The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 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.*

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Death of Hon. John Quincy Adams.

A NATION MOURNS!

'THIS IS THE LAST OF EARTH.—I AM CONTENT.'

Such were the last words of the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on Monday last, as he sank into his chair, after having made an attempt to address the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These were the last words, we presume, which were ever spoken by him. By a telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday morning, we are informed that he expired on Wednesday night, after our former dispatches had been received.

Thus has closed the earthly existence of one of the truly good and great men of our country, and of the world. He had filled important offices under the General Government, and his native State, from about his sixteenth year, until the moment of his decease; and all his public career was marked by strict honor and integrity. In his private relations, he was amiable and engaging; and in all things, we believe, an honest man. In his political views, he was widely removed from the Democratic party; and was a thorough and uncompromising opponent of all their leading measures; but, "in the grave all distinctions are levelled—all opposition ceases." He has gone to rest with his fathers—they too among the honored of their country;—and, whatever of bitterness may have been felt at any time, let that bitterness now pass away. He was long honored most by those who beat knew him. Let us bear him in remembrance as one of the cherished sons of the Republic.

If we mistake not, Mr. Adams was about eighty-seven years of age.

The Scott Demonstration.

Those who read the federal papers of this city must have been amused at the different accounts given of the meeting of the friends of General Scott, at M'Fadden's warehouse, on Tuesday evening.—Although there are some half dozen papers in this city which advocate federal principles, it seems strange that not one of them can be induced to speak a good word in favor of the hero of Lundy's Lane and Vera Cruz. They are all joined to other idols. When this fact is taken into consideration, it surprises us that the Scott men were successful in getting up a meeting at all. The CLAY, TAYLOR and MCLEAN branches of the party were deadly opposed to the Scott demonstration, and hence, the federal papers, which are under the control of the friends of these aspirants, endeavored to defeat the objects of the meeting. But the leaders of the old Anti Masonic party of Allegheny county, were the originators of this Scott movement, and they are a class of men who cannot be put down or frightened from their purposes. A legion of newspapers such as those which sustain the CLAY, TAYLOR and MCLEAN interests of this city, could not defeat Allegheny Anti-Masonry, when it dares make itself heard. THOMAS JEFFERSON BIGHAM was the Hercules of the whole affair, and when he puts his shoulder to a ball it is bound to roll on! We saw Mr. BIGHAM yesterday, but we were pained to find him in any thing but a good humor. He breathed vengeance against those newspaper Editors who have been throwing cold water upon the Scott meeting. He says that in less than a week some of them will be compelled to change their tone! We shall see. There will undoubtedly be "fun for the million" ahead!

The struggle between the various factions composing the federal party is becoming fierce in the extreme, and furnishes the best evidence we could ask, that it is not a contest for principle in which they are engaged. Unless there is a greater feeling of brotherly kindness manifested towards each other by our political opponents, we shall conceive it to be our duty, as a good citizen, to step in as peace-maker, and calm the troubled waters. We shall call them around us as a father would a set of boys, and read them the following wholesome advice, as a first lesson:

"Behold how good a thing it is.
And how becoming well;
For such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell!"

MORAL TREASON.

The position occupied by the Federal leaders and presses, on the subject of the war, is one of the most humiliating that can be conceived of,—calculated, as it is, to sink that party beneath the contempt of all true patriots; or, if they could succeed in their schemes, to bring the country, among nations, down to the level which is assigned to them, among patriots. The recklessness which they have manifested, upon all subjects connected with the war, has only had a parallel in their course respecting all the great measures introduced by Democrats, in order to advance the interests of the country; and has been so flagrant, as even to drive from them on this subject, several of their best men, and a few of their most ably conducted presses.

From one of the presses which labors with that party, in all other things, and has spoken out pretty plainly on the subject of the war, we extract the following:—

"A citizen who in war time seeks to depress the spirits of his countrymen, and refuses to lend a helping hand to his country because the GOVERNMENT has done wrong, is in our opinion little better than an AVOWED TRAITOR."

