The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
Pittsburgh, March 31, 1847.

Number of boats cleared,	24
Amount of tonnage,	1.172,588 lbs.
Amount of tolls received,	$899 22

LEVI G. CLOVER, Collector.

Cass' Speech.

We think our readers will thank us for publishing the excellent speech of Hon. Lewis Cass, on the Wilmot proviso, in our paper this morning. We do not think we could have filled our columns with better matter. The speech will be read with interest by men of all parties; we especially commend it to our political adversaries.

☞ The new editor of the *Gazette* gave us, in yesterday's paper, a salutatory of a column and a half. He avows, with considerable frankness, his determination to advocate the leading measures of the Whig party; he writes with much spirit and energy.

He opens with a rhapsody about Pittsburgh and the great West; and tenders his advice to our old citizens and young men, which we trust may have a salutary effect.

Hostility is declared to the "institution of slavery—every ingredient of which is disease and death—a curse to the hearts and interests of men who touch it, and the very plague spot of our country where it is" But the "mantle of the Constitution is thrown around it," and therefore the editor of the *Gazette* will not interfere with it where it is, but manfully oppose its extension. Well, this is right; we shall join with him.

Mr. Brooks goes for the protective policy—"and in its spirit and substance, though not necessarily for the very letter of the act, for the Tariff of 1842." What are we to understand by this? Why qualify the declaration of favor for the Tariff of '42? Pardon us if we are wrong, but indeed we think that the unexampled prosperity of the country under the Tariff of '46, has made you shy in your opposition to it, Mr. Brooks. Are we right, or will you in the very face of "a continent of facts," follow in the footsteps of your predecessor, in denouncing one of the best and justest Tariff acts that ever passed the hoses of Congress.

Mr. B. also goes for railroads. The readers of the Gazette will not be surprised at this, for that paper has been in the habit, heretofore, of occasionally referring to the various railroad projects which now take public attention in the west.

The Sub-Treasury receives its share of denunciation. We have something to say on the subject; but as this is moving day, we can not.

We are glad to observe that our friend, the new editor is a wag; but regret that his predecessor should be the first victim of his sarcasm. Here is a specimen:

"In taking the place of our respected predecessors, we hope always to be found maintaining that interest in all questions of *moral and social improvement which have hitherto distinguished the columns of this paper.*"

Mr. Harris remains in the establishment as Commercial Reporter. Mr. H. is decidedly the best commercial editor in the city; and of course, the Gazette will be looked to by business men, for news.

The Heroic Volunteers.

Our brave countrymen under the command of General Taylor have covered themselves with imperishable glory. Who will now dare to question the intrepid valor of the volunteers? The details of the terrible conflict between the heroic Taylor and Santa Anna have not yet reached us, but sufficient is known to convince us that our brave soldiers have won at the cannon's mouth, fighting against fearful odds, unfading laurels and the gratitude of the whole nation. We have lost many brave men and officers; their country will mourn over them. Gen. Wolfe said it was the "business of the soldier to die," and what soldiers ever fell more nobly than the American Volunteers in the battle of *Nueva Vista*, defeating thrice their number of the enemy, and in the heart of the enemy's country? These have gone, but the comrades who have survived the conflict will tell their deeds of renown. Their cenotaph will be a glorious page in their country's history; and future generations will learn from ther example "how sweet and proper a thing it is to die for one's country!"

QUARTER SESSIONS.—APRIL 1, 1847.

Present—Judges PATTON, KERR and POTTER.

Commonwealth vs. *Geo. W. Boston*—noticed yesterday. Verdict of Jury, Not Guilty, and prosecutor, Geo. Reams—pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. *Jonathan Stubbs.*—Indictment, Perjury. This is a continuation of the "Allegheny Police Case." It will be recollected that Stubbs was the principal witness upon whom the Commonwealth relied in the prosecution of Scott and M'Giffin. The recent developements which have entirely acquitted the constables of any participation, direct or indirect, in the burglaries, have induced the prosecution of Stubbs. The trial will probably take the entire day. Mahon and Boyd for Commonwealth; Marshall and Shaler for Defence.

In the District Court no case went to the Jury yesterday.

TROOPS.

The following companies are now in this city:
Capt. Merrick's company—from Md.
Capt. Bernard's company—from Philadelphia.
Capt. Irwin's company—from Lewistown.
Capt. Moore's company—from Carlisle.

☞ At an election held by the Brotherhood of St. Joseph, on Wednesday evening, March 31, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—James Blakely.
Vice President—Philip Flowers.
Secretary—John D. Jennings.
Chief Marshal—John J. Mitchel.
Stewards—Thomas Barnes,
Wm. B. M'Coulogue,
Hugh M'Given.

