Commissioner—For Heaven's sake, say no more. Will you pay this man his claim?

After some altercations, Jemmy Hoskins agreed to take £1 10s in liquidation of all demands.

Immediately the case was over, our reporter was telegraphed by Mr. Thomas Tubbs, and an overture made, for the purpose of keeping the case out of the papers. The reporter referred the worthy sausage maker to his editor.

The Scotchman boasts of goblets raw,
Of haggis paunch and cockie leekie;
But sausage meat may bear the bell
From any filth in guide Auld Reekie.
As Samuel Veller said to Maude—
'Don't buy your wittles ready chop'd.'

From the N. O. Bulletin.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

By the schooner Doric, from Matamoras, we have received dates to the 14th inst.

News was received in Matamoras by an extra courier from Gens. Woll and Canalus, on the 15 h ult., to Gen. Ampudia, that the Texians from 800 to 1000 strong, had captured Laredo, and that the Mexican forces were not strong enough to attack them, in consequence of which they had to fall back, during which time the Texians had advanced ahead of them by the southern route towards Matamoras.

On the receipt of this, General Ampudia made preparation for an immediate march up the south side of the Rio Grande; and on the following day (although the weather was very bad) he marched with two battalions, known as the Sappers and Miners, and continued a forced march until the afternoon of the 22d ult., when they arrived at the city of Mier, distant about 50 leagues from Matamoras. News having already arrived that the Texians had crossed the Rio Grande, and were only 2 leagues distant from the town, they stationed their artillery and prepared to receive them, and at an early hour of the morning of the 23d, the town was attacked by a party of Texians, under the command of Colone's Fisher and Green, numbering about 250 or 260 men in all.

The attack commenced in the suburbs of the city, and by daylight the Texians had cut their way through the Mexican troops, to where the heavy pieces of artillery were stationed, and then took to houses, and from the windows, doors, &c., they cut down the Mexicans from the cannon as fast as they could be replaced. In this manner they continued the fight from street to street, from house to house, laying the Mexicans in heaps wherever they would attempt to form, and frequently killed every man from their pieces of artillery; but in consequence of their superior force they could not charge from the walls that protected them without losing a portion of their men, but continued the fight from the houses, narrow streets and alleys with great success, until late in the afternoon, when one of the Texian captains (without consulting) hoisted a flag from one of the houses, which Gen. Ampudia observed from the opposite side of the square, and sent in one of his prisoners which he had taken during the day, to ascertain whether they had surrendered or not, which produced considerable excitement and dissatisfaction among the Texians. At length the firing ceased on both sides, when they sent the messenger back with an answer to Gen. Ampudia, that they would discontinue the battle it they were allowed to return unmolested, to which terms Gen. Ampudia informed them he could not agree, as he had then in town from 13 to 1800 infantry and cavalry, and that he could not consider he would be doing justice to his government and his fellow-countrymen to grant their request but at the same time he was willing to allow fair and honorable terms. Col. Fisher then asked the space of 2 hours to call his officers together to consult upon the subject, and if not granted, he would immediately commence the fight again. Gen. Ampudia then finding his loss so great, and already satisfied with his day's work, readily consented to grant the request; at the expiration of which, the capitulation was drawn, acted upon and signed by General Ampudia and his second in command, and Colonels Fisher and Green, and several other officers, but the terms of which it is generally believed will not be respected when they arrive at the city of Mexico.

So ended the battle of Mier, which lasted 17 hours; with an odds of near 6 to 1, with a loss on the side of the Mexicans of nearly 400 killed and 200 wounded, and a great many of which have since died, and on the part of the Texians only 11 killed and 19 wounded, 1 of whom has died since.

Among the Texians were 6 boys, the oldest of which was 17 years, and the youngest 14 only, the latter of which from a window fired on one of the houses, killed 12 Mexicans from one piece of artillery, as fast as they were stationed there, and when they perceived where this deadly fire came from, they immediately turned two of their heaviest pieces upon the house where the boys were stationed, and blew the end entirely out; the boys making their retreat to the adjoining house, and in the act of getting through the window, two of the boys were killed, which was very much regretted by the Texians, both officers and men. The others soon found an opening, and recommenced their destructive fire on the artillery, until ordered to cease by their own commanders.