This is the language of the editor of the New Bedford Mercury; and is more severe than almost anything which we have seen in a Democratic paper, directed against the Federal party.

The Markets.

Our review for the week, though accurate, is far less general than we could wish, owing to the continued serious indisposition of our commercial reporter. He still keeps "*budging*" although, to see him on the street, almost any one would say he had better be *snugging*.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—At the regular County Convention, which assembled at Chester on the 19th, Dr. JAMES ATKINS and HOMER EACHES, Esq., were chosen delegates to the 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS for the Presidency.

WARREN COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county met on the 3d inst., in the town of Warren, and chose ALONZO I. WILCOX, Esq., delegate to the Fourth of March Convention, with the following instructions:

Resolved, That our delegate will best conform to the wishes of the Democratic party of Warren county, by using all honorable means to procure the nomination of the Hon. James Buchanan, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1848.

The meeting also recommended JAMES L. GILLIS, Esq., as Senatorial delegate.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Kendal or Cannel Coal, pronounced by competent judges superior to the best English coal of the same description, has been found in the valley of the Kanawha river, Virginia.

The Court Martial.—Col. Fremont.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st instant, contains the General Order, issued from the War Department, under date of February 17, 1848, including the judgment of the Court Martial, and the decision of the President of the United States, in the case of Lieut. Col. Fremont.

By this it appears that he was found guilty of the three charges made against him, together with the whole of the twenty-three specifications embraced in them.

The Court find Lieut. Col. FREMONT *guilty* of the following charges, viz:

1st. "Mutiny; 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline"—and sentence him "to be dismissed from the service."

The members of the Court, viz:—Gen. G. M. Brooke, Col. T. F. Hunt, Col. J. P. Taylor, Major R. L. Barber, Col. S. H. Long, Major R. Delafield, and Col. E. W. Morgan, recommended him to the clemency of the President of the United States. The following is his decision:

"Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of '*mutiny*.' I am of opinion that the second and third charges are sustained by the proofs, and that the conviction upon these charges warrant the sentence of the Court. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, approved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case; of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Col Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the Court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

"Lieut. Col. Fremont will accordingly be released from arrest, and will resume his sword and report for duty. "JAMES K. POLK.

"Lieut. Col. Fremont of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, is accordingly released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Mexico. The General Court Martial of which Brig. Gen. George M. Brooke is President is hereby dissolved.

R. JONES, Adj't Gen."

To the above information of an official character, we have to add (says the National Intelligencer) that it is generally understood that Mr. FREMONT, at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the General Order, of which the foregoing is the material part, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting Executive clemency.

The Revenue Commissioners.

We have received from our fellow citizen, JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq., one of the members of the Board, the Interrogatories issued by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, under the thirty-seventh section of the act of 1844, to be answered under oath or affirmation by the County Commissioners, and other citizens to whom they shall be addressed. As an early answer to these interrogatories is indispensable to the most satisfactory performance of their duties by the Board, it is, of course, to be expected, that they will meet with immediate attention on the part of those who may receive a copy of them.

New Works.

We have received from MOSES'S Literary Depot, No. 85, Fourth street, No. 4, of "Eubank's Hydraulics and Mechanics," published by Greely and M'Elrath, New York. We have heretofore noticed this work; and would commend it to the support of all intelligent readers.

Also, "The Belle of the Family," a new Novel by Mrs. Grey. We have not yet had time, to examine this work; but if it is equal to either of her former productions—"The Gambler's Wife, "Sybil Lennard," "The Duke and the Cousin," or "The Manoeuvring Mother;"—it will be extensively read.

Value of Gold Coins.