Appointment by the Governor.—The Governor has appointed J. Murry Burrell, Esq., President of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, *ad interim.*

Mr. Burrell left this place on his way to Cambria Court on Monday last. He received his commission, we understand, late on Saturday last. [*Blairsville paper.*

Speech of the Hon. Lewis Cass,

OF MICHIGAN;

ON THE WILMOT PROVISO,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Monday, March 1, 1847.

The bill appropriating three millions of dollars to enable the President to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace with Mexico being under consideration—

Mr. CASS said—Mr. PRESIDENT: The subject before us is the appropriation of three millions of dollars to enable the President to terminate the war with Mexico, and to procure an acquisition of territory; and the immediate question is upon the adoption of what is known as the Wilmot proviso, which declares that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which may be hereafter annexed to the United States. Having already expressed my sentiments upon the former subject, I shall now confine my remarks to the latter.

And, sir, in the first place, such a declaration would be a kind of legislation, not only abstract in itself, but, under the circumstances of the country, ill-timed and injudicious. We are engaged in a foreign war, which demands the united counsels and the united action of the whole country. The issue, whether immediate or remote, whether prosperous or adverse, is hidden from our view. Do the best we can, we shall be greatly divided. Some doubt the justice of the war, and many more its expediency; and though I am with those who doubt neither, and who think we had to choose between war and dishonor, yet I cannot conceal from myself that these discordant opinions, if they do not paralyze, must yet impede the national exertion, and operate, in many ways, to prevent that vigorous action so essential to prompt success. And we have still another class among us, who openly avow their hostility to the present condition of their country, and the determination, not merely to withhold all voluntary aid towards the prosecution of the war, both as private and as public men, but also to exert their moral influence to extend these views, and to give practical effect to their operation.

Under these circumstances, sir, it is obviously the dictate of true wisdom, not to add internal difficulties to external ones; unless both are forced upon us by invincible necessity. Of all the questions that can agitate us, those which are merely sectional in their character are the most dangerous, and the most to be deprecated. The warning voice of him who, from his character and services and virtue, had the best right to warn us, proclaimed to his countrymen, in his farewell address, that monument of wisdom for him; as I hope it will be of safety for them, how much we had to apprehend from measures peculiarly affecting geographical portions of our country. The history of the past furnishes us with pregnant lessons upon this subject. When such questions come, let us meet them, as great questions should be met, with a single eye to our own duty, and to the interests of the country. But let us not anticipate them, by anticipating events which may never happen, or which, if they do happen, may bring with them the solution of the very difficulties we are seeking instead of avoiding. We have yet made no acquisition of territory, and never may. We have, indeed, in the prosecution of the existing war, taken possession of a portion of Mexico, and hold it by the right of conquest. But our tenure is uncertain, depending upon the varying casualties of war while this lasts, and then, if not sooner terminated, upon the result of negotiations for a peace. We can make no permanent arrangements for the government of the country, till the right which cession gives is added to that we have derived from conquest. Not indeed do we seek to do so; for the proposed amendment is to be operative only when we shall have made a permanent acquisition of the country, and added it to our own. In the meantime, though it be a dead letter upon the statute book, it can only be placed there by quickening into life feelings and sentiments which, if they must come, let them come, like other unavoidable evils, but which should never be involuntarily sought, for the very sake of encountering them.

We then, sir, are attempting, not to legislate for things as they are, but for things as they are not, and as they never may be. We are abandoning the domain of the present, and are seeking to control, perhaps a distant, certainly a doubtful future. Under any circumstances, this prospective legislation can scarcely be reconciled with the dictates of common prudence. But under those that exist, both foreign and domestic, it seems to me a rash experiment, certain in the injury it will inflict, but uncertain in the advantages it proposes to obtain. The questions it will raise, and the excitement that will attend them, are obvious to all. Already their bearing has been shadowed forth in the discussions that have started up; and both the topics and the temper that have presented themselves are calculated to produce the worst effects at home and abroad. If the subject were legitimately before us, and a practical decision were called for, it should be met with wisdom, with calmness, and with moderation. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. When we acquire the territory, it will be quite time to provide for its government. We may, indeed, fight the battle now, and when it is over, leaving all its hard burnings behind, we may find it has been fought in vain, and that we have nothing left for our premature discussions but unhappy recollections at home, and the contempt of the civilized world.

This amendment is not proposed as a condition of the cession to be made to us. To do that, it must be incorporated into a treaty, and Mexico would thus become a party, having a right to interfere in our internal institutions left by the Constitution to the State governments, after their admission into the Union, upon an equal footing, as they must be when admitted, with the original members of the Confederacy. I presume there is not a Senator or Representative in the National Legislature, who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the conduct and constitution of the sovereign States of this Union; and if there are any, I am not among them, and never shall be. To the people of this country, now and hereafter, are its destinies, under God, committed; and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand, and to say, Why have you done this, or why have you omitted to do that? Our own dignity, as well as the first attributes of independence, repel such a proposition.

If, then, this clause is not to enter into the compact of cession, what effect is it to have? It is not an ordinary act of legislation, within the accustomed power of Congress; for it neither operates upon American territory, upon American citizens, nor upon American property. Nor does it propose to establish a system for the regulation of those having a right to become such. It is declaratory of what? That slavery shall not exist in any territory hereafter to be acquired. But no territory hereafter to be acquired can be governed without an act of Congress, providing for the organization of its goverment. That is the very first step in its progress in the new career opened to it; till then, no legitimate authority can be exercised over it. And when Congress comes to act, it will act upon the subject matter, controlled only only by the treaty of cession. It, therefore, a declaratory clause, like that proposed, is adopted, it would be but a dead letter, and without any practical effect. It would not operate upon the country now, for it does not belong to us; and if it should become ours, Congress, when it legislates, would be free to legislate upon its own views and responsibility, without being at all restrained by an abstract declaration, binding nobody, and operating on nothing.

But what sort of a spectacle does this proceeding present to the world? Disguise it as we may, it is a Mexican cession we are looking to, and Mexican territory we are preparing to govern. We are gravely stopping in the midst of our legitimate duties, while deficient supplies, a defective organization, an insufficient force, demand legislative action; and while the President is appealing to us for the means of prosecuting the war vigorously and successfully, we are stopping in order to regulate the condition of countries extending to the Pacific Ocean, and which, if they are ever ours, must become so after the vicissitudes of war shall have established our power, and reduced the enemy to submission. I doubt if history furnishes another such instance of legislative farsightedness.

But, sir, there are other and very obvious considerations, which ought to warn us of the impolicy of this discussion. I am willing to make the appropriation, and to place it at the disposal of the Executive, holding him responsible for its faithful application. Circumstances may arise which may render this arrangement a provident one, and therefore a proper one. But the indications of public opinion, which reach us from Mexico, and amongst these, not the least insignificant, is the oath taken by her President to consent to no concession of Mexican territory, a strange procedure, brought about, no doubt, by the public agitation of this topic, these indications, I say, satisfy me that our first duty is to put forth all our strength, and to conquer the obstinate injustice of the Mexican people by the power of our arms. When this is done and the sooner it is done the better it will be done—we can then count up our injuries and losses, and seek an adequate compensation for them agreeably to the usages of nations. In the meantime, this discussion, with all its circumstances, will be as well known in Mexico as in the United States. That mighty agent, the press, will proclaim it there louder than a voice shouting from every housetop in the republic. And what must a high-spirited people think of the spectacle exhibited here? And the Mexicans, we must remember, possess many traits of the Spanish character. What better mode could be devised to irritate them, and to unite them as one man against us, than the very procedure we are debating? Who believes we should have purchased Louisiana of Napoleon, or Florida of Spain, had such preliminaries as these preceded the attempt to negotiate? How should we have denounced the arrogance of England, during the late war, had her Parliament gravely attempted to lay down a principle for the government of a portion of Massachusetts or Virginia, which she intended to acquire? It is to be regretted, that this appropriation could not have been made without an irritating public discussion. And it is still more to be regretted, that the original question of acquisition, should be complicated with another, which enlarges the field of controversy, and introduces still more irritating topics into the debate. Looking at the critical relations which exist between the two countries, it is quite enought to announce to Mexico our desire to purchase a portion of her territory, and to provide the means for doing so, without exhibiting such a confidence in the successful result, as to accompany the measure with a plan, either total or partial, for the government of the region which we seek to annex to our Confederacy.

For myself, sir, individually, I have doubts, as I stated before, of the policy of any step, except a direct vigorous prosecution of the war. I am afraid that all other measures are proof to the Mexican people, that we are halting in our purposes, and have undertaken a task beyond our ability to accomplish.

I listened with great attention and pleasure to the eloquent remarks of the honorable Senator from Louisiana, made in the Senate a few days since, and I fully coincide with him in almost all he said. I dissent, however, from him in *toto cælo* in the suggestions, that renewed attempts at negotiation should be made by this Government.—What was the opinion, in the letter from Mr. Shields to Mr. Buchanan, of December 27, 1845, has become history. "The desire of our Government to secure peace, will be mistaken for timidity, &c. It has been so, and I trust the error will not be renewed. The Mexican Government and people know that we desire peace. The administration has proclaimed it in its official acts. It is proclaimed authoritatively, and unanimously, in these halls. It is proclaimed by the American press. And, what is more powerful than all this, it is proclaimed by the public sentiment of the American people. Why, it is only two days since, sir, that we introduced into the diplomatic bill, an appropriation for defraying the expenses of negotiations, and the very debate in which we are engaged, furnishes irrefragible proof of the strong desire for peace, which animates us all; and myself, as strongly as any member of this body. The sentiment is in our hearts, and its expression upon our tongues. My objection against the initiative being taken by our Government in propositions for negotiations, arises out of the fear that they will not produce peace, but will continue the war.

Our true motives are misunderstood and misrepresented; and what is really dictated by a spirit of forbearance and moderation, is converted into proofs of timidity and weakness. There is no doubt, in Mexico, a strong instinctive love of country, which, under a tropical sun, gives rise to excited feelings, and to paroxysms of fierce action. But there is no such wholesome public opinion there as here, and no such means of public information, nor such a people to understand and appreciate them. It is obvious that the strangest delusions prevail there. The most trifling disaster on our side is represented as a victory on theirs. An offer to negotiate is an acknowledgement of weakness. A messenger of peace is rudely driven from Mexico, under the pretence that he came as a minister and not as a commissioner. And it is impossible, sir, that such things would be treated ridiculous, were not the subject so vast a one, that our armies must withdraw from the territory of Mexico, and our fleets from the Mexican coast, before their Government will ever consent to negotiate. Retire, they say, go home, and then we will treat with you. I regret to hear any propositions or discussions relating to Mexican negotiations, brought forward in either branch of Congress. These topics had better be left to the Executive, who can act discreetly because he can act deliberately, and without public discussion. It we provide the necessary supplies for the prosecution of the war, and watch vigilantly the course of the Government and commanders to whom we entrust them, we shall have performed an important part of our duty, leaving to the President to push the war vigorously, and to embrace any favorable opportunity to negotiate which presents itself.

I believe this course of action better becomes our character and position among the nations of the world. We seek but justice. That is pertinaciously withheld from us. Before the invasion of our territory, we made repeated attempts to bring our disputes with Mexico to a peaceable solution, and since then we have attempted to bring the war, which she commenced, to a peaceful termination. We have failed in all these efforts; and, unfortunately, from being misunderstood, they have aggravated, rather than diminished, the difficulties of our position. We have discharged our duty to humanity, now let us discharge it to ourselves. Let us march onward, till the past is atoned for, and till the future is guarded by reasonable security.

But, sir, independent of these considerations, arising out of the very nature of the subject, there are two other questions, eminently practical, which connect themselves with it, and which it is our duty, charged as we are, by our country with her gravest interests, maturely to examine. The first relates to the prosecution of the war, and the other to the acquisition of territory

Should this proviso become a law, I consider it extremely doubtful whether the war could be further prosecuted; or I might say, indeed, it would not be prosecuted at all. From the feelings manifested by two-fifths of the House of Representatives, and by a moiety of the Senate, it is obvious that future appropriations would not long be made. No one here will call in question the correctness of this opinion. Divided, as we are, in our views respecting the justice and expediency of the war, we cannot doubt, that with this new element of irritation and difference, no calculation whatever could be made upon legislative action, or upon the aid that would be given to the Executive. I find myself supported in this view by an authority which commends itself, at least, to one side of this Chamber. In a letter written from this place, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th ultimo; the writer, who I suppose is the editor, and if so, certainly well informed respecting the views of the party to which he belongs, says: "The adoption of the Wilmot proviso, it is conceded in the political circles, will do more to terminate the war, than any legislative act that could be devised; as much, almost, as a refusal of supplies." I do not concur with the writer in all his political speculations in this letter; but in his statement of the effect of this measure upon the prosecution of the war, I fully coincide: and I do not expect to hear a single member of this body express his dissent from it. This proposition, if adopted, becomes at once an ægis, interposed between us and Mexican responsibility. The choice before us is the proviso or the war. One *or* the other must be given up.