[Correspondence of the Bulletin.]

Matamoras, 10th Jan. 1843.

Gentlemen—The Texian prisoners taken at the battle of Mier, numbering 212, arrived in this town yesterday, and they are to be marched to the city of Mexico day after to morrow. It appears from all accounts, they fought very bravely, and killed more Mexican soldiers than they numbered, so that it can be said that 'every Texian killed his man.' The numerical force against them was ten to one, the Mexicans being over two thousand men, while the Texans did not exceed 230.

I enclose you a copy of the capitulation taken from the original, which Gen. Fisher has in his possession.

I am, in haste, yours, &c.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, 1st Division.

Agreeably to the conference I had with General William Fisher, I have decided to grant—

1st. That all who will give up their arms, will be treated with the consideration which is in accordance with the magnanimous Mexican nation.

2d. That conformably to the petition which the said General Fisher has made to me, all persons belonging to the Santa Fe expedition, will receive the same treatment and guarantees according to the rest.

3d All who desire to avail themselves of these terms, will enter the square and there deliver up their arms.

Signed, PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

Education.

Come here, Sally, my love: now tell me what belt means,
Don't know, ma'am.
What—eh! Ia! what ignorant children. Take your fingers out of your mouth—there—put your hands down. Well now, Sally, what is put round your waist every day? Come now, look at me—speak out—pshaw! what are you so sheepish for? Tell me, now.
O! Mrs. Boozle, I didn't think you knowed it.
La! what are you talking about, chile? Come—the other scholars are waiting. Answer me directly. What is put round your waist every day?
A-a-a I-o-kent! it's Joe Slob's arm, ma'am—but he aint kissed me—only jest once.
Fizen and pickles! Oh, I shall faint!

MRS. SUTTON AND SIGNOR DE BEGNIS are now giving Concerts in Albany.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

TES. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1843.

See FIRST PAGE.

The Assumption.

The editor of the Gazette dislikes, as well as he may, to be told that the plunder project of Mr. Cost Johnson is of British parentage—that it was first sketched out by the stock jobbers of London. If the editor of the Gazette had been a politician in 1839 and the beginning of '40, about the time this matter of Assumption was broached in the Senate of the United States, he would not make such a parade of his ignorance, as to defy us to prove that this plan of Johnson's is a British invention. In pronouncing it to be such we acted from a distinct recollection that the democratic newspapers and speakers had declared it to be so when it was under discussion, and that the fact was *never denied nor disproved*. In the address of the democratic National Convention of June, 1840, we find the subjoined allusion to the scheme:

"We are aware that these are plain suggestions, but can we be mistaken in placing them before our constituents, and asking their awakened attention to them, when WE SEE THE MERE BANKERS OF LONDON PUBLISHING TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC A PROPOSITION THAT THE UNITED STATES SHALL BECOME ENDORSERS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL STATE, AS SURETY FOR THEIR ENGAGEMENTS, as a condition, not simply to their obtaining further loans, but to the favorable sale, in the British markets, of their stocks and bonds, now resting there in pledge for advance of money?

Such a proposition as it seems to us, should startle the whole American people. *It is a bold attempt to compel the government of the United States again to assume a fearful amount of debt.*"

Such statements as this were repeatedly made, and the truth of the fact was never doubted till now. To this we would add the following extract from the letter of Overend, Gurney & Co. London bankers to Col. Robinson, of this city, and then leave the public to say whether this "magnificent" project of Johnson's is not essentially a plan of the "London Stock Brokers," in its "conception" at least.

'It seems to fall within our province to allude to a suggestion which has been elsewhere made, viz: That the Federal Government should inscribe a sufficient amount of three per cent stock as would satisfy the interest of the several States in the public lands, distributing to each according to their proportion, but reserving to itself the option to pay those States which have bonds out, in their own bonds, so as to give the holders of such bonds the option of surrendering them to the Federal Government in exchange for their three per cent stock. And we beg to remark upon it, that we have no doubt it would be accepted here as an honorable settlement.'