Rates allowed in Custom House for gold coins is per act of Congress of 1834, fixing the value thereof:

United States' Eagle, old emission,	$10 66
" " new "	10 00
England, Guinea,	4 07
" Sovereign,	4 84
" Seven Shilling pieces,	1 69
France, Double Louis (before 1786,)	9 29
" Louis,	4 84
" Double Louis (since 1786)	9 15
" Louis	4 57
" Double Napoleon or 40 francs,	7 43
" Napoleon or 20 francs,	3 85
" Same as the new Louis Guinea,	4 65
Frankfort on the Main, Ducat,	2 27
Hamburg, "	2 27
Malta, Double Louis,	9 27
" Louis,	4 85
" Demi Louis,	2 33
Mexican Doubloon,	15 53
Holland, Double Rix Dollar,	1 29
" Rix Dollar,	6 04
" Ducat,	2 27
" Ten Guilder piece,	4 00
Portugal, Johanes,	2 70
" Dobra,	17 30
" Johannes,	17 06
Spain, Doubloon 1772,	16 02
" " since 1772,	15 35
" Pistole,	3 88
Columbia Doubloon,	15 35
Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway,	1 06
Specie dollar of Denmark,	1 05
Thaler of Prussia, and Northern States of Germany,	40
Florin of Southern States of Germany,	96
Florin of Austrian Empire and of city of Augsburg,	48½
Lira of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom and Tuscany,	16
Franc of France and of Belgium and Ulve of Sardinia,	18c 6m
Ducat of Naples,	80c
Ounce of Sicily,	2 40
Pound of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New Foundland and Canada,	4 00

☞ Indian troubles still continued, on the 15th ultimo, in Yucatan. The following places were in a state of warfare with them, viz: Valladolid, Yxcaba, Peto. The troops, and the Yucatecos generally, were, however, doing much towards putting them down, and in all other parts of the State, everything was in a perfect state of order and tranquility.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial convened at the Carlisle Barracks, on Wednesday, of last week. The court is composed of the following officers: Cols. Harney, Payne and Garland; Capts. March, Nicolls and Chilton; Lieuts. Gray and Murry.

☞ Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, February 17, 1848:

	Tons. cwt.
From Port Carbon,	4,185 16
" Pottsville,	1,182 15
" Schuylkill Haven,	5,407 06
" Port Clinton,	1,584 07
Total for week,	12,360 04
Previously this year,	71,343 12
Total,	83,703 16

THE BANKS OF PHILADELPHIA.—We have been investigating the reports of our banks as made sometime since to the Auditor General and published. That report does not give the amount of real estate held by them and producing a revenue, not a much more important item—the interest paying stocks and loans they hold; nevertheless, it furnishes facts enough to prove that, notwithstanding the hubbub the banks are making, lest came of their privilege should be restricted, banking must be an exceedingly good business.

Take for instance, the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, their capital is $11,327,500; the legal interest on which, for one year, would be $679,145,83; but their report says that their loans and discounts amount to $18,506,068 16; the interest on which, provided they have it all loaned at the legal rate, is $1,110,364 08 or a profit to them over what they could get as private capitalists, of $421,218 25. To this excess of profit add the dividends received upon stocks and loans held by them, and we find that whilst the law prevents private individuals from taking more than six per cent. per annum for their capital, it allows the banks to receive at least one per cent. per month for theirs.—*Philadelphia Times.*

ENTERPRISE.—The Centreville (Md.) Times is pleased to hear that a number of gentlemen in that neighborhood have it in contemplation to ascertain the practicability of establishing a manufactory on the premises now offered for sale, and at present occupied by Mr. Harper as a mill.

Legislative Proceedings.

The most interesting proceedings at Harrisburg, on Saturday the 19th inst. were in the Senate, in relation to the bill which we published some time since, in relation to the employment of children in factories.

Mr. SMALL, called up the bill to prohibit the employment of children in factories, under twelve years of age, and to limit the hours of labor to ten hours per day; in committee of the Whole, Mr. RICHARDS in the chair.

On motion the committee rose, reported progress, and was refused leave to sit again, when the bill came up on second reading.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Armstrong, moved to amend the first section of the bill, by adding thereto the following. "Nor shall any contract stipulation for more than ten hours in twenty-four be binding or valid before any court of this Commonwealth."

Mr. SANDERSON, opposed the amendment as calculated to destroy the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Armstrong, did not see if it was a good rule, why it should not be applied to all interests. But as he did not wish to embarrass the passage of the bill he so modified his amendment as to make it apply only to those who labor in factories.

