# The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1847.


DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**FRANCIS R. SHUNK**
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**MORRIS LONGSTRETH,**
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Pittsburgh, March 27, 1847.*

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| Number of boats cleared, | 19 |
| Amount of tonnage, | 853,482 lbs. |
| Amount of tolls received, | $776 40 |

*Pittsburgh, March 29, 1847.*

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|---|---|
| Number of boats cleared, | 15 |
| Amount of tonnage, | 733,328 lbs. |
| Amount of tolls received, | $569 31 |

LEVI G. CLOVER, Collector.

**RELIEF OF IRELAND.**

The committee appointed at Dr. HERRON'S church, to name gentlemen as collectors for the different wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, have selected the following sub-committees, and earnestly request them to act with promptitude, as the condition of the starving people of Ireland requires immediate action. We invite our citizens to contribute to the cause of suffering humanity, as God has given to them, either in money, produce or clothing.

By order of the committee.

M ALLEN, *Chairman.*

FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

1st. WARD—James Dalzell, Jacob Forsyth.
2d. " Wm. Wilson, Morris Jones.
3d. " James P. Tanner, James Montooth.
4th. " Jos. Pennock, Wm. R. Brown.
5th. " Hillary Brunot, J. H. Ralston.
6th. " Robert Wray, L. R. Livingston.
7th. " Wm. Arthurs, W. McCutcheon.
8th. " John Lightner, Richard Hughes.
9th. " R. H. Hartley, Thomas Daft.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Wm. Bell, Jr., J. Schoonmaker, Robert Dalzell, John B. Sanderson, James Park, Jr., Richard Gray, Hamilton Stewart and Major Becham.

MANCHESTER.

John Sampson, James Anderson.

**Mr. Calhoun's Speech.**

We to-day publish the celebrated Charleston speech of the great southern statesman—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

It is a singular, but characteristic production—It exhibits the alarm felt in the south in relation to the safety of the "peculiar institution" of slavery, and Mr. C. appears to have but little faith in the support of the people of the north. According to his estimate but a small proportion of the inhabitants on this side of Mason & Dixon's line are advocates for slavery. In this he is right; yet there is a party—a powerful party, too—in the north, that will always, while the Union of the states exist, be firm friends of southern interests. That Mr. Calhoun speaks the sentiments of the Southern Democrats we do not believe; that he does not represent the position of the Northern Democracy aright, we know.

But we have no time nor room for comment; so we refer our readers to the speech. We publish it that all may learn the plans and policy of southern politicians.

AGRICULTURAL.—To roll potatoes in *plaister*, as well as to sprinkle some in the rows, before covering them, when planting, will prevent the *potato rot*, as well as promote their growth. To put tobacco stems in the rows also promotes their health and thrift. He who tries it will be well paid.—*Exchange paper.*

—We do not believe a word in the above paragraph. We have not forgotten the thousand and one remedies for the potato blight which have been published in different parts of the potato growing world, and not one of the experimenters ever yet succeeded. The disease is beyond remedy; we think this has been satisfactorily ascertained, and he who wishes to continue the cultivation of this invaluable root, must secure from some place the seed from the apple, and thus start a new variety. Indeed, it is a mooted question with some, whether even the species can be perpetuated by this means, but we believe it can. We understand that a gentleman in New York state has started a variety of potato from the seed, and now has a most excellent article which he raises sound and perfect.

The National Intelligencer is out in a long article—six weary columns—in favor of Mexican perfidity and violence. Santa Anna will rejoice when he reads it!—*Post.*

He will not rejoice half so much as he did when he and his officers received permission from President Polk to pass through our fleet on their return to Mexico.—*Telegraph.*

—We have kept no count, but we believe the Telegraph has quoted the above "hard hit" not less than one hundred and thirteen times. If it would result advantageously to our sprightly little neighbor, we would not object to keeping it in our columns as standing matter.

By the way, Mr. Tel., how many "locos" have you gained to your cause by the everlasting repetition of this killingly witty item? Not half as many, we vouch, as the number of whigs you have disgusted.

"A new rolling mill is about to be established in the vicinity of Boston with a capital of $500,000. The site on which the mill is to be erected was a short time since comparatively useless; but the pressing demand for sites for manufactories has given new and increasing importance to this heretofore neglected quarter.

—The above is from yesterday's Gazette! We beg the reader to remember that the Tariff of '46 is now in full operation; and further, that the Gazette is the organ of the Whig party in Western Pennsylvania.

☞ Our subscribers who change their residence on the 1st of April, will oblige us by giving an early notice to our carriers, or by leaving word at our office.

☞ Blitz is in St. Louis; so is De Meyer and Burke.

Murdock and Miss Logan have been attracting big houses in Cincinnati.

Quite a rare sight was seen at the Park Theatre on Tuesday night. Othello was played to a crowded house of Americans, cast as follows:—Othello, Forrest; Iago, Jamison; Desdemona, Mrs. Hunt.

Miss Mary Ann Lee, of Philadelphia, has returned to her native city, after a successful tour South.

Dan Marble, the comical, is at Albany.

Yankee Hill is at the National, Boston.

The Seguin troupe are performing opera in Savannah.

The Ravel Family are at Mobile.

The "Odeon" at Washington, with Booth, Mrs. Russell, &c., is nightly crowded.