The Gazette asserts that the public lands belong to the States. Now, we have always supposed that those lands were obtained by purchase by the General Government, or through formal acts of cession by such States as held portions of them. In paying for those lands, surveying them, &c., the United States have spent, as was shown by Mr. Benton, in one of his luminous speeches, just about as much, or rather more, perhaps, than they have received from them. We should like to know with what justice or equity the States can advance a claim to these lands?

But the Gazette thinks we ought to devise some plan for the Relief of our suffering Commonwealth." It does not follow that because we oppose the stock-jobbers' scheme of fraud and injustice, we are bound to propose another. Whatever else may be adopted, this one is utterly wrong and impracticable. The labor of devising a plan of relief, in this State, falls properly upon the Antimasonic party. When Ritner took office the State Debt was about $22,000,000 (the sum Cost Johnson's plan would reduce it to) the chartering of the U. S. Bank, and the systematic course of plunder pursued by Stevens and his gang, made that debt upwards of $30,000,000, and when they went out, they themselves declared that there was no escape from borrowing 5 or 6 millions more to fulfil their engagements. This they are justly chargeable with creating all the debt from which Cost Johnson would relieve the State, and as his plan is shown to be out of the question, let them devise something better.

We may say, however, that we believe taxation to be far preferable to the Assumption. We know that it is an unwelcome alternative, but it is infinitely more becoming a great State like Pennsylvania than this half-way expedient of the stock brokers, which, according, to Mr. *James Cooper* one of its advocates, is merely "borrowing the credit" of the General Government—and does not contemplate or may not effect final relief from responsibility.

It will hardly be believed, out of the State, and many within it will be astonished to hear, that with all this mournful cry about State taxation and unbearable burdens, but $4[illegible]6 000 have been raised by direct levies for State uses! When the riches and resources of Pennsylvania are considered, this sum is trifling indeed. With this, the whole revenue of the State was, last year, about $2000,000. With rigid retrenchment and economy, a perseverance in the same penurious spirit which dictated a reduction in the price of printing, a comparatively small addition to our present taxes, would pay the interest on the State debt and relieve her of her troubles.

During Henry Clay's visit to New Orleans, he took an excursion to the Battle Ground, and some whig doggerel maker forthwith writes a song lauding him as a *Hero!* That's first rate; we should not be much surprised to hear Henry Clay proclaimed in the next Presidential campaign as the "hero of New Orleans." It would be as near the truth as many other assertions they have made when bent on carrying a favorite project.

An Immense Petition.—A petition having some reference to the slave Latimer, has been presented to the Massachusets Legislature, which contains sixty-two thousand names—it was carried into the House on poles by two men, and is about the size, and is rolled up in the form of a common beer barrel.

☞At the Mobile theatre, on the night of the 27th ult., an alarm of fire was given, when the audience made a rush for the doors. The consequence was that several persons were seriously injured by being knocked down and trampled upon.

What has effected such a change in Mr. Kidder's sentiments on banking since the last Session of the Legislature? *Then* he was for holding the Banks to a strict accountability, and restraining their speculating propensities within bounds that would protect the people from the worst evils of a paper currency; *now* he is the first man to propose that they shall have the privilege of issuing small notes, and thus sweep into the greedy maws of the banks and money changers, what little specie there is in circulation. Are there any more Broadheads about Harrisburgh who can "*talk Indian*," or has Mr. Kidder yielded to the seductive felicity of abundant facilities? We are impressed with the belief that truth and reason had nothing to do with this change of sentiment, for Mr. K's former course on the banking question, evinced that he was too intimately acquainted with all its evils to believe for a moment that an abundant circulation of "promises to pay" could result in anything but an additional derangement of the currency and an increase of the embarrassments of the people.

Great Fire.—The U. S. Gazette of Saturday says:—"We regret to learn by the brig Marin, Captain Stetson at this port from Port au Prince, that just before sailing a destructive fire broke out in the town, and from the inflammable materials with which the houses are constructed, nearly one half of it is supposed to have been consumed.