Mr. DARSIE, asked why apprentices were not included in the bill.

Mr. SMALL, said this was not the bill read by him in his place to prohibit the employment of children in Factories under the age of 12 years; but the bill reported by a Committee, to which it had been referred, and upon which they had engrafted incongruities. He wished the original proposition to be decided upon its merits. He wished to go for the Factory bill first. He thought that those who looked upon it with the eye of philanthropy at least, would not hesitate to go for the bill. He was one who considered children not as the children of their parents merely, but as children of the Commonwealth; and as such worthy of their care and regard. He was willing to include the ten hour system; and to go for its gradual introduction into every department of business. But it would have to be done gradually. There were difficulties in the way; but there were none in the way of introducing it into factories.

Mr. MATTHIAS offered a substitute for the section, a section making ten hours a secular day's work, or 60 hours a week's work, and that no man could be holden for more. But before any question was taken, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senate adjourned.

The Oak—Curious Experiment.

Take an acorn in the Fall of the year, tie a string around it in such a way, that when suspended, the blunt end of the acorn is upwards. Hang it thus prepared, in the inside of a tolerably large hyacinth glass, containing a little water, taking care that the acorn does not reach the water within an inch; wrap the bottle all over in flannel, so as to keep it dark and warm; and put it in a warm place. In three or four weeks, the acorn will have swollen; its coat will have burst; and a little point will make its appearance at the end opposite the water. This is the root; the acorn is now changing its nature and becoming an oak; still, however, it must be stationed in the dark; kept clear of the water; and so it must continue till the young root is at least half an inch long. Then the water may be allowed to rise higher; but it is only when from the neck of the root a little point begins to turn upwards, that it is safe to allow the water to touch it. At that time, the acorn has ceased to be an acorn, and is really a young oak; the little point directing itself upwards, is the beginning of that trunk which a century later may form the timber of a frigate. As soon as this young stem begins to shoot, the oak will require a dose of light, a little every day; and it also requires for more food, so that its root, which is, in reality, its mouth, must be allowed to touch the water, and to drink it. After these events have come to pass, the little creature breathes, and must have air; digests, and must have light; sucks greedily, and must have fresh water given to its root; which, however, should never be perm ted to be wholly covered; just that point where the stem begins should always be kept out of the water. The pot having been brought to this state of existence, must be put in the window. At first, it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become green. Next, will appear some little leaves, hair will begin to grow, veins will branch, the old scales will fall off, and by slow degrees the leaves will arrange themselves upon the stem, each unfolding from the blossom of the other. And thus, out of a little stark and gum, for the acorn was not much more manifold, parts will be curiously produced by the wonderful creative powers of nature.—*Gardner's Chronicle.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

DELTA OFFICE, Saturday Night, Feb. 12, 1848.

The business of the past week has been quite extensive in some departments of the market, among which may be especially noticed our great staple, Cotton, and Indian Corn, though at considerable lower prices for the latter. Lard, also, has been a brisk demand at pretty steady rates, and in Provisions generally there is but little change.

The Acadia's advices, received here on Wednesday by express, proved quite unfavorable, Cotton having receded 1d. at Liverpool, Flour 1s. ⅌ bbl, and Corn 3d⅌s. ⅌ quarter. It will be perceived by our remarks below, that this intelligence has produced no effect upon Cotton here, and very little on Flour, though Corn has declined materially.

COTTON.—The Cotton market opened without much activity early in the week, owing partly to the proximity of later advices from Europe, and the sale of Monday and Tuesday remained but little above, though generally at rather easier rates than before, though still without any marked decline. On Wednesday about 4000 bales were disposed of, and on Thursday, though the news received by mail, showed a still rising decline at Liverpool, about 6000 bales were sold, purchasers occasionally obtaining some slight advantage, though, on the whole, former prices were maintained. Friday the buying was active, and the sales reached 10,000 bales at full rate, while to-day the business amounts to 6500 bales, making a total of 33,000 bales for the week, taken chiefly for England, the Continent of Europe, and the North. Prices range fully up to our quotations of last week, which we continue. The receipts at this port show an increase of 63,819 bales, as compared with those to the same time last year, but at all the ports there is a decrease of 40,915 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5@5¾	Middling Fair	7¼@7½
Ordinary	6@6¼	Fair	7¾@7⅞
Middling	6¼@7	Good Fair	8 @8½
Good Middling	7¼@7¾	Good and Fine	9 @10

NEW ORLEANS MARKET STATEMENT.