## Remarks of Mr. Calhoun,

**At the Meeting of Citizens of Charleston,**

*Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1847.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In complying with the request of your committee to address you on the general state of our affairs, in connexion with the federal government, I shall restrict my remarks to the subject of our peculiar domestic institution, not only because it is by far the most important to us, but also because I have fully expressed my views, in my place in the Senate, on the only other important subject—the Mexican war.

I fully concur in the address of your committee, and the resolutions accompanying it. The facts stated are unquestionable, and the conclusions irresistible.

Indeed, after all that has occurred during the last twelve months, it would be almost idiotic to doubt that a large majority of both parties in the non-slaveholding States, have come to a fixed determination to appropriate all the territories of the United States, now possessed, or hereafter to be acquired, to themselves, to the entire exclusion of the slaveholding States. Assuming, then, that to be beyond doubt, the grave, and to us vital question, is presented for consideration; have they the power to carry this determination into effect?

It will be proper to premise, before I undertake to answer this question, that it is my intention to place before you the danger with which we are threatened from this determination, plainly and fully, without exaggeration or extenuation, and also the advantages we have for repelling it, leaving it to you to determine what measures should be adopted for that purpose.

I now return to the question, and answer, Yes, they have the power, as far as mere numbers can give it. They will have a majority in the next Congress, in every department of the federal government. The admission of Iowa and Wisconsin will give them two additional States, and a majority of four in the Senate, which heretofore has been our shield against this and other dangers of the kind. We are already in a minority in the House of Representatives and the electoral college; so that, with the loss of the Senate, we shall be in a minority in every department of the federal government; and ever must continue so, if the non-slaveholding States should carry into effect their scheme of appropriating to their exclusive use all the Territories of the United States. But, fortunately, under our system of government, mere numbers are not the only element of power.—There are others, which would give us ample means of defending ourselves against the threatened danger, if we should be true to ourselves.

We have, in the first place, the advantage of having the constitution on our side, clearly and unquestionably, and in its entire fabric; so much so, that the whole body of the instrument stands opposed to their scheme of appropriating the territories to themselves. To make good this assertion, it is only necessary to remind you, that ours is a federal, and not a national, or consolidated government—a distinction essential to correct understanding of the constitution, and our safety. It ought never to be forgotten, or overlooked. As a federal government, States composing the Union are its constituents, and stand in the same relation to it, in that respect, as the individual citizen of a State do to its government. As constituted members of the Union, all the territories and other property of the Union belong to them, as joint owners or partners, and not to the government, as is erroneously supposed by some. The government is but the agent intrusted with the management. And hence the constitution expressly declares the territory to be the property of the United States—that is the States united, or the States of the Union, which are but synonymous expressions.—And hence also Congress has no more right to appropriate the territories of the United States to any portion of the States, to the exclusion of the others, than it has to appropriate in the same way the forts, or other public buildings, or the navy, or any other property of the United States. That it has such a right, no one would venture to assert; and yet, the one is placed exactly on the same ground with the other by the constitution.

It was on this solid foundation that I placed the right of the slaveholding States to a full and equal participation in the Territories of the United States, in opposition to the determination of the non-slaveholding States to appropriate them exclusively to themselves. It was my intention to urge them to vote, but I was unable to do so, in consequence of the great pressure of business during the last few days of the session. It was felt by those opposed to us, that, if the foundation on which I placed my resolutions be admitted, the conclusion could not be successfully assailed; and hence the bold, but unsuccessful attempt, to assail the foundation itself, by contending that ours is a national or consolidated government, in which the States would stand to the Union as the counties do to the States, and be equally destitute of all political rights. Such a conclusion, if it could be established, would, indeed, place us and our peculiar domestic institutions at the mercy of the non-slaveholding States; but, fortunately, it cannot be maintained without subverting the very foundation of our entire political system, and denying the most incontrovertible facts connected with the foundation and adoption of the constitution.

But, it may be asked, what do we gain by having the constitution ever so clearly on our side, when a majority in the non-slaveholding States stand prepared to deny it? Possibly such may be the case: still we cannot fail to gain much by the advantage it gives us. I speak from long experience. I have never known truth, promptly advocated in the spirit of truth, fail to succeed in the end. Already there are many highly enlightened and patriotic citizens in those States who agree with us on this great and vital point. The effects of the discussion will not improbably greatly increase their number; and, what is of no little importance, induce a still greater number to hesitate, and abate somewhat in their confidence in former opinions, and thereby prepare the way to give full effect to another advantage which we possess. To understand what it is, it will be necessary to explain what is the motive and object of this crusade, on the part of the non slaveholding States, against our peculiar domestic institution.

It is clear that it does not originate in any hostility of interests. The labor of our slaves does not conflict with the profit of their capitalists, or the wages of their operatives, or in any way injuriously affect the prosperity of those States, either as it relates to their population or wealth.—On the contrary, it greatly increases both. Its product those which mainly stimulate and render their capital and labor profitable; while our slaves furnish, at the same time, an extensive and profitable market for what they make. Annihilate the products of their labor—strike from the list the three great articles which are almost exclusively the products of their labor—cotton, rice and tobacco—and what would become of the great shipping, navigating, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the non-slaveholding States? What of their Lowells and Walthams; their New York and Boston, and other manufacturing and commercial cities? What, to enlarge the question, would become of the exports and imports of the Union itself; its shipping and tonnage, its immense revenue, in the disbursements of which millions in those States, directly or indirectly, live and prosper? Fortunately, then, the crusade against our domestic institution does not originate in hostility of interests. If it did, the possibility of arresting the threatened danger, and saving ourselves, short of a disrupture of the Union, would be altogether hopeless; so predominant is the regard for interest in those States, over all other considerations.