READ OUT.—The whigs of the Indiana legislature have held a meeting and unanimously resolved to 'disclaim all personal and political conversation with Daniel Kelso,' the Senator who was elected as a whig and then voted for a democratic U. S. Senator.

CURIOUS.—An exchange paper says that in the town of North East (where is North East?) there is a young man named Putnam, who made preparations for his death, which he says, it was revealed to him would take place on the last day of 1842. He sent invitations far and wide to his friends to be present on the occasion, refused to work, but spent his time in cutting devices on tomb stones, trees, &c. It has also been ascertained that he dug a hole for his grave, six feet deep, six long and four wide, in a solid rock in a secluded place. The young man is represented as sane upon all other points.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—The grain store of A. M. Fenby & Co., corner of Pratt and Cheapside, was destroyed by fire last Monday. About 5000 dollars worth of grain was lost.

Getting Ready.—We hear of a large number of men, old and young, married and single, who seriously contemplate emigrating to Oregon, should the bill which has passed the Senate become a law. We would not be surprised to find upwards of a hundred families from this city and vicinity joining the expedition which is to start next May. The wives of the men who intend going, so far as we have heard, interpose no obstacle to the adventure; and many of them are eager for the change.

This is a most favorable time for the settlement of the American possessions on the Pacific, now that there are thousands without employment and without hope. It is to be regretted that in this land of plenty, any who are willing to work for their bread should be compelled to quit the "homes of their fathers" and seek a living in the wilds of the Oregon; but so it is. They who now go, if the country is such as it is represented, will in a very few years become affluent—a condition which they can never reach, except by *accident* here.

Let people not go without first considering well the obstacles with which they must contend—let them satisfy themselves that the circumstances are such as are represented by those who are interested in their migration. They are doomed to encounter many difficulties in getting there, and when they are there it will be impossible, (at least for some time to come) to get back.

High Waters.—The Boonville Register of the 25th ult., says, that during the past week there has been an extraordinary rise in the Missouri. Those who have lived on its banks upwards of twenty-five years, say that they never have seen such a tremendous flood in January. On last Thursday and Friday morning, it rose upwards of three feet; and is quite as high as it was during the last year. To all appearance, therefore, navigation is open on the Mississippi for the coming season. For eight or ten days previous there had been no frost in the vicinity, until the 24th, when it was but slight.

Suicide.—The Norfolk Herald of Friday says:—"A stranger who had been 'knocking about' for some time, without acquaintance, or employment, put an end to his existence yesterday, in his lodging room, by cutting his throat with a razor. Papers in his possession discovered that his name was *John McDonald*; that he had been a soldier in the U. S. Army, and was last from Florida. He had an honorable discharge and a letter of recommendation."

A Raise.—The Reading Press learns from very good authority that a family, part of which resides in that Borough, has fallen heir to property situated in a central part of London, (Eng.) valued at about $10,000,000!

Gen. Jackson's health is now better than it has been for the last five years.

The following instance of premature interment is given by a Paris paper: A midwife of the commune of Paullhan had apparently died, and her body, after the twenty-four hours' customary delay, was placed in the coffin, and the funeral procession proceeded to the place of interment. During the way, the bearers felt something stirring in the coffin, and, in alarm, determined on seeing what could have occurred. They found the woman alive, having only been in a lethargy. She was carried back to her residence; but the agitation she suffered caused her death a few days after.

March of Morals in New Orleans.—A Mr. Ratliff, member of the La. Legislature, introduced a proposition on the 26th inst, to establish twelve *gambling houses* in New Orleans. Strange as it may seem to persons entertaining the most ordinary notions of public morals, the infamous proposition was referred by a majority of the House to a committee. It does seem that gambling of some kind is the great leading principle of the whig party. In some states they seek permission to gamble in stocks and paper money, and in others they prefer the faro table and sweat cloth, as a means to 'relieve the country' and to restore the 'better times.'

Profitable Wickedness.—The Boston Advertiser states that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has received the past year from the Muncipal Court of Boston, about $3,000 for fines exacted for violation of the Sunday laws.

Tea and Coffee in Illinois—The Peoria Register states that there is no coffee in that town, except a little at one of the stores. The editor, in announcing this piece of news, protests that he has not used a grain since the hard times set in. "We drink crust coffee at breakfast, and sage tea at supper, and don't see but they are about as good. As for sugar, that is just as scarce with us as the Java."

Rev. Calvin Bush, a Baptist clergyman, is charged on oath with the crime of seduction, at Weedsport, Cayuga county, New York.

T. Fisk, Esq., is very successful in his magnetic experiments. He finds it a much better business than editing a paper.

Empty Jail—In Columbia county, Pa, The editor of the N. O. Bee has been elected State printer.

The Dorr party in R. I. call Fenner 'the old Durham.' This is appropriate.

Professors of Animal Magnetism are as plenty just now as Temperance Lecturers.

The Florida Indians.—Tigertail, Oeticarche, and other Indians, are at New Orleads, *en route* for the West.

Marcus Morton is a singularly fortunate individual—he has twice been elected Governor of Massachusetts by one vote.

A dress maker in Broadway has procured a patent for a bustle of her invention. It is made of bran, and half a pint of yeast is mixed in to make it rise.—*Ex. Paper.*

This is the latest *bran* new fashion in the *yeast*.

There was a great Fire in Alton on the 22nd ult. Six buildings were burnt.

The Rainers are performing in New Orleans.

Mr. Clay left New Orleans on the 31st ult. to visit Mobile.

☞Counterfeit noter are in circulation on the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore. 20's altered from 1's.

☞Twenty two new victims to matrimonial fever, at Lancaster last week.

BLESSINGS OF MATRIMONY.—Occasionally we find such notices in the papers as the following:—Wm. B. Pearson of Indiana asks the Legislature of that State to divorce him from 'a noisy and turbulent wife' who 'palmed herself upon him, and told him in 'cold blood' that she liked another man better than she did him, and that her children were not his; and threw hot water in his face!' We hope the Legislature will divide them.

HOUSE RENTING AT CINCINNATI.—There is almost as much impudence as lard oil at Pigopolis. A fellow occupied a house there for six months without paying a cent of rent money; when the landlord desired him to move out. He declined, unless the owner of the property would pay him twelve dollars. This was done, to save trouble. The tenant then went to the same landlord's agent, engaged a better house and moved into it. That man will get along. [Phil. Merc.

Massachusetts Legislature.—John H. Mills, of Springfield, Mass., has been elected Treasurer of that State.

At one o'clock the rules were suspended, and the great Latimer petition signed by 62,791 persons, measuring 2 feet in diameter and 6 feet in circumference, and borne on a frame work similar to an Eastern *palanquin*, by eight individuals—was presented to the House by Mr. Adams of Boston, and referred unanimously to the committee, on the petition of Francis Jackson and others. Bay State Democrat.

From Laguna—By the arrival of the Spanish brig Tonante, at New Orleans, on the 17th inst., from Laguna, information had been received that a party of eighteen hundred Indians attacked a place called Champertown, about the beginning of the month, and captured it. The inhabitants, authorities, &c., had fled to Laguna for safety.

The new steamship Montezuma was seen by the Tonante on the 5th instant, at a distance of about seventy-five miles from Laguna, steering for Campeachy.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1843.

Council met: Present, Messrs. Boreland, Bowman, Hamilton, Hays, Howard, Irwin, Kelly, Litch, Magraw, Mason, Matthews, Mitchell, Morrison, O'Neill, Pratt, Stoner, Wiggans, and President.

Wm. Eichbaum, President, in the Chair.

The President laid before Councils a memorial from a committee of the vigilant Fire Company, which was read and referred to the special committee, appointed on the 30th of January last.