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds. Tobacco
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1847	93,400	22,338
Received past week	46,183	29
previously	936,921—983,474	12,031—13,540
Exported past week	36,801	196
previously	391,564—428,455	26,556—26,752
Stock on hand, not cleared	228,509	9,121

SUGAR.—There has been a pretty good demand for Sugar, though for a day or two prices have been less firm, and are, indeed, about ⅛c. lower for most qualities. The sales of the week embrace about 5900 hhds., of which 1800 were taken yesterday and to-day. We now quote Inferior and Common 2¼@2¾, Fair 3⅞@4¼, Prime to Choice 4¼@5¼c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—On Monday, prices advanced to 20½@21c. for fair to prime Molasses, and the improvement has since been maintained, though with less animation in the demand. The transactions of the week amount to 4500 bbls. of which 1000 were sold to-day. Inferior sells at 18@18½c. On plantation, nearly 300,000 gallons have been taken at 15 and 16 cents early in the week, and latterly at 17 and 18 cents per gallon.

FLOUR—At the date of our last review, the prices of Flour, after a momentary advance, had sunk back again to $4,87½@4,90 for Ohio the market closing dull. Since that time, the receipt of the steamer's news, reporting 1s. decline in Liverpool has rendered the market still heavier, and the sales have not exceeded altogether 6000 bbls., including to-day only a few retail lots at $4,90a@5 for Ohio and Illinois, and $5,25a@5,50 per bbl. for St. Louis. The stock is now much reduced, and holders of Ohio apear firm at $4 87½ for flatboat lots. Arrived this week 11,617 bbls. Exported same time, 16,317 bbls.—of which 13,600 to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.—By recent discoveries at the National Observatory, Washington city, and other places, it has been ascertained that the SUN has decreased in volume nearly one-tenth, and this singular phenomenon has occurred entirely during the past month! The change took place suddenly, since, according to accurate observations, on the morning of the 18th ult., it presented its usual volume to the vision of the spectator, yet as it arose on the next day, the alteration was sensibly perceptible, even to the naked eye! Its form, too, is altered Its latitude has decreased, while its longitude has been prolonged!

LEAP YEAR.—Our readers are aware, we presume, that the year we have just entered is leap year. Every fourth year contains by the calendar, 366 days, one day being added to the month of February. The calender of the Roman Emperor, Julian, made the year 365 and one-fourth days. It was found, however, that there were some minutes less, which in the course of centures, had made a difference in the astronomical equinox of about ten days. Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, corrected this error by suppressing ten days in the calendar; and to prevent such a discrepancy in future, he established the rule of adding one day every four years. This is why it is called Leap Year.

"Inns of Court."

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

SIR, I am pleased to see that you have the independence and good sense to oppose the "ungodly scent scheme" of Mr. Fox Alden, entitled "Inns of Court." There is but one paper in the city, "the Visitor," who has had sense enough to discern that the "project," notwithstanding its boasted professions of regard for increasing the intelligence of the working masses, contains within itself, a design to perpetuate the legal profession with all their absurd forms and "nice legal technicalities."

In Mr. Alden's first "pronunciamento" of his project, and in the Rev. Mr. West's letter in his support, there is a labored effort to show what the Inns of Court have done for the profession in England. Some people in this country are very fond of copying the "old time honored institutions" of the mother country, and would adopt them because they are old and have stood the "test of time." Strange, but not more strange than true, the people of England have been attempting for the last fifty or sixty years to rid themselves of these monuments of antiquity. The reason of their being old would be the very reason for rejecting them, unless some very cogent reasons could be advanced to the contrary, unless the same ends could not be attained by any other means; and this, I think will be conceded, has not been the case by Mr. Alden, in advocating his project. These Inns of Court, as conducted and managed England, of all the "time honored" institutions, stand prominent as not being adapted to the genius of American Republicanism. As I do not wish to convert any one by assertion and belief merely, I will state the following facts which will show how far the Inns of Court are a branch of that system which has reduced the "English Empire" to its present state of pauperism and starvation.

