The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

☞ V.B. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

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BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calverists, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

☞ Our notice of the contemplated celebration of St John's Day by the Masonic fraternity has disturbed the nerves of our friend of the Gazette most wonderfully, and brought him out yesterday, in a long article against the Order, but in such a modified tone that one can scarcely believe that it came from the "old bellcose Gazette" that was wont to roar so loudly and so perseveringly against masonry.

We had no expectation that our notice of the intended festival could give any offence to the Gazette, or that the editor would have the hardihood to deny the facts that were casually alluded to. We would venture a wager that there are not ten men in this community, (who have any regard for their veracity,) that will venture to assert that antimasonry has not been strangled by the cunning wiles of whiggery, or who will assert that, among all the prominent men who have the confidence of the whig party, one can be found bold enough to stand up and manfully advocate the principles of that faction as taught some years since by the Gazette. We again assert that the transfer of the Gazette, to the interests of those whom it had for years been in the habit of calling the "masonic whigs," was the death knell of antimasonry in this county, and since that time none can be found so poor as to do it reverence. The editor may deny this until doomsday, but the fact that the Gazette did transfer its influence to the support of the masonic whigs whom it had but a short time before abused in the most immeasured terms, and that from the moment of said transfer its thunder against the Order ceased, are "fixed facts" and cannot be controverted.

To make the destruction of antimasonry more certain, the fathers of the party—those who had fostered it and gathered its strength, were driven from the councils of the new leaders and denounced by their organs. This was the end of antimasonic influence in Allegheny county, the last place where it had a foothold, and in a short time even its name will be as obsolete here as it is in other parts of the state.

If the Gazette has still any feelings of affection left for the antimasons, why is it that we have not heard from him any condemnation of the insolent manner in which they have been excluded from the call for a state convention, issued by the leaders of the whig party at Harrisburgh? If our memory is correct, they are not mentioned in that call, nor have we any recollection that the Gazette has said a single word in condemnation of this insult. Such would not have been his conduct had Messrs. Bigham, Hilands and Darsie, issued such a call during the time the editor of the Gazette was under the conviction that the great leader of the whigs was a "debauchee," and an "immoral and profane man." Then he would have rebuked them with becoming severity, and called upon the people to observe the manner in which the "masonic whigs" were attempting to exclude the antimasons from the counsels of the party. But times have changed, and so has the editor of the Gazette, and such is his facility at changing, that we would not be surprised to see him in the procession on the 24th of June, notwithstanding his present expressions of dislike to the order.

"A WRETCHED POLITICIAN."—Think the insulting epithet that the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, an organ of the whigs of this county, applied to JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, the first and best whig editor in the State, if not in the country. As a matter of course, in the editor's opinion, he is just the reverse of Mr CHANDLER, and is not a "wretched politician," but an honest and sagacious politician: This is a fair and legitimate conclusion. Now let us see what Mr CHANDLER should have done in order to be as good and as wise a politician as the Gazette editor. In the first place, Mr CHANDLER should have renounced masonry as the Gazette man did, when he had formed a business connexion with an Antimasonic paper. In the second place, Mr CHANDLER ought to have joined in the attempt to merge antimasonry in abolition, in order to control the whig party in this state.

In the third place, Mr CHANDLER should have made himself conspicuous by abusing the whigs in general, and the great whig leader, Henry Clay, in particular, not forgetting to quote the Gazette's assertion that Clay was a "duelist," a "debauchee," and an "immoral" and "profane man," and a freemason beside. Then Mr CHANDLER should have insisted on a seperate antimasonic organization throughout the country, and supported the ticket of that organization, as the Gazette did too. Then Mr C. should have been persuaded by *fifteen* of his friends (or thereabouts,) to become a good whig, and to go in for the "duelist," "debauchee," and freemason he had abused so much. Then Mr C. should have learned towards and encouraged Nativism, wishing it "God speed." If Mr C. could have done all these things, so consistent with one another, he might have escaped the contempt of the Gazette, and its scorching epithet of "wretched politician."

We have no doubt that Mr. C. will speak to the Gazette's attacks, if he thinks the game worth the powder. We have no wish to take up his defence, for he does not need any assistance and would not thank us for any—besides the quarrel is a whig quarrel, with which we have nothing to do. We have only sought to show what it takes to constitute a good politician in the opinion of the Gazette.