Mr. Stoner presented a report from the Market Committee, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions. Report accepted, and resolution read three times and adopted, viz:

Whereas, The great leading objects in establishing and regulating a market, were 1st, to provide a convenient place and time for Butchers, Gardners and Farmers to dispose of provisions, feed, and their various productions; and, secondly, for the citizens to have an opportunity to procure the necessary supplies for their families, before it shall be bought up or monopolized by forestaller or huckster. And, *Whereas*, Forestallers and hucksters have become so numerous that, during the spring and summer, seasons, there is not sufficient room and accommmodation for the growers and producers of provisions to offer for sale their various articles,

And, *Whereas*, The city ordinances are ample and sufficient, if properly enforced, to protect and regulate all the above interests and objects, for which the markets were established.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Mayor be required to issue public notice, by handbills, to be put up on each pier of the market houses, that the following ordinances and resolutions will be strictly enforced for the future; the bills to contain the foregoing preamble and following ordinances, and resolutions in city ordinances, chapter 78, section 5th.

And it shall not be lawful for any person who follows the business of huckster, forestaller, or seller of any article of provisions or horse feed, at second hand, to purchase, or offer to purchase, either themselves, or by their agents, within the limits of the city, from two of the clock in the afternoon of the day preceding each market day, until after market hours on said market days, any flour, meat, butter, eggs, chickens, dried fruit, or any other article of horse or cow feed, from any person bringing, or having brought, the same to the city, for sale or barter; and each and every person offending, against the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, with costs of suit.

Chapter 224th. Sect 1st. That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to grant licenses to persons following the business of selling country produce at second hand, within the market, at such place or places, as may, from time to time, be directed by the officers of said market, for the purpose of exposing to sale such articles of country produce as they may have purchased *without the limits of the city*.

Sect: 2 That each and every person wishing to be licensed for the purposes aforesaid, shall pay the Mayor, for the use of the city, the sum of $10 per year, and occasional visitors, the sum of 37½ cents for each day they may occupy said place, to be paid to the Clerk of the Markets, for the use of the city.

Resolved, that after the 1st day of April next, no person will be permitted to occupy any place within the diamond, or on the foot pavement surrounding the diamond on market days before 10 o'clock A. M. for the sale of any articles whatever except it be some kind of provisions, feed or fruits, that have at any time been brought within the city.

It being the meaning and intent of the law that any article of provision, &c., which may be legally brought within the city to sell again, shall not at any time be offered for sale within the market.

Resolved, That the mayor, clerk of market, City Police, and all good Citizens be requested to use all proper efforts to bring to justice all offenders against the above laws.

Mr. Stoner presented a petition from sundry Butchers. Read and refered to the market Committee.

Mr. Magraw offerred the following resolutions which were read and referred to the Committee on Streets, Grading, Paving, viz.

Resolved, That the sum of $300, be appropriated to grade Wylie st. to Fifth st.

An Ordinance entitled an 'Ordinance relating to retailers of wares in the Dimond market' was read three times and passed.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose and concurred in by S. C., viz.

Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of the following Fire Engine and Hose Companies for Twenty Dollars each; to be expended in putting their several apparatus in order after the severe usage they received at the fire on Monday night, Feb'y 6, viz:

Eagle, Allegheny, Neptune, Vigilant, Engines; Niagara and Duquesne and Union Hose Companies.

The clerk of the S. C. presented a report from the committee on streets &c., accompanied by a resolution, as having been referred back to said committee, with instructions to report an ordinance to carry into effect the suggestions of the Resolution, which was concurred in.

Also a bill of D. S. Scully Esq., amounting to $7,25 with reference of same to the committee on claims and accounts, concurred in.

Also the following resolution as having been adopted, concurred in viz: *Resolved*, That the unfinished business of last councils be refered back to respective committees.

Also the following resolution as having been adopted, concurred in, viz: *Resolved*, that the commitee on Finance be directed as soon as practicable to convert all uncurrent money now in the city treasury into available funds.

Also the following resolution as having been adopted, concurred in, viz: *Resolved*, that the clerks of councils be required to deposit the papers relative to the Batture case in the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburgh, when obtained from Mr. Wilkins and make a minute thereof on their respective minute books.

Also a report from a minority of the Finance committee to whom was referred the report of the water committee as having been accepted, which was concurred in.

Adjourned.

DISTRESS.—'These are hard times, indeed,' as the man said when he was turned out of jail because his creditors could not pay his fees. That will do.