Sometime between 1816 and 1820, a Mr. T. J. Wooler, a journeyman printer, commenced a weekly publication in London, entitled, "The Black Dwarf," in which he advocated the cause of the people against the oligarchy, which then ruled, as it now rules (or rather *misrules*) the destiny of England. There were several publications of the same sort, among them, Cobbett's Register. These periodicals were thorns in the side of tyranny, and it was necessary to eradicate them. The Ministry therefore passed the memorable "Six Acts," in which it was enacted that, before any one could publish any periodical discussing the political topics of the day, bail to the amount of two thousand pounds, must be entered with the Barons of the Exchequer. Mr. Wooler's Black Dwarf, and—with the exception of Cobbett's—all the ministerial publications, in the cause of the people, were crushed.

Mr. Wooler then determined to study law, and for this purpose went into the office of Mr. Harmer, eminent attorney in Hatton Green, London, and remained with him the prescribed term of three years, previous to application for admission to the Inns of Court. At the application for the bar, he applied for admission to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn,—when, to his astonishment, and that of every intelligent mind read man, he was refused. I think I hear the American reader exclaim, "What for? Was he not honest? Had he not a good enough moral character to make a lawyer?" I reply, he had. The objection was raised on the ground of his religion or his morality: but he was rejected *because he was not the son of a gentleman!* Gentle reader, bottle up your indignation, if you can, when I inform you that the much lauded Henry Lord Brougham was the ruling Bencher, and will continue so till his death, and was one of Mr. Wooler's bitterest opposers. Was there no remedy for this manifest injustice? There was none. Mr. Wooler applied back to the Court of Chancery and Court of King's Bench, in vain.—The reason assigned was, the Court had no power to compel a society to receive a member whom a majority of the members had rejected. As if Parliament decreed that nothing should be wanting to show this proceeding in all its deformity, and point to the true cause of Mr. Wooler's rejection, it happened that Lord Eldon, who was then Chancellor, and his brother, Lord Stowell, who was at the head of the Ecclesiastical Court, were both the sons of a barber at Newcastle, and Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, chief justice of the Court of K. Bench, was the son of a barber; consequently, according to the Bench's definition of the term, were *not* the "sons of gentlemen;" but they were the base tools of the English oligarchy—Mr. Wooler was not; this was his crime.

Mr. Alden may say he does not intend to give his institution such powers. I reply, no more did the founders of the Inns of Court. Institute a corporation of any kind, and the corporators instantly begin to devise means to extend their power; and they will be, as they always have been, the allies of any party who will aid them in so doing.

As Mr. Alden and his Rev. Friend have so much eulogized the English Inns of Court, will these Gentlemen answer whether either of them ever heard the phrase of "Eating the way to the Bar?" and if so give us a full and true account of the meaning thereof. The answer, I think, will satisfy every American, that the Inns of Court are not necessary for the making good lawyers.

Let not people, that is real philanthropists, (and there are many such,) be taken in, and assist in any scheme for the advancement of civilization and science, by lend away by the idea that this "magnificent project" will benefit the working man—the "toiling millions." Of what is the use of a public Library to the thousands of our fellow citizens, who have to work from sun to sun, for a mere pittance? Of what use to them are the "musty tomes" of "*Old Latinity*" in which so much "*legal lore is hid*," working from sun rise to sun set, and attending meetings on the Sabbath (for the library would not of course be open on that day.) The mechanic has barely time, if he be a loco-foco, to read the PO ST; and if he wishes to continue in his democratic faith, he should also read the effusions of Erastus Brooks, in the Gazette. So not to mention one in a thousand of the "Huge paws" would the Library be of any use.