Nor does it originate in any apprehension that the slaveholding States would acquire an undue preponderance in the Union, unless restricted to their present limits. If even a full share of the Territories should fall to our lot, we could never hope to outweigh, by any increased number of slaveholding States, the great preponderance which their numbers give to the non-slaveholding States in the House of Representatives and the electoral college. All we could hope for would be to preserve an equality in the Senate, or, at most, to acquire a preponderance in that branch of the government.

But if it originates neither in the one nor the other of these, what are the real motives and objects of their crusade against our institution? To answer this, it will be necessary to explain what are the feelings and views of the people of the non-slaveholding States in reference to it, with their effects on their party operations, especially in relation to the presidential election.

They may, in reference to the subject under consideration, be divided into four classes. Of these, the abolitionists proper—the rabid fanatics, who regard slavery as a sin, and thus regarding it, deem it their highest duty to destroy it, even should it involve the destruction of the constitution of the Union—constitute one class. It is a small one, not probably exceeding five per cent of the population of those States. They voted, if I recollect correctly, about 15,000, or at most 20,000 votes in the last test of their strength in the State of New York, out of about 400,000 votes, which would give about five per cent. Their strength in that State, I would suppose, was fully equal to their average strength in the non-slaveholding States generally. Another class consists of the great body of the citizens of those States, constituting at least seven-tenths of the whole, and who, while they regard slavery as an evil, and as such, are disposed to aid in restricting and extirpating it, when it can be done consistently with the constitution, and without endangering the peace or prosperity of the country, do not regard it as a sin, to be put down by all and every means.

Of the other two one is a small class, perhaps not exceeding five per cent of the whole, who view slavery as we do, more as an institution, and the only one by which two races, so disimilar as those inhabiting the slaveholding States, can live together in equal numbers, in peace and prosperity, and that its abolition would end in the extirpation of one or the other race. If they regard it as an evil, it is in the abstract, just as government with all its burdens, labor with all its toils, punishment with all its inflictions, and thousands of other things, are evils, when viewed in the abstract, but far otherwise, when viewed in the concrete, because they inflict, as in the case of slavery as it exists with us.

The remaining class is much larger, but still relatively a small one, less, perhaps, than 20 per cent. of the whole, but possessing great activity and political influence in proportion to its numbers. It consists of the political leaders of the respective parties, and their partisans and followers. They, for the most part, are perfectly indifferent about abolition, and are ready to take either side, for or against, according to the calculation of the political chances; their great and leading object being to carry the elections, especially the presidential, and thereby receiving the honors and emoluments incident to power, both in the federal and State governments.

Such are the views and feelings of the several classes in the non slaveholding States, in reference to slavery, as it exists with us. It is manifest, on a survey of the whole, that the first class—that is, the abolition party proper—is the centre which has given the impulse, that has put in motion this crusade against our domestic institution. It is the only one that has any decidedly hostile feelings in reference to it, and which, in opposing it, is actuated by an strong desire to restrict, or destroy it.

But, it may be asked, how can so small a class rally a large majority of both parties in the non-slaveholding States to come to the determination they have, in reference to our domestic institution? To answer this question, it is necessary to go one step further, and explain the habitual state of parties in those, and, indeed, in almost all the States of the Union.