But again, sir, one-third of this body can prevent the ratification of a treaty. It has been distinctly intimated here in debate, and not contradicted by any member, that if this proposition passes upon the statute book, no treaty, providing for the acquisition of territory, will be ratified. This we have reason to know is the determination. Legislation, posterior to the acquisition, would pursue the ordinary course, and would be governed by the ordinary principles, which regulate the action of Congress. Legislation, like this proposed, before the acquisition, would induce and enable one third of one branch of Congress to defeat the measure—or, in other words, if no condition is annexed to the purchase, we have no right to anticipate, that there will be any sectional opposition to it. And the Government of the country after its acquisition, would be a question of ordinary legislative jurisdiction, dependent for its exercise upon the views entertained by Congress at the time, of its own duty, and of the question of right or expediency connected with it. But annex this condition previously, and whether it be operative or barren for any other purpose, it will be effectual for one: and that is, to prevent any addition to our territory. Not one foot shall we acquire, as every member of this Senate knows full well; quite as well as I do.

We then, sir, by this proceeding, put to hazard the prosecution of the war; conducting it in all probability to an inglorious issue; and we render it certain, that no territorial indemnity can be obtained, and that we shall quit with Mexico as we began: practically confessing our inability or our indisposition to defend our honor, or assert our interests.

Now, sir, I do not believe that the people of this country, be they where they may—North, South, East, or West—are prepared thus to inflict upon the national honor an incurable wound. This is not a question of to-day, nor of to-morrow only, but of generations yet to come. And we must remember that the eyes of Europe are upon us.—Throughout Christendom, our course and our conduct are watched with jealous scrutiny, both by those, who fear the example of our institutions, and by those, who look forward to their permanent establishment, among the nations of the earth.—By the former, in the hope that seeds of dissolution may be developed, to spring up hereafter, and to ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity; and by the latter, with a hope as sincere, and I trust far better founded, that we may survive the trials, to which it is the lot of all governments to be exposed, and find our political system still firmer in the hearts of the people, as time comes to show us the blessings it brings with it. We are the standard-bearers of liberty for the communities of the world. And as we guard or betray the precious deposite, The cause of freedom will advance or recede, stimulated or depressed by our example. The great problem, so long doubted, and so often disputed, whether we are able to carry on an offensive war, in defence of our rights and our honor, is again in the process of solution. If we are true to ourselves, this will be a problem no longer: speculation will give way to fact, and future reputation and security will be purchased by present exertions. But if we abandon the contest, by whatever motive implied, we seal up our own dishonor, and shut up the history of our country's glory. The name of *American*, will be a byword and a reproach, throughout the earth.—The brand will remain upon our foreheads, and still the planter, as we shall prove ourselves faithless to the example of our fathers, and unworthy of the legacy, which they won and bequeathed to us.—But, sir, I believe nothing of all this. I trust I know my countrymen. And if they have one trait of character, in bolder relief, than any other, or then all others, it is an ever-acting, never-dying love of country: watchful, tiral, of its honor, and then of its interests; and prepared to defend both. And, what is more powerful than all this, it is proclaimed by the public sentiment of the American people. Why, it is only two days since, sir, that we introduced into the diplomatic bill, an appropriation for defraying the expenses of negotiations, and the very debate in which we are engaged, furnishes irrefragible proof of the strong desire for peace, which animates us all; and myself, as strongly as any member of this body. The sentiment is in our hearts, and its expression upon our tongues. My objection against the initiative being taken by our Government in propositions for negotiations, arises out of the fear that they will not produce peace, but will continue the war.

Our true motives are misunderstood and misrepresented; and what is really dictated by a spirit of forbearance and moderation, is converted into proofs of timidity and weakness. There is no doubt, in Mexico, a strong instinctive love of country, which, under a tropical sun, gives rise to excited feelings, and to paroxysms of fierce action. But there is no such wholesome public opinion there as here, and no such means of public information, nor such a people to understand and appreciate them. It is obvious that the strangest delusions prevail there. The most trifling disaster on our side is represented as a victory on theirs. An offer to negotiate is an acknowledgement of weakness. A messenger of peace is rudely driven from Mexico, under the pretence that he came as a minister and not as a commissioner. And it is impossible, sir, that such things would be treated ridiculous, were not the subject so vast a one, that our armies must withdraw from the territory of Mexico, and our fleets from the Mexican coast, before their Government will ever consent to negotiate. Retire, they say, go home, and then we will treat with you. I regret to hear any propositions or discussions relating to Mexican negotiations, brought forward in either branch of Congress. These topics had better be left to the Executive, who can act discreetly because he can act deliberately, and without public discussion. If we provide the necessary supplies for the prosecution of the war, and watch vigilantly the course of the Government and commanders to whom we entrust them, we shall have performed an important part of our duty, leaving to the President to push the war vigorously, and to embrace any favorable opportunity to negotiate which presents itself.

I believe this course of action better becomes our character and position among the nations of the world. We seek but justice. That is pertinaciously withheld from us. Before the invasion of our territory, we made repeated attempts to bring our disputes with Mexico to a peaceable solution, and since then we have attempted to bring the war, which she commenced, to a peaceful termination. We have failed in all these efforts; and, unfortunately, from being misunderstood, they have aggravated, rather than diminished, the difficulties of our position. We have discharged our duty to humanity, now let us discharge it to ourselves. Let us march onward, till the past is atoned for, and till the future is guarded by reasonable security.

But, sir, independent of these considerations, arising out of the very nature of the subject, there are two other questions, eminently practical, which connect themselves with it, and which it is our duty, charged as we are, by our country with her gravest interests, maturely to examine. The first relates to the prosecution of the war, and the other to the acquisition of territory

Should this proviso become a law, I consider it extremely doubtful whether the war could be further prosecuted; or I might say, indeed, it would not be prosecuted at all. From the feelings manifested by two-fifths of the House of Representatives, and by a moiety of the Senate, it is obvious that future appropriations would not long be made. No one here will call in question the correctness of this opinion. Divided, as we are, in our views respecting the justice and expediency of the war, we cannot doubt, that with this new element of irritation and difference, no calculation whatever could be made upon legislative action, or upon the aid that would be given to the Executive. I find myself supported in this view by an authority which commends itself, at least, to one side of this Chamber. In a letter written from this place, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th ultimo; the writer, who I suppose is the editor, and if so, certainly well informed respecting the views of the party to which he belongs, says: "The adoption of the Wilmot proviso, it is conceded in the political circles, will do more to terminate the war, than any legislative act that could be devised; as much, almost, as a refusal of supplies." I do not concur with the writer in all his political speculations in this letter; but in his statement of the effect of this measure upon the prosecution of the war, I fully coincide: and I do not expect to hear a single member of this body express his dissent from it. This proposition, if adopted, becomes at once an ægis, interposed between us and Mexican responsibility. The choice before us is the proviso or the war. One *or* the other must be given up.

But again, sir, one-third of this body can prevent the ratification of a treaty. It has been distinctly intimated here in debate, and not contradicted by any member, that if this proposition passes upon the statute book, no treaty, providing for the acquisition of territory, will be ratified. This we have reason to know is the determination. Legislation, posterior to the acquisition, would pursue the ordinary course, and would be governed by the ordinary principles, which regulate the action of Congress. Legislation, like this proposed, before the acquisition, would induce and enable one third of one branch of Congress to defeat the measure

By the Legislature of Rhode Island, "against the acquisition of territory by conquest or otherwise, beyond the present limits of the United States, for the purpose of establishing therein slaveholding States," &c.

By the Legislature of New York, "that if any territory is hereafter acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision, whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed."

By the Legislature of new Jersey, "that the Senators, &c., be requested to use their best efforts to secure as a fundamental provision to, or proviso in, any act of annexation of any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States, &c.; that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory to be annexed."

By the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law, upon which any compact or treaty, for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever excluded."

By the Legislature of Ohio, for "the passage of measures in that body, (Congress,) providing for the exclusion of slavery from the territory of Oregon, and also from any other territory, that now is, or hereafter may be, annexed to the United States."

By the Legislature of Michigan, "that in the acquisition of any new territory, whether by purchase, conquest, or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, with all its rights and privileges, conditions and immunities."

Now, sir, it is obvious, that these resolutions, either by their phraseology or by their object, look to some permanent "*provision*," "*fundamental law*," "*article*," or "*condition*," by which slavery should be forever excluded from the territory in question. Six of them very clearly so. Two of them, however—those of New Hampshire and Ohio—are more general, and this proviso would perhaps meet their requisitions. But certain it is that if adopted to-day, it could be repealed to morrow, and that it is destitute of any characteristic of permanence. It might leave as little durable impression upon the statute book, as writing upon water, which disappears the moment it is traced there.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

At the WASHINGTON COFFEE HOUSE, on the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, there will be served up each day during the continuance of hostilities with the enemy, a "*Hasty Plate of Soup*," with such other temperate refreshments as are proper for soldiers of the regular army.

The regulations of the War Department have prohibited the *spirit* rations, and issued orders to the different sutlers and quarter-masters in conformity to law on the subject. *Quarter-master Ironstrong*, in charge of this post, will govern himself in such a way as to serve the interests of his friends in obedience to the regimental orders above noticed.

THEATRE.

To-night is for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Wallack. They have become favorites here, and deserve the high encomiums bestowed upon them by the audiences that nightly greet them with loud bursts. We trust that the house will be well filled this evening. The bill is an excellent one, and should attract a good audience.

SABLE MELODISTS.

This band has arrived in our city, and as will be seen by an advertisement, will open in the ODEON this evening. We doubt not they will be well sustained.

☞ The Ohio fat girl is in town again. We wish Ohio would send some of their beauties—ladies well proportioned and of good mind—and we will pay a quarter to view of them.

To Coal Miners and others.

THE undersigned solicit information of those acquainted with the best mode of working coal mines by shaft. There are several so worked in the Pittsburgh city, to a depth of 300 to 1,000 feet, and in Kentucky, 1,500 feet below the surface. Of the several strata in this property, the principal one is at about one-tenth of the latter distance (150 feet.)—There is a shaft in successful operation near this city, which is worked by a single mule, and at less expense than pick generally, (including hauling,) when in addition our principal strata is two or three times the thickness of that in pits; and with another great advantage, it could be used on the ground where obtained, as the location even without the extraordinary advantage, is well known to be one of the best in the country for every description of manufacturing.

It is also believed that this coal, from its peculiar nature and purity, may be adapted to the manufacture of Iron from the Ore, if so, it will offer great inducements for extensive operations on this side of the river.

We have had applications from persons accustomed to working coal by shafts, who have strongly urged its adoption by us, as being in every point of view advisable and highly advantageous. We are desirous of obtaining further information on the subject, and should it prove satisfactory, we will sell or lease the privilege of sinking a shaft and working the Coal.

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
ISAAC GREGG,
MOSES P. EATON.

Birmingham, April 1, 1847. apr2-d3t&w1t.

To the Public.

EVERY medicine offered to the public should have at least the three following qualities, in order to entitle it to public confidence:

First—It should be the result of *medical knowledge, combined with long experience*, and not the production of guesswork or ignorant quackery.

Second—It should be recommended for but *one disease, or class of diseases*, and not for every ill to which flesh is heir, "for the public may rest assured that a medicine which professes to cure all diseases, seldom, if ever, succeeds in curing any.

Third—After a medicine has been before the public a reasonable length of time, the proprietor should be able to furnish the testimony of *respectable persons, persons known to the community*, that they have been benefitted or cured by using his medicine; and such evidence should be produced from year to year, for if a medicine is good this year it ought to be good the next, and the maker of it should be *compelled*, by the people, so long as he offers it for sale, to give the certificates of *persons who are known*, that it is really a good medicine. If this was done, the public would not be longer humbugged by *lies* and *manufactured certificates*, got up for the purpose of making money out of worthless medicines, at the expense of health, and often the lives of those who use them.

We with SELLERS' LIVER PILLS to be tried by the rule we have laid down, and if they will not bear the test, let them be rejected.

First—These pills were used many years in the private practice of a physician, who had ample opportunities of testing their power to relieve and cure those diseases for which they are designed, and were not offered to the public before their ability to cure *Liver Complaints and other diseases arising from a deranged state of the liver* was established beyond all doubt.

Second—The Liver Pills have never been recommended as a Panacea for every disease to which the human family are subject,—*for honesty forbids such a course*—but *expressly* for those complaints caused by a diseased liver.

Third—The reader will find, in a pamphlet published for gratuitous distribution, sufficient proof, of the most satisfactory character, (from persons of high standing in society, physicians and clergymen, and men and women of truth, *well known to the community in which they live*, who could not be persuaded to aid in imposing upon the public,) to justify the statement, that *Sellers' Liver Pills stand unequalled by any medicine offered to the public for the cure of Liver Complaint and other diseases arising from a deranged state of the liver.* As a proof of our confidence in the curative properties of these Pills, we offered, (and do still) when the *first box* was sold, to return the money if no benefit was expertenced from their use, and during the ten years we have been selling them, we have returned the large amount of 50 cents. Persons who have the Liver Complaint, and use these Pills according to the directions, need have no fears of being imposed upon or cheated out of their money, as we state *openly* and *distinctly* our motto to be, NO BENEFIT, NO PAY.

R. E. SELLERS, Proprietor,
No. 57 Wood street,
Between Third and Fourth streets.

ap2-w

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.

WM EBBS, Chairman.
mar20

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 "

Benefit of MR. and MRS. J. WALLACK, Jr.

And their last appearance.

Friday Evening, April 2,

Will be acted Shakspeare's celebrated Play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock ..... MR. J. WALLACK, Jr.
Portia ..... MRS. J. WALLACK, Jr.

MISS BERTHA LEWIS will dance *LA SYLPHIDE.*

To conclude with the Afterpice of

THE CASTLE OF LINDENBERG.

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.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS, 1st April, 1847.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, with the Committee of Councils appointed the 25th Jan'y last, consisting of Messrs. Shipton, Denny, Albree, Franklin and Thompson, will be held on Monday, 5th April, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Mayor's Office.

GEO. W. JACKSON, Pres't.
W. M'CANDLESS, Sec'y. ap2

GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT BY THE SABLE MELODISTS.

THE SABLE MELODISTS would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the neighboring cities, that on this and Saturday evenings, April 2d and 3d, they will give a Concert, commencing at 7 o'clock, at the ODEON, over the Mayor's Office.

The company consists of the following gentlemen:

Mr. W. Winney,	1. Violin, Alto.
" W. Fish,	Banjo, Tenor.
" S. H. Brennon,	Triangle, 1st Bass.
" J. M. Foans,	Bone Castnetts, Falsetto.
" H. H. Blake,	Congo Tambo, 1st Tenor.

For Programme of performance see Bills of the day.

Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the Hotels, and at the door. Front seats reserved for the Ladies. The public are respectfully assured that the Concerts of this Band are conducted with the strictest propriety. ap2 2t

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel W. Black and Thomas Liggett, Jr., under the firm of Black & Liggett, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business on the books left by the firm will be attended to as heretofore, by Mr. Liggett and Wm. C. Austin, Esq. The accounts, debtor and creditor, will be settled by either of the undersigned.

THOMAS LIGGETT, Jr.,
ALEN. BLACK,
Att'y. in fact for S. W. Black.

ap2, 1847-d&w3t.

Outstanding Claims.

THE Auditors of the Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor for the year ending 1st April, 1847, have all claims against the Overseers of the Poor, filed for adjustment and payment before the 10th inst., as they wish to make a final settlement of all accounts prior to the transfer of the books and papers under the new Law, the "Guardians of the Poor."

The Auditors wish the Duplicates of the different Collectors settled, not later than the 10th inst.

WM. ALGEO, of Wm.,
WM. A. HILL,
JOSEPH M'CULLOCH, } Auditors.

ap2-d3t

Popular Physiology.

PROF. MORRILL will deliver a Lecture upon the general principles of PHYSIOLOGY, as applied to the *prevention of Disease*, and the *preservation of Health*, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

AT PHILO HALL.

These Lectures will be illustrated by numerous large Paintings, Diagrams, a beautiful Skeleton, splendid Models, &c., so as to render the various subjects treated of, easily understood.

For the subject of each Lecture, and further particulars, see Programmes.

Tickets with programmes for sale at the bookstores of Kay & Co., Wood st.; Johnston & Stockton, and Elliott & English, Market st.; J. L. Read and Cook's Literary Depot, Fourth st.; and at the door of Philo Hall, on the evenings of each Lecture.

Admission 25 cts.; Juveniles 10 cts.
Front seats reserved for Ladies. apr 2*

GREEN APPLES—
100 bbls. Romanite Apples;
25 do Spitzenberg do;
10 do Pippins do;
In good shipping order, for sale by
P. C. MARTIN,
ap1 Corner of Smithfield and Front sts.

ROLL BUTTER—9 bbls. fresh Roll Butter, just received and for sale by P. C. MARTIN,
ap1 Corner Smithfield and Front sts.

Fresh Arrival of Spring Goods!

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his customers, and public generally, to his present stock of goods suitable for the approaching spring business, consisting of French, English, and American cloths, of the most fashionable colors such as Cotron, Olive green, Olive brown, Moss green, Claret French black, blue, and Invisible green, a splendid assortment of American, English, and French Cassimeres, entirely new style—a handsome assortment of Vestings, new and elegant patterns—all of which will be made to order, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable manner, at moderate prices. The cutting department attended to by *Mr. James C. Watt*, whose skill and long practice of the most *fashionable* cutting in the Eastern cities, renders him capable of pleasing the most fastidious.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING is constantly on hand, which for neatness, and durability, is not surpassed by any in the city, silk and satin handkerchiefs, scarfs, cravats, and stocks, in great variety; shirts, white and colored, latest patterns; suspenders, gloves, and every article suitable for Gentlemen's wear, can be found at this establishment.

P. DELANY,
No. 49 Liberty street,
mar6-daw4m Pittsburgh.

N. B. To TAILORS—Watt's Graduating shoulder measure system of garment cutting for sale—price invariably $10.

**Carpet and D