to be almost constant. So also the turnpikes coming in from the Ohio indicate the same state of facts.

That we may have an idea of the capacity of these States to increase the number of hogs brought to market, take the following statement. The first table contains the amount for 1840, the second for an estimate for 1847:

	Hogs.	Corn bu.
Ohio,	2,099,746	33,668,144
Kentucky,	2,316,533	39,847,120
Indiana,	623,608	28,155,857
Total,	6,033,887	101,671,131

In 1840, then, the farmers of these three States had six millions of hogs, and more than an hundred millions bushels of corn! They could have fatted two millions of these hogs, and sent them to market on forty millions of bushels of corn!

In 1847, we suppose this to be about the state of facts:

	Hogs.	Corn Bu.
Ohio,	2,500,000	50,000,000
Kentucky,	2,500,000	45,000,000
Indiana,	1,000,000	40,000,000
Total,	7,000,000	125,000,000

There is no doubt that, in this year, these three States might (if it were necessary) have fatted and carried to market, three millions of hogs! We suppose that the hogs packed in these States, in the season of 1847-8 really amount to but little over one million; but even this amount strikes the reader with its magnitude.

The contrast between this country and Europe on this head, is most remarkable. There is no country in Europe, which has one-fifth the proportion of swine, that these Western States have.—Look at the following table:

	Population.	Hogs.
Prussia,	10,000,000	1,000,000
Spain,	13,500,000	2,800,000
	23,500,000	4,009,000

Here are twenty-three millions of people in Europe, have four millions of hogs, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, with three and a half millions of people, have seven millions of swine! The proportion is twelve to one.

This great disproportion is occasioned by the production of Indian corn in the United States, for which, as yet, the fattening of hogs has proved the most profitable employment.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.—A writer in Blackwood says: "The lot of this portion of the Mussulman population is much less unhappy than one would be led to expect. They certainly hold a secondary station to society; but, brought up as they are in the most complete ignorance, they are unconscious of their degraded position, and know not that there is a better. They are, in general treated very kindly by their husbands and masters, and do not undergo, as it is supposed, either capricious or brutal treatment. Although in Europe they still believe a Turk to be constantly surrounded by a multitude of odalisks, at Constantinople there are very few Ottomans who have three or even two wives; and even these lodge in seperate mansions, in general far distant from each other. Almost all the Turks, with the exception of the very few above mentioned individuals, possess, in general, but one wife, to whom they are most faithful."

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE INDIAN FLUTIST.—We all recollect Clubbee, the Indian Flutist, who also drew music from a sauce pan. He and his wife are now in Philadelphia. A few evenings ago, they were invited to visit the Theatre. The Times says:

"The pleasing drama of the "Forest Princess" was being performed, and the Chief and his wife were deeply interested by the plot; entering into the perils and heroic fortitude, the patriotic anger and relenting mercy of the Indian chief, and when in the scene where Pocahontas was betrayed into the hands of the whites, they repeatedly shed tears; and when Rolfe was seized by Powhatan, the Chief pointed to Volday, eagerly asking his wife if that was the author of the treachery; and when the Princess was about to attack Powhatan, the Chief was on the stage, springing from the box to his rescue. They afterwards deputed a friend to express their delight and gratitude to Mrs. Conner, for having been good enough to vindicate the cause of the poor Indians, and show the history of their career with the whites, their love of power, and the wrongs they had suffered. This pleasing incident, is quite a compliment to Mrs. Conner's ability as an authoress, as it shows how well she has delineated and portrayed the Indian character.

THE SONS OF AMERICA had a good time of it on Tuesday evening. They turned out strong, and many were accompanied by ladies. The supper was well got up, we know, for Peck, Thompson & Co. never fail in such affairs when they go about it.

The reason why the orator of the day did not appear has not been announced.

"Prof. Loomis" is astonishing the audiences at the Eagle Saloon. The chief wonder is how it happens that he is permitted to murder the King's English so brutally, and escapes detection. The young lady who complained of having a "spine in her back bone" would be nowhere when the Professor is on the stage.

☞ The William Penn Ball was a pleasant affair to those who were present to enjoy it. The room was comfortably filled; the ladies were comfortably pretty, and the other arrangements were in keeping.—Hurra for Allegheny.

MERCY HOSPITAL SOIREE.—We are requested by the Managers, to state, that the entrance to the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, this evening, will be the grand entrance to the Eagle Saloon on Wood street. Tickets may be had at the door:—but as an improper impression has gone abroad with some, that the price of tickets will be reduced at the door, the Managers beg leave to state, that no ticket will be sold at a less price than Two Dollars.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some evil disposed persons entered the hall of the Allegheny Thespians, on Tuesday night, and threw down the scenery, much of which they destroyed; the wardrobe they put up the chimney. The perpetrators should be whipped naked around the city.

☞ Officer FOX left, yesterday, for Madison, Ia., with a requisition from Gov. Shunk, upon the Governor of Indiana, for the three burglars now in jail in Madison.

☞ Dr. Westervelt, of our city, is lecturing and experimenting on Mesmorism, in Cleveland, with great success.

☞ Manager Porter is expected in this city in a few days.

☞ Go and see the Panorams, if you wish to be delighted with something really magnificent.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

AN ACT exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society, in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the acts of the 22d of February and 26 of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all and every vessel and vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society, or by the Maryland State Colonization Society, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports in the United States to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, excepted out of and exempted from the operation of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," passed twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said act shall take effect,' passed second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven."

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 31, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

AN ACT making further provisions for surviving widows of the soldiers of the revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain