THE MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

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

☞ E. W. Carr, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings. N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hampton.—Again.

Alas! poor Hampton! From our heart we pity the complexion to which he has come at last! Lately chosen the Representative of the great Whig party of Allegheny county, to carry out their views in the National Legislature, he left home with high hopes and excellent spirits. He reached Washington, and there avowed his intention to take a stand on the side of his country, and vote for supplies to carry on the war. To make a show of honesty and patriotism, he voted with the Democrats against Ashmun's amendment, and introduced a proposition to annex Mexico to the United States. Learning that his party at home did not approve of his votes and acts, he writes an abusive and vulgar letter, to which no man who had the least regard for the proprieties of language or of life, would have appended his name. Influential and respectable members of the Whig party, inform us that the Whigs of this city are unanimous in the opinion that Hampton has forfeited all claim to the character of a gentleman by writing such a letter, and allowing his hopeful brother-in-law to publish it to the world. The whig papers in this city that denounced Mr. Hampton's votes and resolutions, think less of the man since his explanation has appeared Hear what the Editor of the Telegraph says:

"The publication of this letter, if we mistake not, will do more injury to Mr. Hampton than anything which has heretofore been said against him. It was certainly not the act of a *friend* to give it to the public, and we are inclined to believe that the persons who advised its publication were not true friends of the Hon. representative; nor do we think that the letter will satisfy the Whigs of this county of the wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Hampton's course. . . . The letter is not at all satisfactory, and Mr. Hampton's attempt to bluster and frighten the Whigs into silence on this subject, will be without the desired effect."

A correspondent of the Gazette of yesterday is particularly severe upon Mr. Hampton. He commences by saying:

"I have read the explanation of our Representative, Hon. Moses Hampton, in your paper of this morning, and am surprised that a sane man should write such a thing and call it an explanation, or wish his constituents to consider it as such."

The American, of Saturday last, says:

"Mr. Hampton's explanation is calculated to do anything but save him."

The same paper of last evening contains a scorching review of Hampton's letter. We copy a few sentences from it:

"With a littleness of soul peculiar to the man, he supposes the indignation felt at his conduct is confined to some one individual who is envious to occupy his place. We can assure him it pervades the whole Antimasonic and Whig party in the county, whose confidence they feel he has forfeited. The only thing that softens his fall, is the fact that he has disappointed no great number of intelligent persons, but on the contrary, perpetrated a piece of treachery that was generally believed to belong to his character."

As to Mr. Hampton's ungentlemanly attack upon us, in his letter, we care not a pinch of snuff. It gives a *fair* exhibition of the *morals* of the *honorable* Representative from this district, and enables his party to form a correct opinion of his *true* character. We shall not retaliate, by calling Mr. Hampton a "*fool*," for that would show that we had as little regard for the decencies of language as himself—nor yet apply to him the less decorous epithet of *knave*, for that would be adopting language which is constantly on the lips of his own political friends; but we shall exercise that true charity, to which he is a stranger, and forgive his vulgarity and pity his weakness.

We shall close our present notice of Mr. Hampton, by making the following extract from the "Day Book," a paper neutral in politics, published in this city. After quoting the attack upon the editor of the Post, from Hampton's letter, the Day Book remarks:

The above is from Mr. Hampton's letter, published in this morning's Journal. The sentence quoted is extremely indecorous, and we are surprised that the representative of any portion of the Union would so far forget what is due to his official station and to his constituents, as to indulge in such ungentlemanly language. We condemned the Whigs a few days since for their attack upon Mr. Hampton, and we feel that we are at liberty *now* to chastise the Honorable member, for his want of *courtesy* and his desire to *insult*—as manifested in his letter.

☞ The editor of the Gazette, writing from the City of Washington, on the 11th instant, says:—

"Mr. Clay pointed out the spot where he stood in 1814, when making some remarks against Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts. This was during the war with Great Britain."

Unless time has stifled all recollection of the patriotic devotion manifested by him at that time, how unenviable must have been the reflections of Mr. Clay at that moment! Then he was one of the foremost advocates of his country, against her enemy;—now he is foremost among the advocates of Mexico." Then he regarded those who declared war against Great Britain, as true patriots and all who favored the British cause as traitors, and enemies of their country;—now he declares that those who have sustained their country against Mexico, *voted a lie!* Then he was associated with the Democracy:—now he is styled *par excellence*, the "embodiment" of Federal Whiggery, into whose willing embrace is received every factionist and faction who can aid in gaining for it the ascendency.

"Mr. Hampton assured me long ago, that he should move the repeal of the act of 1846, if no other whig member led the way; and the restoration of the tariff of 1842, in all its essential principles."—*Ed. Gazette.*

This is no more than might be expected; but, while the country is engaged in war, and a due regard to public economy is very commendable in a legislator, would it not be well for Mr. Hampton to wait, within a few days of the close of the session before he shall make his proposition? If he is very anxious on the subject this plan would prove his consistency; and save much expense. But he would manifest his regard for economy better, by waiting till he shall see a Federal majority in both houses of Congress, and a Federal President.

The last decendants of Martin Luther, now living in Germany, and very poor, lately adjured the reformed, and adopted the Roman Catholic religion.—*Bangor Whig.*

☞ Burton is doing a splendid business at the Arch Street Theatre.

A Voice from Ohio.

The Cleveland Daily Times of the 13th inst., publishes in full the proceedings of the Great Buchanan meeting in this city, on the 28th of December. The enthusiastic editor introduces the proceedings with the following eloquent remarks:

THE GREAT BUCHANAN MEETING.

With mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, we to-day give place to the proceedings of the great meeting of the friends of Hon. James Buchanan, held at Pittsburg, 28th December. We rejoice to see that the old Keystone has donned her armor, ready to do battle for the time honored principle, in the history of whose progress, her own glorious achievements constitute the most glowing page.—She has thus far waived her own pretensions, but the democracy of the Union now expect her to present a candidate; and when once presented we need hardly say they will rally around him, with an enthusiasm full of gratitude for the past, and hope for the future.

☞ We have heard boasts of influential Whigs of this city, express their regrets that they did not vote for Col. M'Candless, for Congress, instead of Moses Hampton. Although they might not agree with the Colonel in all things, yet they have the utmost faith in his honesty and integrity, which is not the case with their own chosen representative. M'Candless would have secured the confidence of the Democracy, and the respect, at least, of the Whigs; but Hampton has not the power to do either.

☞ We have on file for publication a highly interesting article, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, written by an officer in the army, on the "Regeneration of Mexico." The writer, we judge, is not a stranger to our citizens. He takes a comprehensive and philosophical view of the subject, and we feel assured that his production will be universally read. We shall probably publish it to morrow.

☞ In reference to the passage of the late vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, for the skill and bravery displayed by him in carrying on a war "*unconstitutionally begun by the President*;" and which was voted for by *only eighty five* Federalists; the editor of the Gazette writes:—"I wish with all my heart, there was moral power enough among the Representatives of the People to follow up their vote by one of IMPEACHMENT. The act of the House, and the judgment of the People, alike declare that the Executive has been guilty, of an offence upon the Constitution, which merits this mode of punishment."

"The speech of Mr. Stewart will probably become a text book with many."—*Gazette.*

We think it highly probable. The speech of one *Ogle* also "became a text book for many;" and a propensity, on the part of the party, to indulge in similar sentiments, will no doubt give much consequence to the statements of Stewart.

Corn.—The Mississippi valley, which is capable of producing such a great variety of staples, also yields an immense surplus of bread-tuffs, and the increase each year is truly astonishing. No climate or soil is better adapted to its culture than that of the vast tract of country west of the Alleghenies, and between the 36th and 43d parallels of north latitude. The resources of this region are as yet but partially known, as only a fractional part has been cultivated. Thousands upon thousands of acres of land, inexhaustible in productiveness, have never known the plough. Who can form an estimate of the quantity of produce that will ere long be raised, or the immense wealth that will flow into the country, the result of its traffic with foreign nations?

To demonstrate the great increase in the Indian corn trade of this city, we present the following table of the number of bushels received by river at this point, for the past four years:

In 1844,	56,800
1845,	107,940
1846,	688,950
1847,	1,083,656
Total,	1,937,056

The receipts of 1847 are greater than those of any three previous years combined. Nothing of importance has been done in this article since the month of October, sales being in a small way to millers and distillers, at prices ranging from 25 to 40c per bushel We have good reason to believe that corn, as well as other articles of breadstuffs, will not bear so high a price as they did last year, and corn especially labors under difficulties which others do not. The extreme high prices of last year, have induced farmers to enter largely into its cultivation. Large tracts of prairie lands in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, which have been previously uncultivated, and whole fields of winter-killed wheat have been ploughed, and planted in corn, so that the crop this season will far exceed that of any previous one. The foreign demand will, no doubt, be only moderate, and prices must rule low. As yet, scarcely anything has been done by shippers. A lot of from 7 to 8000 bushels sold a few days since, deliverable at a point below, at 22c., the purchaser to furnish sacks.—*St. Louis Union.*

From the Toronto Banner, Jan. 7.

CANADA ELECTIONS.

Last week we stated that the majority of Liberals, in the ensuing Parliament, would be at least 12 and probably much more. We have now the pleasure to say that the majority will far exceed that number—probably double it. Up to Thursday afternoon 39 members had been returned—18 decided Liberals, and 21 Tories or nondescripts, who will vote with the strongest party. Among the 21 we have classed L. J. Papineau, Col. Prince and Mr. Malloch.

We have already got nine counties in Upper Canada, and the tories only 3. We may have more before going to press.

Thursday evening, 9 o'clock.—The Liberals are now a majority, giving the Tories all the loose fish,—23 to 22!

Spanish Intrigues in Mexico.—The most striking intelligence from Spain, by the last foreign arrival, is found in the speech of Senor Olozaga, in the Legislature of that kingdom, in which he alluded "to recent occurrences in Mexico." "He held in his hand," he said, "the proof that large sums had been wasted in absurd intrigues there. The account of the expenditures of the revenue of Havana, for the year 1846, contained the following item: '*Paid in cashing, Treasury bills remitted by her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico the sum of* $100,000.' Was this nation then so abundantly supplied with money, that it could afford to fling away its resources upon miserable intrigues in Mexico?" We should think it was not—and if the United States were really to catch them at so foolish a trick, she would be in danger of soon finding herself less able.

New Movement.—The colored people of this city are taking measures to send out some of their most respectable men to Liberia, to procure information, with the intention of making a great movement in that direction, if the report should be favorable. We hope the abolitionists will be able to continue their restraining influence so far as to prevent an overwhelming emigration of new citizens to the African Republic. Their influence in this respect, has thus far been of the highest usefulness.
Journal of Commerce

☞ Dr. Wiseman estimates the number of converts made by Roman Catholic missionaries in Asia, at 1,200,000; of whom 600,000 are in India.

☞ Porter, of the *Spirit of the Times*, perpetrated the following connundrum:—Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the *bark*.

☞ Steamboats are now paying at from two and a half to three and a half dollars per cord for wood, and yet carry passengers for almost nothing.—*Cin. Com.*

SPEECH OF THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

On the 12th instant, this gentleman commenced a speech on the subject of the war with Mexico—its origin, the manner in which it has been conducted, and the results to be accomplished by it,—which has been read by the members of the party to which he belongs, with no ordinary degree of astonishment. We have not room for the whole of this speech, even if we thought the conclusions to which the gentleman has arrived, were all fairly deductible from his premises. This we do not think. We feel bound to assert, however, that, so far as relates to the commencement of the war, its effects, and upon the honor of the country, Mr. Johnson has frankly and accurately stated the circumstances which led to it, while he most ably and fearlessly sustains the honor of his country against a fearful array of the leaders of his party. Mr. J. has never given any one reason to suspect—by any vote of his upon any measure which may be fairly viewed as a party question—that he possessed a single feeling of sympathy with the Democratic party. On the contrary, he has always been looked upon, in Maryland, as one of the most bitter and uncompromising opponents of Democratic measures. His feelings, his associations and all his interests, are, and ever have been, identified with the Federal party; and in taking the course which he has done,—sustaining the war, and the honor of his country,—he is only reflecting the sentiments of the mass of the people of his State. We make copious extracts from the portion of the speech delivered on the 12th instant, but which was continued on the 13th and 14th:

Sir, I need not say that I came into this body differing with the administration upon almost every subject of our public civil policy. This difference, decided as it was in the beginning, so far from having been diminished, has been but more and more strengthened and confirmed. I believe they misapprehended the true policy of the country, and fundamentally err upon great and vital points of constitutional power.