Begin, Mr. Alden, at the right end—assist to reduce the hours of labor—Eight hours a day—more holidays (one ancient custom abrogated to the loss of the "Lower orders" and the gain of the "Upper Ten")—then your Library, and the philosophical tendency of your project will follow as a necessary consequence. ANGLO-AMERICANUS.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1848.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. WALKER.—We have received in the Austin Democrat, a copy of the address of Hon. R. M. Williamson, over the body of Capt. Walker, in the House of Representatives of Texas, who had assembled to do honor to the remains of the fallen warrior. The first part of the address merely enumerates the many acts of gallant daring performed by Capt. Walker, up to the moment of his fall at Huamantla, and proceeds as follows:

"The stricken soldier knew that his wound was mortal! He exhorted his men, with manfulness, to maintain their position. With his dying breath he called his oldest comrades in arms around him, and desired to be buried *by the side of Gillespie, under the shadows of the Alamo.*

"Noble request! Patriotic aspiration! He asked not to be buried among friends and kindred, but he sought to repose in that blood-hallowed sod, consecrated by the sacrifice of so many martyrs of Texan liberty—*San Antonio and the Alamo!*

"Honor, then, to the departed patriot and warrior! Let his dying wish be religiously observed! Let his name be hallowed with the martyrs to the cause of Texan liberty! His services—let them never be forgotten! Let his remains be deposited by the side of the modest and unassuming, but brave Gillespie. Let us erect over their common grave an appropriate monument. Let their names be sculptured thereon! History will preserve the remembrance of their deeds, while their bodies shall repose in peace, and their fame shall last *forever!*"

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From the Edinburgh Review.

The American Union.

It has already withstood tempest after tempest, and outlived successive prophets of ruin. A mere handful of provinces, casually united in resistance to England, and on the point of falling to pieces when necessity for resistance ceased, it acquired at that critical moment a new constitution which knit the disjointed members firmly together. A second war, undertaken against the will of one-third of its component states, appeared to threaten it afresh with dissolution; it ended in strengthening the Union, through a new infusion of national spirit, and by rousing a common sentiment, which absorbed sectional jealousies and passions. Next came the consummation of the victory obtained by the democratic party in their long struggle with the federalists—a victory which seemed to threaten with speedy destruction the bond which it had been the principal of the latter to vindicate and maintain.—But providence overruled this danger also to a contrary issue, for the state authorities which could not long have endured the stricter yoke intended by the federalists, submitted easily to the modified control which the disciples of Jefferson vested in the central government. The nation overflowed across the bounding Alleghenies, and spread over the wide valley of the Mississippi, and it was pronounced by friends, as well as enemies, that the extension of empire would inevitably lead to disruption. Contrary to all anticipation, this very extension has preserved the unity of the republic. The growing separation of north and south, divided in interest, and hostile in feeling, was prevented from coming into direct collision by the introduction of the new western states. This third and powerful element kept the others together in compulsorary harmony; and in the same manner, every subsequent addition has tended to strengthen the fabric rather than to bring it down.