COLLECTOR HORN.—We understand that there is a very strong opposition at Washington, to the confirmation of Mr Horn's appointment. The Philadelphia Sentinel, a democratic paper that takes strong ground against him, says that a remonstrance signed by sixty members of the Legislature, has been presented to the Senate, praying that body not to confirm the appointment.

The opposition to the Collector, has, we presume, grown out of a very foolish policy which he adopted of appointing no one to subordinate stations in the customs who was not a citizen of Philadelphia. By this arbitrary rule all the citizens from other parts of the state who wished to procure employment in the Custom House were rejected, and all the immense patronage of the office was bestowed upon Mr. H.'s immediate friends and neighbors. This gave great offence to many reflecting men in different parts of the state, and we would not be surprised if they should succeed in having his appointment rejected.

☞ We see it stated in the National Intelligencer that the Roman Catholics of Washington have it in contemplation to erect in the metropolis a church edifice of magnificent dimensions something after the manner of the most extensive cathedrals of Europe. It is intended to appeal for aid in this undertaking to every congregation of their denomination in the United States. It is estimated that the structure will cost about $75,000.

AQUEDUCT AT FREEPORT.—We understand that some persons are reporting that it is not probable that the Aqueduct at Freeport will be repaired in time for the spring business on the canal. We are authorized to say that there is no ground for this report; the Aqueduct will be thoroughly repaired and Mr Jemison, the indefatigable supervisor is doing all in his power to have every part of the canal under his charge, in complete order at the opening of navigation.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—A new expedition has recently sailed from Liverpool for the interior of Western Africa, under the control of Mr G W Daniell, a surgeon of some experience, in order to explore further the discoveries of Mr M'Gregor Laird and others, from which it is expected that some very important commercial, as well as political, information and advantages will be obtained.

☞ The colored people of New York have made a strong appeal to the white voters of the state for a redress of grievances praying them to use their efforts to have their qualification by which the principal part of the colored population is deprived of the privilege of voters, repealed. The Globe takes strong ground against granting the prayer of the petitioners.

The Democratic papers are, very generally taking ground against the Senate holding secret sessions.—The position they take is a correct one; such legislation is not required in a republican government.

A FEELING HUSBAND.—A gentleman was waked up in the night and told that his wife was dead. He turned round, drew the coverlet closer, pulled down his night cap, and muttered to himself as he went to sleep again, "Ah, how grieved I shall be in the morning!"

A COOL APOLOGY.—Oh!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began, I'm sure to be right next time."

☞ The editor of the French Courier, in New York, contradicts the report that Mlle Elssler was robbed, or lost any of the money which she made and deposited in this country. On the contrary she made a considerable sum by an investment in Kentucky bonds. She arrived in this country without fortune, and returned at the end of two years with an income of $4,000.

DEATHS FROM SMALL POX.—Last week there were 10 deaths in Baltimore from small pox, in Philadelphia 18; and in New York 14.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has adjourned without passing a law to restore GOV. Dorr to his civil rights.

N. P. WILLIS.—This gentleman is on his return home, and is expected at New York in about three weeks.

☞ The reason why dancing is so popular is that it is said to be "like new milk—it strengthens the calves."

☞ Nineteen thousand foreign letters were received at the New York Post office on Saturday, of which 11,800 were assorted and distributed within *three hours and a half*, without extra help.

Another Lucky Editor.—The Sangamon (Springfield Ill.) Journal, says:—"One day last week we were astonished by the receipt of four pounds of pork, a quarter of beef, two load of wood, and a dollar!" We suppose the donor regarded the editor as a "hog" and therefore sent him the hay. Hey, sir? no?

N O Delta.

Neigh, Neigh! the editor, however, was so pleased with his luck, that he struck up "Pay, come along," with most cheerful cadence.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—By the steamer, *M'Kee* which arrived at New Orleans on the 19th inst. in 33 hours from Galveston, we have the latest accounts from Texas.

A proclamation had been issued by President Jones convening the Legislature of the State of Texas, at Austin on Monday the 16th of February next, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, and other measures for the general welfare."

The Hon Charles Elliott, the British Minister arrived at Galveston, in the steamship *New York*, on Monday, the 12th inst.

The *Civilian and Galveston Gazette*, of the 17th inst., states that in the Comet of United States Judge for Texas, President Polk was entrusted down to his choice to two names—of gentlemen who are both in competent, or rather "do not possess that requisite legal knowledge and unprejudiced action, which the people of Texas would expect in the first judicial officer of the State"

Corpus Christi.—The army has improved a good deal in health in the last week or two. Business is better here than it has ever been known before, not with the soldiers, but with the Mexicans who are continually pressing in and out.

News from the interior of the State are such the country to be in a more flourishing condition than ever known before; emigrants crowding into all parts.

Bexar.—This beautiful town is rapidly improving. Trade with the Mexicans of the Rio Grande is reviving; Col Hays is just returned from an expedition to Rio Grande. He encamped opposite the Presidio, and some of his men crossed the river and bought provisions, without molestation. No Indians between Bexar and the Presidio. All quiet at Matamoras, up to the 24th ult.

The Galveston *Beacon* says: "It is somewhat beyond a doubt, that the Hon R. H. Darnell is elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas.

THE "NEW MAN'S" MESSAGE.

No public document has ever been received in this country with higher approbation than the President's message. None has more deeply impressed the public mind, by the important facts which it developed, and the wisdom and boldness with which he recommends the measures which he deems expedient for the public weal. None has drawn forth warmer and fonder plaudits from all classes, and from all orders. None has gone so deeply to the heart of the American people. A similar fate has attended it in England, so far at least as relates to the ability which the majesty of truth has stamped upon his work, and the energy which his firmness, as well as moderation, has produced upon the mind of the English people. Our countrymen abroad have hailed it with pleasure and with pride, as a work that is worthy of the high character of our country, and the elevated position which its author occupies in our public councils. The unexpected respectful, and conciliatory and pacific tone of the English press, attests the deep and favorable impression which it has produced in England. And the following extract of a letter, which we have received by the Hibernia, from a highly respectable quarter, speaks sufficiently the feelings of our countrymen in Europe.—*Washington Union.*

"LONDON, Jan. 3.

"The President's message is to all of us abroad, without regard to varying shades of political opinion, and in a national point of view, a source of unalloyed satisfaction, and high patriotic pride. He has done his country the great service of procuring for her that fair hearing in the high court of Christendom which no other man could obtain. We are now *receive in curia*, and have given the world a reason for the faith in us."

A commission of lunacy was issued against a man in Indiana. One of the proofs of insanity brought against the party, was that he had made an effort to become editor of a newspaper. One of the commissioners, who had some disagreeable experience in the business himself, said he wanted to hear no more.—The mere fact of the person on trial having the recklessness to assume the duties of an editor, with the certainty of bankruptcy staring him in the face, was proof all-sufficient that he must be *non compos mentis*.

A Retort.—A John Bull Jr, who came over by the last steamer, was boasting about what Great Britain would do to us in case of war; and to convince his hearers that it would go hard with brother Jonathan, he stated that the English Government were arming the *sterns* of their steamers and other with vessels with heavy guns. To this a tall yankee present replied, that the Americans did not arm the *stern* of their vessel, but the *bows* John changed the subject.

N O Delta.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Paredes in Possession of the Capital—the American Minister—Hatred to the United States—Object of Paredes in Effecting the Revolution, &c, &c.

We have already briefly noted the fact, that the U. S. brig Porpoise, Com. Hunt, had arrived at Pensacola, with twelve days later news from Vera Cruz, and that Paredes had taken possession of the Capital of Mexico. The last southern mail brought us late papers from Pensacola, from which we gather the following additional and very highly interesting particulars:

From the Pensacola Democrat, we learn that Paredes reached the city of Mexico at the head of 6000 troops, where there were stationed 800 regulars and and 30,000 armed citizens, to support the administration of Herera, but upon the arrival of the forces of Paredes, the 800 declared in favor of the revolutionary party, and the citizens surrendered. President Herera retiring. Gen Paredes then dissolved the Mexican Congress, and declares that they should legislature no more until they should have done *fealty* to him. Paredes declared himself opposed to receiving any Minister from the Government of the United States.

At Vera Cruz, some blood was shed, but all in the shape of legal executions, several officers who favored the administration of Herera, proving somewhat refractory, were tried, condemned and shot.

A correspondent of the Pensacola Gazette, who signs himself "An Eye Witness," of the revolution, after relating the arrival and reception of Mr Slidell at Mexico, and his subsequent retirement to Jalapa, a pleasant little town, about six miles from Vera Cruz, as well as the first symptoms of the breaking out of the revolution, continues:

The most vehement and bitter denunciations were, every day, launched against the administration, charging it with every species of corruption—fraud, peculation and even treason, in entertaining the design of re-opening negotiations with the United States for the sale of Texas, New Mexico and California; and after the arrival of Mr Slidell, it alleged that this gentleman was among them empowered to offer a corrupt bribe of five or six millions of dollars, as the price of their baseness and treason. These attacks followed each other in quick succession; and were written with warmth and ability. The following extract from the "Veracruzano Liberal," will give you a just idea of the tone of the opposition press, generally, which, as they say, is the tone of the whole Mexican people.

"No! the sale of Texas shall not be consummated, neither under the pretext of settling boundaries shall the perfidious *Yankees* extend their rapacity to other Departments not less rich and precious. Let them keep their infamous bribe of 5 or 6 millions of dollars for the valiant Mexican Army does not deal in such opprobrious transactions with the enemies of its country, and is resolved to defend to the life of the last soldier the integrity of the territory and the national honor."

The dissatisfaction which has been thus gathering head, broke out into open rebellion and revolution as soon as the arrival of Mr Slidell was made known at the head quarters of Gen Paredes, who forthwith issued his *pronunciamento*, or manifesto against the government. This *pronunciamento* was re-echoed by the fortifications and garrisoned towns as soon as received—the ports having been well laid and the match on every one applied that the explosion took place almost simultaneously all over the country. The cry of Mexico, even in the worst of governments, throwing aside its gates as soon as Paredes sounded his first bugle note to open the valley—to invite landing Heroes had taken all the precautions within its power for the defence of its port except should a party. Indeed, he used his influence unscrupulously as to give just cause of offence to the citizens in seizing upon the public money without warrant of law, suspending the liberty of the press, ordering forced contributions, murdering and arresting (in a body) many of the principal individuals. Among others the Archbishop was forced to take refuge in Tacubaya, and Almonte arrested himself in the city.

The news of the revolution reached Vera Cruz on the morning of the 23d of December, and in a few hours the entire garrison was mustered in by the order of the heavy guns of the Castle as they gave a hearty response to the gestures of their commander in Puebla. The fleets followed the example of the Castle, and a salute from the Steamer Mexico came with the *Red flag of her fore* and the Spanish at her mizen announced the determination of her officers to adhere to the *pronunciamento*. In the city of Vera Cruz received the only resistance we have heard of. This rested entirely with the Governor of the State, who, from the commencement, with a Council at his head, stood last by the government, took up their arms and marched out of the barracks, firing a volley as they passed upon those who remained and kicking a caution and two cannon balls after them. The whole square became a scene of confusion, the citizens rushing to their arms to whip their cowardly retreat. But finding themselves alone in the struggle against the popular current, they continued their march, and strange to say, they were permitted to do so unmolested, into the open country.

Paredes is now master of the capital and of the country. The administration of General Herrera, who succeeded Santa Anna, having continued just one year. To show you how much the arrival of Mr Slidell had to do with bringing about the revolution, I extract the following paragraph from the manifest of the garrison of Tampico announcing their adhesion to the movement of Paredes:

"The officers here assembled are convinced that the administration of Herrera has ceased to represent the nation, and that, with the greatest assurance, in the face of the whole people, it is *actually treating with the government of the United States* for the cession of Texas, and for ought we know the California's also, and that therefore it behooves the army and the people to depose an administration which has so little regard for the national honor, &c. &c. &c."

Paredes announces himself as in the closing paragraphs of his *pronunciamento*, which I also make no apology, for extracting. After reviewing the history of the country since the declaration of its independance and contrasting its present disastrous condition and prospects with the position it ought to occupy among the civilized nations of the earth, he proceeds: "As for myself, I desire no place—no power—I have opinions and decided principles which have heretofore served only to keep ill gotten wealth upon their possessors, have no situations for me. On this point, my opinions are well known and there have been several occasions on which I have refused the highest stations. The state of anarchy and corruption has never fallen upon my character. My ambition is more elevated, and if I despise political intrigues and hold in equal contempt the corrupt characters who have arrogated to themselves power, I aspire to no exchange to a more brilliant and lasting glory. These are not the hyperbolical declarations of an ambitious man seeking to hide his real objects from public view, and I shall no sooner enter the city of Mexico than I will convoke an assembly, duly elected by all the voters in the states, and clothed with unlimited authority for the purpose of remodelling the government according to the will of the people. All classes of society—the clergy, the military, the nobility, the commercial professions, commerce, industry and agriculture will be represented in this assembly, and from the moment it meets all power will cease to exist, except such as may emanate from it. Happy, then, at having conscientiously discharged my duty, I shall either return to private life or I shall ask the privilege of marching to the frontier to encounter the usurpers of our territory and the enemies of our independence and prosperity."

Herrera's administration has been overthrown, not by the people but by the army—the same prelorian band which elevated him to power, and which also elevated and overthrew Santa Ana. Indeed there is no "people" in Mexico in the sense in which we use the term. The inhabitants consist of but two classes, Europeans and their descendants, the latter a civilized race employed in agriculture, the mechanic arts, in which they excel, &c. The former are almost all of them, either military men or politicians, the military men greatly preponderating—these being, as it is said, something like *twenty thousand* officers, or about one officer for every four or five soldiers. The Indians are slaves, not *nominally* it is true, but really nevertheless. They do not mix with the other class, socially and politically, only in name. We see, therefore, how completely any administration must of necessity be dependent upon the army, and how little prospect there is of the civil power getting the upper hand. Herrera saw this evil and wisely set himself to work to correct it. He was gradually organizing a militia as a preparatory step to disbanding the army, in the destruction of which he knew the only safeguard of the country consisted; and for this, in part, they crushed him. If his administration was indisposed to treat with us, what have we to expect of Paredes, who comes into power avowedly on the ground of opposition to the supposed pacific disposition of his predecessor? Is this only a feint, and is Paredes himself (being strong enough to put down opposition) to be the man, after all, to treat with us? Be this as it may, having made every effort which a great and magnanimous people should do to prevent a collision with a neighbor of inferior strength and resources, does it become us farther to temporize? Should we not take a stand of some kind or other without farther consulting Mexico—lest she put a wrong construction upon our forbearance?

MORE OF MEXICO, FRANCE, SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette publishes the following speculative letter from Havana:

HAVANA, January 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I have heard numerous rumors that are floating about in this city, and will give you a few of them. There is no doubt some grand scheme is going forward among the European Courts. One of the rumors is, that one of the sons of the King of France is to marry the *Infanta* of Spain, and take possession of Mexico and give it back to Spain.—The Court of Madrid will appoint the son of Louis Philippe Regent of Mexico.

There appears some truth in this rumor, as we have a large Spanish fleet in the harbor, and a large French fleet is expected here to act in concert with the Spanish. England will have a large number of ships of war to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. What share of the *spoil* England is to receive, Madame Rumor does not say, but only hints at Upper California, or the Eastern half of Cuba, say to the longitude of 78, as this part of the island will be nearer her possessions The Court of Madrid does not like the idea of giving England a foothold in Cuba, as from this island Spain derives nearly all her revenue, and she knows full well that if England once raises the cross of St George in Cuba, the whole island is lost to her, and in lieu of this will offer to Victoria, Porto Rico.

Santa Anna is here, and is a deep politician, he is no doubt trying to effect a revolution in Mexico through the army, by working on their feelings against the United States for annexing Texas As Santa Anna is in power of the Spanish Government, he wishes to make it appear that he is favor of giving up Mexico to spain; he is in correspondence with all the Generals of Mexico, as he receives several large packages by every steam-packet from Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna you will find to lead the European diplomatists on the wrong scent; his object will be to throw Mexico into the arms of the United States, just at the time the European powers have all things arranged; this he no doubt thinks will cause a war between France and Spain, in which England must take part with Spain.

You will see that Spain, in her stupidity, will lose the Island of Cuba, as the Cubanisos only want a pretext to declare themselves independant and have the Republic of Cuba. Uncle Sam will no doubt have an efficient navy to keep off a few hard knocks.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JANUARY.

F. Lorenz George Weyman M. Robertson.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

☞ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED

Rhode Island, M'Fall, Wheeling.
Michigan, Bones, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Michigan, Bones, Beaver;
Rhode Island, M'Fall, Wheeling;
Cleveland, Calhoun, Wellsville.

☞ Those marked thus " are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, a prevention for the explosion of boilers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wellsville—Peter Cleaveland, 6 kgs butter, R Dalzell, 8 doz brooms, Irwins & Martin, 4905 p bunk pork sells