Mr. Johnson then continues—

Mr. President, all of the good and liberal of my countrymen will, I have no doubt, when they shall have seen what I am about to say, do me the justice to believe that my motives are pure and patriotic. There may be, and perhaps are, mere followers of the party camp, whose hope it is to feed on the spoils of the country, who may profess to doubt it; but none such do I drop a syllable to satisfy. Bred in the corruption of the motto of the political free-booter, that the spoils belong to the victor—fighting not for principle, but for plunder, they are as fulsant as their motto, and beneath the notice of honest men. Only, indeed, to be shunned as you would shun any loathsome toad that might be in your pathway.

Is the war just and honorable or not?

I think it is, and I hope for the good name of my country, that such will be the judgment of Christendom. Sir, I wish to be clearly understood. I am not inquiring into the conduct of the Executive, into his prudence, or his constitutionality. My single proposition now is, that as between the United States and Mexico, the former had just cause of war on the 15th of May, 1846, when the war act of that date was passed, and that on that day war in fact existed by means of the unjust and illegal act of Mexico.

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I have an instinctive repugnance to believe my country wrong in any war in which she can engage, and I rejoice that in this instance my feelings and my judgment are one. I now proceed with the attempt to maintain that judgment. I have not time, sir, nor health to state all the facts which our difficulties with Mexico have developed applicable to this question. Nor if I had, should I deem it necessary to trespass so much upon the time of this body. My purpose is to refer only to such as I am sure cannot be successfully denied, and which are of themselves, in my judgment, conclusive of the controversy.

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The boundaries of Cahuila and Texas as these departments were laid off into one State by the constitution of '42, was the Nueces, running for upward of one hundred miles up that stream, and then by a line across from that point to the Rio Grande. The territory below that line, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, was a part of the States of Tamaulipas. Tamaulipas granted it to various individuals by what were called colony grants, under which many settlements were made. These colonists or the greater portion of them, so entitled to this portion of the territory, joined in the Texas Revolution, and were represented in the convention of Texas, which subsequently declared the independence of that Republic.

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Under the colony contracts granted by Tamaulipas, the settlers, at an election in Texas, in '41 or '42, of members of Congress, voted at Corpus Christi, claiming to be citizens of Texas, and their votes were received and recognized by the government. The evidences to the title, too, to the lands so settled upon, including all transfers from the time of the revolution of '34, to the present time, are recorded amongst the land records of Texas. On the first of march, '45, the alternative resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union were passed. On the 29th of December, '45, Texas was admitted, and on the same day an act was passed to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas On the 31st December, '45, Texas was constituted a revenue district, and the city of Galveston, the only port of entry, having annexed to it, amongst other ports, as ports of delivery, the port of Corpus Christi, a port on the west side of the Nueces. Under that act the revenue officer of the United States has been appointed for Corpus Christi. On 2d February, '47, Congress by an act establishing additional post-roads in the State of Texas, established, amongst others, one from Brazos Santiago via Point Isabel to Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros; and one from Corpus Christi to Brazos Santiago, a point south of Point Isabel, near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Now, as before stated, Texas was annexed under the first of the alternative resolutions of the 1st March, '45.

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Immediately upon the annexation, the Minister of Mexico, General Almonte, demanded his passports, upon the ground that the annexation itself was a state of hostility to Mexico, and from that period to the march of General Taylor from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, the frequent efforts of the American Government to terminate the controversy by negotiation, failed; and before that march, the Mexican Government were collecting their forces upon the Rio Grande, with the avowed design, not of taking possession only of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lay west of the Nueces, but of disputing with the United States the title to the whole of the country between the Rio Grande and the Sabine, and upon the ground that the whole and every part of that territory was still a portion of Mexico by virtue of her original and paramount title. Now the proposition which I seek to maintain is this, that as between the government of the United States and the government of Mexico, the former had in this condition of things a perfect right, and the same right for the purpose of repelling the threatened invasion, to march her troops into the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, as into any territory situated between the Sabine and the Nueces. The question is not, whether such a movement of the troops was, under all circumstances, judicious and prudent. It is not, whether by a different course an actual conflict might not have been avoided; but whether, as a matter of right—as a matter of self-defence, the United States had not, under the law of nations, full and perfect authority and justification to make such a movement.

Now what are the clear and indisputable facts? The United States had received the republic of Texas into the Union without antecedently defining her boundaries, and under a constitution which reiterated what had been, as far back as 1836, a part of her original constitution as an independent republic—that the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth, was her southwestern boundary. The United States extended all her laws over the State of Texas, as so admitted. They had assumed actual jurisdiction at Corpus Christi. They knew that there were citizens between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, who claimed to be citizens of the State of Texas so admitted. They knew that for nine years the State of Texas had existed as an independent nation.

Who proposed withdrawing Taylor on the 13th May? Who denied then, that we had good right to repel the Mexicans and to invade, for the purpose of avenging the outrages, any and every part of Mexico? She had refused to negotiate; she had considered annexation as war; she had terminated all diplomatic relations; she had refused to receive her Minister upon a mere quibble of the then President, because he was afraid of his own power; threatened with downfall because it was believed he was willing to negotiate at all. She had mustered an army on the Rio Grande with the declared object of invading all Texas and recovering the whole to her sovereignty. Her then Government owed its existence to this very determination. She had never maintained any peculiar title to what is now called disputed territory.

What, in this state, were the United States to do? Were they bound to remain still and wait the invasion, or were they not authorized to meet the threatened invasion, even upon the admitted territory of the invader? Who doubts, that with relation to nations as with individuals, the right of self-defence gives the right to strike the first blow? To prevent an injury is easier than to repair it!—Sir, where is the writer on the law of nations, who holds a different opinion? There are some propositions so plain, that they admit of no illustration; they furnish their own best illustration, and this is one of them. We had a clear, undeniable right to meet Mexico at the very outermost limits of Texas, and repel her there, or if we deemed it advisable, an equally clear and undeniable right to anticipate her by striking the first blow on her own admitted territory. If it was, the argument in our behalf would not in the least enfeebled. She was there intending to go further. She was there to drive our army back to the Sabine. She was there to re conquer Texas, the whole and every part of Texas, and not to retain a portion only, upon the ground that such portion was not Texas.

But even the fact is not as alleged. Whether this portion of the territory was or was not rightfully a part of Texas was, at least a matter of dispute. Texas claimed it; Texas, over a portion of it, exercised jurisdiction. Citizens residing on it, claimed to be citizens of that government. Mexico had in vain attempted to recover it. The Constitution included it. The United States had exercised, after the admission of Texas into the Union, sovereignty over part of it—the highest act of sovereignty, the taxing power. She had received Texas in the Union without any other definition of boundary, reserving the right only as between themselves, Texas, and any other power, who might sue, the justice of the boundary, to settle it by negotiation. Without a breach of honor to Texas, the United States could no more have surrendered, without enquiry and negotiation, to an absolute and argued demand this portion of the territory, than they could have surrendered to such a demand the entire State.

All, then, that can be said is, that the title to Texas to this part of her territory was open to dispute Such a dispute is to be settled, but by two means—by negotiation or by force. If the negotiation was refused—if Mexico elected the other alternative, (force,) can she complain if we meet her with force? But suppose her design was not actual force, but to get possession only of the disputed ground? Had not the United States the same right to take possession, and hold whatever they possessed, until the question of title was decided by negotiation? The very question might have been affected by the fact of possession—Mexico might have relied upon it as conclusive of the inability of Texas, and the United States as their successors, to prevent it, and as demonstrating that the original sovereignty had not been lost by the revolution. This the United States had a right to guard against. Their own honor forbade them guard against it. If actual possession by Mexico could weaken the title of Texas, it was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory not actually possessed by either, who ever can contended that it was the duty of one of the parties to suffer the other to take possession, and thereby the title? No, sir, no lawyer would give such advice. No statesman would so act. Things should, in such a case, be suffered to remain in *statu quo* whether should seek to get the advantage of the other. If I am right in this, and Mexico designed taking possession, then she cannot complain if we also take possession; and especially not, if she knew that, notwithstanding such possession, we were willing at any time to negotiate on the question of title.