The wider the dominion of the federation spreads, the greater the number of local interests and populations comprehended within its boundary the less appears to be the probability that any particular local interest can threaten the general weal—that dissensions between particular sections are destined to endanger the security of the Union. It has withstood the shocks of commercial distress, and the extravagance of commercial prosperity; it has been enfeebled by the impulse given to party spirit under a long and idle peace; it seems to encounter no material danger from the questionable success of a war of invasion and conquest; for war waged like those of the Carthaginians, by hired armies and jealousy-controlled generals, are not very likely to produce a Cæsar or Napoleon. As far as human sagacity foresees, the clouds which enveloped the birth of the confederacy have cleared away. There is no peculiar political danger now impending which remained with him the prescribed term of three years, previous to application for admission to the Inns of Court. At the application for the bar, he applied for admission to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn,—when, to his astonishment, and that of every intelligent mind read man, he was refused. I think I hear the American reader exclaim, "What for? Was he not honest? Had he not a good enough moral character to make a lawyer?" I reply, he had. The objection was raised on the ground of his religion or his morality: but he was rejected *because he was not the son of a gentleman!* Gentle reader, bottle up your indignation, if you can, when I inform you that the much lauded Henry Lord Brougham was the ruling Bencher, and will continue so till his death, and was one of Mr. Wooler's bitterest opposers. Was there no remedy for this manifest injustice? There was none. Mr. Wooler applied back to the Court of Chancery and Court of King's Bench, in vain.—The reason assigned was, the Court had no power to compel a society to receive a member whom a majority of the members had rejected. As if Parliament decreed that nothing should be wanting to show this proceeding in all its deformity, and point to the true cause of Mr. Wooler's rejection, it happened that Lord Eldon, who was then Chancellor, and his brother, Lord Stowell, who was at the head of the Ecclesiastical Court, were both the sons of a barber at Newcastle, and Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, chief justice of the Court of K. Bench, was the son of a barber; consequently, according to the Bench's definition of the term, were *not* the "sons of gentlemen;" but they were the base tools of the English oligarchy—Mr. Wooler was not; this was his crime.

Mr. Alden may say he does not intend to give his institution such powers. I reply, no more did the founders of the Inns of Court. Institute a corporation of any kind, and the corporators instantly begin to devise means to extend their power; and they will be, as they always have been, the allies of any party who will aid them in so doing.

As Mr. Alden and his Rev. Friend have so much eulogized the English Inns of Court, will these Gentlemen answer whether either of them ever heard the phrase of "Eating the way to the Bar?" and if so give us a full and true account of the meaning thereof. The answer, I think, will satisfy every American, that the Inns of Court are not necessary for the making good lawyers.

Let not people, that is real philanthropists, (and there are many such,) be taken in, and assist in any scheme for the advancement of civilization and science, by lend away by the idea that this "magnificent project" will benefit the working man—the "toiling millions." Of what is the use of a public Library to the thousands of our fellow citizens, who have to work from sun to sun, for a mere pittance? Of what use to them are the "musty tomes" of "*Old Latinity*" in which so much "*legal lore is hid*," working from sun rise to sun set, and attending meetings on the Sabbath (for the library would not of course be o, on on that day.) The mechanic has barely time, if he be a loco-foco, to read the PO ST; and if he wishes to continue in his democratic faith, he should also read the effusions of Erastus Brooks, in the Gazette. So not to mention one in a thousand of the "Huge paws" would the Library be of any use.

Begin, Mr. Alden, at the right end—assist to reduce the hours of labor—Eight hours a day—more holidays (one ancient custom abrogated to the loss of the "Lower orders" and the gain of the "Upper Ten")—then your Library, and the philosophical tendency of your project will follow as a necessary consequence. ANGLO-AMERICANUS.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1848.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. WALKER.—We have received in the Austin Democrat, a copy of the address of Hon. R. M. Williamson, over the body of Capt. Walker, in the House of Representatives of Texas, who had assembled to do honor to the remains of the fallen warrior. The first part of the address merely enumerates the many acts of gallant daring performed by Capt. Walker, up to the moment of his fall at Huamantla, and proceeds as follows:

"The stricken soldier knew that his wound was mortal! He exhorted his men, with manfulness, to maintain their position. With his dying breath he called his oldest comrades in arms around him, and desired to be buried *by the side of Gillespie, under the shadows of the Alamo.*

"Noble request! Patriotic aspiration! He asked not to be buried among friends and kindred, but he sought to repose in that blood-hallowed sod, consecrated by the sacrifice of so many martyrs of Texan liberty—*San Antonio and the Alamo!*

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News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

In the SENATE, Mr. Douglass gave notice that he should bring in a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution offered yesterday, calling upon the President for information whether an armistice exists in Mexico; and if so, by what authority—which was adopted.

He also moved to take up the resolution noticed yesterday, instructing the Judiciary Committee in relation to the act of 1799, which was adopted.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, in all acquired territory, was then moved to be taken up; which motion, at the suggestion of Mr. Foote, was lost.

A message was