There are few of the non slaveholding States, perhaps not more than two or three, in which the parties are not so nicely balanced as to make the result of elections, both State and federal, so doubtful as to put it in the power of a small party, firmly linked together, to turn the elections, by throwing their weight into the scale of the party which may most favor its views: such is the abolition party. They have, from the first, made their views paramount to the party struggles of the day, and thrown their weight where their views could be best promoted. By pursuing this course, their influence was soon felt in the elections, and, in consequence, to gain them soon became the object of party courtship: first by the whigs; but for the last twelve months, more eagerly by the democrats, as if to make up for lost time. They are now openly courted by both, each striving by their zeal to win their favor by expressing their earnest desire to exclude what they call slavery from all the Territories of the United States, acquired or to be acquired. No doubt the Mexican war, and the apprehension of large acquisition of territory to the slaveholding States, has done much to produce this state of things; but of, itself it would have been feeble. The main cause or motive, then, of this crusade against our domestic institution, is to be traced to the all-absorbing interest which both parties take in carrying the elections, especially the presidential. Indeed, when we reflect that the expenditure of the federal government, at all times great, is now swelled probably to the rate of seventy million of dollars annually, and that the influence of its parentage gives it great sway, not only over its own, but over the State elections, which gives, in addition, a control of a vast amount of patronage, and the control of the federal patronage, with all its emoluments and honors, centre in the President of the United States; and it is not at all surprising that both parties should take such absorbing interest in the presidential election, acting, as both do, on the principle of turning opponents out of office, and bestowing the honors and emoluments of government on their followers as the reward of partisan services. In such a state of things, it is not a matter of wonder that a course of policy so well calculated to conciliate a party like the abolitionists, as that of excluding slavery from the Territories, should be eagerly embraced by both parties in the non-slaveholding States, when by securing their support, each calculates on winning the rich and glittering prize of the presidency. In this is to be found the motive and object of the present crusade against our domestic institution on the part of political leaders and their partisans in those States.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that it is the less dangerous, because it originates mainly in mere party considerations, in connection with elections. It will be on that account but the more so, unless, indeed, it shall be met by us with promptitude and unanimity. The absorbing, over-riding interests, felt by both parties to carry the elections, especially the presidential, would give such an impulse to their efforts to conciliate the abolitionists, at our expense, if we should look on with apparent indifference, as would enlist in either favor the large portion of the non slaveholding States, estimated at seven-tenths of the whole, which are as yet well affected towards us, and utterly dishearten the small but intelligent class, which, as yet, is perfectly sound. The former would conclude, in that case, that we ourselves were ready to yield and surrender our domestic institution, as indefeas able; and that the non-slaveholding States might carry their determination into full effect, without hazard to the constitution or the Union, or even disturb the harmony and peace of the country. Indeed, such has already been our apparent indifference, that these opinions have been expressed, even on the floor of Congress. But, if we should act as we ought—if we, by our promptitude, energy and unanimity, prove that we stand ready to defend our rights, and to maintain our perfect equality, as members of the Union, be the consequences what they may; and that the immediate and necessary effect of courting abolition votes, by either party, would be to lose ours, a very different result would certainly follow. That large portion of the non-slaveholding States who, although they consider slavery as an evil, are not disposed to violate the constitution, and much less to endanger its overthrow; and with it the Union itself, would take sides with us, against our assailants; while the sound portion, who are already with us, would rally to the rescue. The necessary effect would be, that the party leaders and their followers, who expect to receive the presidential election by the abolitionists, seeing their hopes blasted by the loss of our votes, would drop their courtship, and leave the party, reduced to insignificance, with scorn. The end would be—should we act in the manner indicated—the rally of a new party in the non-slaveholding States more powerful than either of the old, who, on this great question, would be faithful to all of the compromises and obligations of the constitution, and who, by uniting with us, would put a final stop to the farther agitation of this dangerous question. Such would be the certain effect of meeting, with promptitude and unanimity, the determination of the non-slaveholding States to appropriate all the Territories to their own use. That it has not yet been so met, is certain; and the next question is, why has it not been, and what is the cause of this apparent indifference in relation to a danger so menacing, if not promptly and unitedly met on our part?

In answering this important question, I am happy to say that I have seen no reason to attribute this want of promptitude and unanimity to any division of sentiment, or real indifference, on the part of the people of the slave-holding States, or their delegates in Congress. On the contrary, so far as my observation extends, there is not one of their members of Congress, who has given any certain indication of either. On the trying questions connected with the Wilmot proviso, the votes of the members from the slaveholding States, at the last and present sessions, were unanimous.—To explain what is really the cause, I must again recur to what has already been stated; the absorbing interest felt in the elections, especially the presidential, and the controlling influence which party leaders and their followers exercise over them. The great struggle between the parties is, which shall succeed in electing its candidate; in consequence of which the presidential election has become the paramount question. All others are held subordinate to it by the leaders and their followers. It depends on them to determine whether any question shall be admitted into the issue between the parties, in the presidential contest, or whether it shall be partially or entirely excluded. Whether it shall be one or the other, is decided entirely in reference to its favorable or unfavorable bearing on the contest, without looking to the higher considerations of its effects on the prosperity, the institutions, or safety of the country.—Nothing can more strongly illustrate the truth of what I have asserted, than the course of the parties in relation to the question which now claims your consideration. Although none can be more intimately connected with the peace and safety of the Union, it is kept out of the issue between the parties, because it is seen that the presidential vote of New York, and many others of the non-slaveholding States, will in all probability depend on the votes of the abolitionists; and that the election of the President may in like manner depend on the votes of those States. And hence the leaders in them are tolerated by many of the leaders and their followers in the slaveholding States, in openly canvassing for the vote of the abolitionists, by acting in unison with them, in reference to a question, on the decision of which the safety of their own faction, and that of the Union, itself may depend. But while it is seen that the presidential election may be secured by counting the abolition votes, it is at the same time seen that it may be lost if the consequence should be the loss of the vote of the slaveholding States; and hence the leaders are forced to attempt to secure the former without losing the latter. The game is a difficult one; but as difficult as it is, they do not despair of success, with the powerful instrument which they have under their control.—They have, in the first place, that of the party press, through which a mighty influence is exerted over public opinion. The line of policy adopted is for the party press to observe a profound silence on this great and vital question; or, if they speak at all, so speak, as to give a false direction to public opinion. Acting in conformity to this policy, of the two leading organs at the seat of government, one never alludes to the question, so that as far as its remarks are concerned, no one could suppose that it was the cause of the least agitation or feeling in any portion of the Union. The other occasionally alludes to it, when it cannot well avoid doing so; but only to palliate the conduct of those who assail us, by confounding them with our defenders as agitators, and holding both up equally to public censure. It is calculated, by pursuing this course, that the people of the slaveholding States will be kept quiet, and in a state of indifference, until another and still more powerful instrument can be brought into play, by which it is hoped that slaveholders and abolitionists will be coerced to join in nominating and supporting the same candidate for the presidency. I allude to what is called a national convention, or caucus, for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Already the machinery has been put in motion, in order to coerce the oldest and most populous of the slaveholding States, and no doubt will in due season be put in motion to effect the same object in all of them. Should it succeed—should party machinery for President making prove strong enough to force the slaveholding States to join in a convention to nominate and support a candidate who will be acceptable to the abolitionists, they will have committed the most suicidal act that a people ever perpetrated. I say acceptable; for it is clear that no non-slaveholding States will outnumber in convention the slaveholding, and that no one who is not acceptable to the abolitionists can receive their votes, of course, the votes of the States where they hold the balance, and that no other will be nominated, or if nominated, be elected. And yet, there are not a few in the slaveholding States—men of standing and influence—so blinded by party feelings, or the prospect of personal gain or advancement by the success of their party, who advocate a step which must prove so fatal to their portion of the Union, under existing circumstances. Can party folly, or rather madness, go farther?

As to myself, I have ever been opposed to such conventions; because they are irresponsible bodies, not known to the constitution; and because they, in effect, set aside the constitution with its compromises, in reference to so important a subject as the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. I hold it far safer, and every way preferable, to leave the election where the constitution has placed it: to the electoral college to choose; and if that fails to make a choice, to the House of Representatives, voting by States, to elect the President from the three candidates, having the highest votes. But, if I had no objection to such conventions, under ordinary circumstances, I would regard the objection, as fatal, under the existing when all parties of the non-slaveholding States stand united against us, on the most vital of all questions, and when to go into the one would be, in effect, a surrender on our part. As both parties there have united to divest us of our just and equal rights in the public domains, it is time that both parties with us should unite in resistance to so great an outrage. Let us show, at least, as much spirit in defending our rights and honor, as they have evinced in assailing them. Let us, when our safety is concerned, show at least as firm a determination, and as much unanimity, as they do, with no other interest on their part but the temporary one of succeeding in the presidential contest. Henceforward, let all party distinction among us cease, so long as this aggression on our rights and honor shall continue, on the part of the non-slaveholding States. Let us profit by the example of the abolition party, who, as small as they are, have acquired so much influence by the course they have pursued. As they make the destruction of our domestic institution the paramount question, so let us make, on our part, its safety the paramount question. Let us regard every man of our party, who stands up in its defence; and every one as against us, who does not, until aggression ceases. It is thus, and thus only, that we can defend our rights, maintain our honor, insure our safety, and command respect. The opposite course, which would merge them in the temporary and mercenary party struggles of the day, would inevitably degrade and ruin us.

If we should prove true to ourselves and our peculiar domestic institution, we shall be great and prosperous, let what will occur. There is no portion of the globe more abundant in resources—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial—than that possessed by us. We count among our productions the great staple of cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, with the most efficient, well-fed, well-clad, and well trained body of laborers for their cultivation. In addition to furnishing abundant means for domestic exchanges among ourselves, and with the rest of the world, and building up flourishing commercial cities, they would furnish ample resources for revenue. But far be it from us to desire to be forced on our own resources for protection. Our object is to preserve the Union of these States, if it can be done consistently with our rights, safety, and perfect equality with other members of the Union. On this we have a right to insist. Less we cannot take. Looking, at the same time, to our safety and the preservation of the Union, I regard it as fortunate that the promptitude and unanimity on our part necessary to secure the one are equally so to preserve the other. Delay, indecision, and want of union among ourselves would, in all probability, in the end, prove fatal to both. The danger is of a character—whether we regard our safety or the preservation of the Union—which cannot be safely tampered with. If not met promptly and decidedly, the two portions of the Union will gradually become thoroughly alienated, when no alternative will be left to us, as the weaker of the two, but to sever all political ties, or sink down into abject submission. It is only by taking an early and decided stand, while the political ties are still strong, that a rally of the sound and patriotic of all portions of the Union can be successfully made, to arrest so dire an alternative.

Having now pointed out the danger with which we are menaced, and the means by which it may be successfully met and resisted, it is for you, and the people of the other slaveholding States, to determine what shall be done at a juncture so trying and eventful. In conclusion, it is my sincere prayer that the Great Disposer of events may enlighten you and them to realize its full extent, and give the wisdom to adopt the best and most efficient course for our own security, and the peace and preservation of the Union.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—MARCH 30, 1847.

Present—Judges PATTON, KERR and PORTER.

*Commonwealth vs. Geo. Neely*—The Defendant plead Guilty to an Indictment for fornication and bastardy and was sentenced this mornig to pay to the Prosecutrix $25 for her expenses, and $60 for the support of the child to date, and 75 cents per week for two years, to pay costs, &c.

*Commonwealth vs. Hiram Hively and Wm. Neelans*—Indictment larceny; the Defendants are both children, and at the request of his parents, Hively is to be sent to the House of Refuge.—Jury having been sworn in the case of the Defendant, Hively, only, returned a verdict of Guilty; the other defendant was recognized to appear at next term.

*Commonwealth vs. Henry Jackson.*—Indictment, larceny. The article charged to have been stolen was a banjo. On the trial of the cause it appeared that it was the head of a banjo only, that had been taken; and one of the witnesses, when asked by the Court what he would call that part of the instrument, replied he would call it "a piece of wood with some sheep-skin on it." The case was not made out by the Court, and the Defendant was acquitted.

*Commonwealth vs. Martin R. Delany.*—Indictment for libel. The Defendant is the editor of the "Mystery," published in this city. The libelous matter was an article charging the Prosecutor, Thomas Johnston, *alias* Fiddler Johnston, with being suspected of kidnapping. The Prosecutor denied that his name was "Elias," and said that the Dr. had inserted that name for the purpose of evading a prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence not pronounced.

*Commonwealth vs. Sarah Frost.*—Information, surety of the peace. Court sentenced Defendant; and Prosecutor to pay his own witnesses; and ordered the county to pay the docket costs.

*Commonwealth vs. John Cassaday.*—Defendant plead Guilty to an Indictment for keeping a tippling house, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $35 and the costs.

*Commonwealth vs. G. Adams, Mayor.*—Indictment—misdemeanor in office. This is an action brought by a colored man named Jamison whow as on the 9th of February last, arrested by Watchman Mott, for lurking about the streets between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning under very suspicious circumstances, he refusing to give any account of himself. Mayor Adams had him committed for vagrancy, and refused to take bail for his appearance. It afterwards was found that Jamison was a man of property and could not be a vagrant. It was contended that the information should have been for disorderly conduct. Hence the present suit.

Messrs Marshall and Alden for Commonwealth; Mahon for Defence. The arguments of Counsel were delivered yesterday afternoon; charge of Court this morning.

We noticed some of the editors taking notes of testimony.

DISTRICT COURT.—March 30, 1847.

Present—Judge HEPBURN.

*Walter H. Lowrie vs. Reserve Township.*—H. W. Williams for Plaintiff; Hampton for Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

*Matthew Scott vs Samuel Scott's Admin'rs.*—M'Candless for Plaintiff; Shaler for Defendant.—Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

*Mary Ann Brown vs. James Freel and Wife.*—Slander. Howard and Burke for Plaintiff; Boyd for Defendants. Verdict for Plaintiff $20.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Yesterday morning a company of dragoons, from Frederick, Md., arrived in this city, and put up at the United States Hotel. They are commanded by Capt. Merrick, son of Senator Merrick, of Maryland. It is usual to speak in praise of the appearance of men who volunteer to fight the battles of their country, and therefore it amounts to but little when seen in a paper; but truth compels us to say that this Company is composed of as noble looking fellows as any who have rendezvoused in this city yet.

We understand that they leave on Saturday. They get their horses in Kentucky.

Capt. Irvin's company, from Lewistown arrived yesterday; but we did not see them.

☞ There is a practice some of our draymen have got which is much to be deprecated. They frequently go in strings of fifteen or twenty, and at such times it is almost impossible for a foot passenger to get across the streets. We saw yesterday, a funeral stopped by a drove of drays dividing them, so that half the cortege had to wait until the drays had passed. There is, or ought to be, an ordinance against such things.

—The above is from the Cincinnati Enquirer, and it suits this city so well that we copy and endorse it. It is with difficulty we can now cross a street, so crowded are they with drays, carts and wagons.

*Fire.*—Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large frame building occupied by Mr. James Dumars, Sr., and Mr. Johnson, in Allegheny city, near Manchester. The building was totally destroyed, together with a great deal of furniture, &c. The engines were soon on the ground, but owing to the scarcity of water, they could render but little assistance.

☞ The Independents yesterday arrested a man and woman for keeping a disorderly house, in High street, or that neighborhood. They were sent up by Alderman Steele. We understand that some of the b'hoys tore down their shanties after the officers took them off.

☞ At a meeting held on Monday evening, in 6th ward, Rev. Dr. Upfold was elected School Director in the room of John Little, resigned. By the way, we are told that this ward has the best shool house in the city.

☞ According to the papers, the Washington Hotel, kept by Jas. Armstrong, Esq., is to be fitted up anew, for the entertainment of the public, *without liquors.*

☞ We understand that the bill of indictment preferred against us for a libel by Mr. William Skillen, of this city, was yesterday ignored by the Grand Jury.—*Journal.*

☞ Our correspondent is informed that there is a rumor in town that Third street will be repaired and made passable in a few weeks or months.

☞ We understand that Deal, now in the Penitentiary for murdering his wife, has become deranged.

☞ Rev. C. B. Parsons, formerly a "star" of considerable magnitude, and manager of the Pittsburgh theatre, is preaching in Louisville.

☞ Capt. Herriot has been elected Steward of the Poor House Farm.

☞ The office of Overseer of Poor ceases on the First of April (to-morrow.)

☞ The American calls the Board of Trade "a city incubus"!!

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:

## BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!!

**Vera Cruz Surrendered at the First Summons from GEN. SCOTT!!**

*Tuesday, 6½ o'clock, P. M.*

We have received two despatches from our Philadelphia Correspondent by Telegraph, this afternoon,—the one at 2½ o'clock, and the other at 4½ o'clock, announcing the important information communicated above.

In the first despatch the information communicated was that reports had just reached the city from Washington, that Mr. Buchanan had received despatches at the State Department, that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had surrendered to the Army of the United States.

This despatch informed us that the surrender was made without firing even a gun. We felt so doubtful of the authenticity of this report, that we did not feel authorized to publish it in an extra.

A second despatch dated half past four, and received at fifteen minutes to five, states that a second despatch had been received from Washington, where assertions were confidently made that Vera Cruz had surrendered at the first summons of Gen. Scott.

The Baltimore Sun communicated the same despatch to Philadelphia, and adds that the Surrender was made to Gen. Scott, in command of the Army, and Commodore Perry, in command of the fleet.

The same despatch adds that the Mexicans finding themselves unable to defend the Castle, successfully BLEW IT UP, and with great loss of property and some lives.

One of the fruits of this disaster of the blowing up of the Castle at Vera Cruz, was the *destruction of the Steamer Mississippi.*

This information, it is said in the second despatch, comes to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, from Havana. Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, is named in our second despatch as furnishing the information of the surrender of the Castle, directly to the Department of State.

The event was expected and we think the report will prove true.

In our second despatch it is also said, that there will be an extra session of Congress at an early day. Congress cannot, however, meet before the expiration of sixty days, the President being required to give that time in his Proclamation.

LATER.

An additional telegraphic despatch, which we subjoin, casts doubts upon, in some respects, and contradicts in part, the details furnished in the preceding paragraphs, which were already sufficiently confused and conflicting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1847,
*Tuesday, 9 o'clock, P. M.*

More definite and authentic information contradicts the report of the steamship Mississippi having been lost,—she took the place of the Tweed, which was withdrawn, and this probably gave rise to the report.

The Washington Union professes to have received reliable information that by order of Gen. Santa Anna all the Mexican troops had been withdrawn from Vera Cruz, leaving the Castle to defend itself; and that the Mexican army were ordered to fall back upon Puerto Nacional, and would there make a stand against the American forces.

A counter revolution had taken place in Yucatan, and the Mexican or centralist party had triumphed over the Independents, and abolished all the regulars and changes in the government that had been previously effected by them.

☞ The late news from Gen. Taylor's Army contained in the telegraphic despatch published on Monday, has not been confirmed by any subsequent arrival; and the real state of affairs in that quarter is involved in as much uncertainty as before.

☞ The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Austin, Texas, to a gentleman in Washington city, dated February 28: "The Indians have stolen some fifteen head of horses, and pursued several persons about three miles from this city. A large body of Indians is in this neighborhood. Our citizens are arming themselves for defence."

IRISH RELIEF.

The Executive Committee, will here state, for the information of all, that Taaffe & O'Connor have consented to provide gratuitous storage in their spacious warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, where all donations offered for the relief of the *Poor of Ireland* will be received.

mar26 WM. EBBS, Chairman.


**PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**

MANAGER,............C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,............W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

*Last Night but one of Mr. and Mrs. J. WALLACK.*

**Wednesday Evening, March 31,**
Will be acted Lord Byron's celebrated Tragedy of
**WERNER.**

Werner............MR. J. WALLACK, Jr.
Josephine, (his wife,)............MRS. J. WALLACK, Jr.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
FAMILY JARS.

Porcelain............MR. HUNTLEY.
Liddy Looregan............MRS. MESTAYER.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½.
The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.
☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

**Notice.**

THE co partnership heretofore existing under the name of Cameron & Kingsland is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
D. A. CAMERON,
CORNELIUS KINGSLAND.
mar31-3t*

**D. A. CAMERON,**
MANUFACTURER OF
HOLLOW WARE AND PLATFORM SCALES, AND CASTINGS IN GENERAL.

RESPECTFULLY asks the patronage of his friends. He feels warranted that he can give satisfaction to all who may purchase of him. His establishment is on M'Kelvy's plan of Lots, 5th Ward. mar31-1y

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE in 6th and 8th wards.—The subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty very desirable building lots, situate on Wylie street and Pennsylvania avenue, and on streets South of the 4th street road. The above lots are adjacent to the new Court House, and a short distance from the centre of the city, also, a new dwelling house to let on Wylie street.
mar31 ALEX. BLACK, Wylie st.

**For Sale,**

A LARGE FLAT, and sailing skiff can be purchased very low, by calling at M. Crawford's, at the end of the old Allegheny Bridge, Allegheny city. mar31-d3t*

**For St Louis and Peoria.**

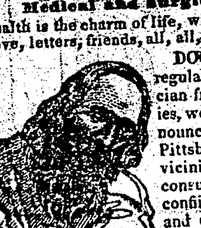
THE splendid passenger steamer ALIQUIPPA, M'CORMICK, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, positively. For freight or passage apply on board. mar31-2t

**For New Orleans—Direct.**

THE new and elegant steamer GERMANTOWN, MACLEAN, Master, will leave as above on Thursday morning, April 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. mar31-2t

**Medical and Surgical Office.**

Health is the charm of life, without it gold.
Love, letters, friends, all, all, are unenjoyed.



DOCTOR BROWN, a regularly educated physician from the eastern cities, would respectfully announce, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that he can be consulted privately and confidentially, every day and evening at his office on Diamond Alley, a few doors from Wood street towards the market.

Dr. Brown gives his particular attention to the treatment and investigation of the following diseases:

All diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, scrofula, syphilis, seminal weekness, impotency, salt rheum, diseases of the eye and ear, rheumatism, piles, palsey.

Dr. Brown has much pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is in possession of the latest information and improvement in the treatment of secondary syphilis, practised at the Paris Lock Hospital. The modern researches on syphilis, its complications and consequences, and the improved modes of practice which have been made known to the public but recentley, and to those chiefly who make this branch of Medicine, their particular study and practise.

Many new and valuable remedies have been lately introduced, which secures the patient being mercurialized out of existence. Strangers are apprised that Doctor Brown has been educated in every branch of medicine, and regularly admitted to practise, and that he now confines himself to the study and practice of this particular branch, together with all diseases of a private or delicate nature, incident to the humanframe. No cure, no pay.

Recent cases are relieved in a short time, without interruption from business.

☞ Office on Diamond Alley, a few doors from Wood street, towards the market. Consultations strictly confidential. my12-d&wy

**STAR CLOTHING STORE,**
NO. 70 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE would beg to announce to our customers and the public generally, that we have reopened our establishment with a full and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Ready-made Clothing, which in respect to style and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any house in this city.

Gentlemen who are in want of any article in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere; as our stock, as well as the low prices of our goods, will enable us to please all who will favor us with a call.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, as we are weekly supplied—it will suffice for us to say that at all times our assortment will be complete, with every article pertaining to the trade. ANCKER & MAYER,
Sign "Golden Star."

N. B.—Gentlemen who leave orders at our store, for any Garment that they wish to have made in New York, can be furnished in two weeks after the receipt of their directions. mar27 A. & A.

JOSEPH H. HILL. W. C. CURRY.
**HILL & CURRY,**
BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN
*FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER.*
No. 62 WOOD ST., 2D DOOR BELOW FOURTH, WEST SIDE,
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*

PAR Funds and Currency received on Deposit, and collections made in all the principal cities of the United States; Sight Exchange on Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Cincinnati constantly for sale in sums to suit purchasers. Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania Bank Notes bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

The highest premium paid for American Gold.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Germany and France procured, &c. mar22-y

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

MAHLON MARTIN having sold his entire interest in the firm of *Martin & Smith*, to William M. Sinclair, the partnership heretofore existing under said firm is this day dissolved, and the business will be hereafter conducted at the old stand, by William H. Smith and William M. Sinclair, under the firm of SMITH & SINCLAIR. Those indebted to the late firm will make payment to Smith & Sinclair, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm. MAHLON MARTIN,
W. H. SMITH.
Pittsburgh, March 26, 1847.

In retiring from the firm of Martin & Smith, the undersigned would cheerfully and earnestly recommend Messrs Smith & Sinclair to the customers of the late firm, and to purchasers generally.
mar26 MAHLON MARTIN.

**SMITH & SINCLAIR,**
(LATE MARTIN & SMITH,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*56, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,*

The undersigned having entered into partnership under the above style, respectfully ask the patronage of the friends of the late firm, and of purchasers generally. They feel warranted in promising that they can give satisfaction to all who may buy of them or confide business to their care.
W. H. SMITH,
W. M. SINCLAIR.
Pittsburgh, March 26, 1847.

**N. O. Sugar.**

50 Hhds. N. Orleans Sugar, a prime article, just received and for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
mar27 56 Wood st.

22 Tierces Rice, of the very first quality, just received and for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
mar27 56 Wood st.

200 Barrels Molasses, in store and for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
mar27 57 Wood st.

ROLL BUTTER—4 Barrels, fresh, and in good order; for sale by
mar27 SMITH & SINCLAIR, 56 Wood st.

WANTED.—15 blacksmiths and chain makers, wanted immediately. Good wages will be given by applying to
mar27-tf CYRUS TOWNSEND & Co.

ALLEGHENY SOIREE.—The first Annual Soiree of the Allegheny Fire Company will take place on Thursday Evening, April 8th, at the Lafayette Assembly Room.

Tickets $2,00—to be had at the "Dispatch," "Journal" and "Telegraph" offices, and at Cook's Literary Depot. mar25td

**REMITTANCES**
TO
**EUROPE.**

JAMES BLAKELY Agent for the old Black Ball line of Liverpool and New York packets, also for a line of American Merchant ships, continues to make remittances to ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES, with promptness and despatch at reduced rates. Apply at his office, on PENN St., near the Canal Bridge, Pittsburgh. mch24-d&w

**WILLIAM A. HILL & Co.,**
BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, AND SPECIE,
*No. 64 Wood st., one door above Fourth, East side, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CURRENT Funds received on deposit, and collections made on all the Cities throughout the United States. Sight checks on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, constantly for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

The paper of the Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia Banks bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold and Silver coins.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Germany, and France procured, &c. mar10-daw3

**To Wagon Makers.**

A FEW good Wagon Makers will be employed in the United States Service in Mexico, if immediate application be made at the Quarter Master's department in this city. Office, on Penn street, corner of Garrison alley. JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
mar29-d1w Quarter Master's Agent.

**Partnership Dissolved.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Real Estate and European Agents, under the firm of Blakely & Mitchel, has expired by its limitation. The business formerly conducted by them in partnership will hereafter be pursued by each individually; and they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have received. Any person having claims against the late firm will present them to either of the undersigned for payment, and any one indebted will please call and settle. JAMES BLAKELY,
mar24 JOHN J. MITCHEL.