Sir, it has been said that to march into the disputed territory is an act of hostility. I concede. But then to threaten the march—to prepare to march—to muster an army to march, and with the avowed purpose of taking forcible possession and holding, is also an act of hostility. This Mexico did first, and we had then a clear right to anticipate her upon every principle of the national law, by marching ourselves, and placing ourselves in a condition successfully to meet and repel her. Between nations, as between individuals, aggression may be met by aggression—assault may be met by battery. But, it is said, revolution gives no title unaccompanied by actual and undisturbed possession and jurisdiction. As a general principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual and undisturbed possession? Does it mean that the revolutionary government is to have a soldier on each foot of her asserted domain?—Does it mean that every inhabitant within her territory is to acknowledge and submit to her sovereignty? or does it not mean only that such government is to have possession, claiming exclusive title to the whole of her asserted bounds, and possess the power and determination to make that title good by force, against the original sovereignty? I say it means this, and nothing more.

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Who can doubt that Texas had the ability to maintain her title to any part of the territory claimed by her between the Nueces and the Rio Grande? Let the facts give the answer. After her declarat on of independence, and after she had, by force, driven the Mexican troops across the latter river, they afterwards returned but twice, and each time were driven back; and from the period of the last incursion in 1843, no Mexican soldier ever crossed the river, and no civil officer of Mexico ever exercised jurisdiction over it.—Texas then claimed territory—Texas drove Mexico from it—Texas had apparently the power, and certainly the will, to drive her from it whenever she invaded it.

If these were the facts—and I appeal to the honorable Senator from Texas for their truth—what doubt is there, that to that part of her constitutional limits she has a perfect title.

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I have said that I trusted, for the sake of our heretofore stainless character, that the opinion I have thus fully endeavored to maintain, was correct; that the war is, on our part, a just one. If not, sir, why is it not? It is because, without justification, we invaded Mexican soil. It is because, without justification, we caused Mexican blood to be spilled upon Mexican ground. It is because they were met at their own homes, which we invaded; upon their own fields, dear to them as love of country is dear—consecrated to them by all the associations which bind man to the soil of his birth, in the holiest of all duties—the defence of home and country; and have, without right, without excuse, without palliation, given them to the sword—slaughtered them by hundreds and thousands, and driven the survivors away. Sir, would not such a tale of wrong, of itself, cover our country with ignominy? But it is not yet half told. What else have we done? We have seized upon it as a pretext for other, and, if possible, yet deeper enormities. We have published to the world a falsehood. We have endeavored to conceal the true character of our outrage. We have stated that the contest was of their own seeking—not ours; and upon this degrading perversion have pursued them with still more frightful outrage. We at once called into the field 50,000 soldiers—placed the whole naval power of the government at the disposition of the Executive—intrusted him with ten millions of dollars, and carried on the war thus begun—took possession of their towns, bombarded Monterey—carried it almost by storm, slaughtering men and women by hundreds and thousands. Still the story is not told. The damning dishonor is not yet as dark as the truth. Another Congress assembled—we of the Senate composing it in part. We authorize additional troops to be be raised—we placed additional funds in the hands of the President.

We hear of an intention to strike outraged Mexico in yet more vital points; we do not arrest it. We suffer the expedition to go on; before the Mexican blood is yet dry upon the fields of Palo Alto, Reseca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, Vera Cruz is bombarded. Her churches fall under the dreadful aim of the mortar; the blood of her women and children runs in streams through her before peaceful and happy streets; her almost every thoroughfare is obstructed by the mangled bodies of her slaughtered citizens, until at last her valor can hold out no longer before the mighty and crushing power of our arms. She surrenders; yet, still, our vengeance is not glutted. Innocent, unoffending, outraged Mexico has yet more cities to be laid waste or conquered—more hearts to be wrung—more gallant blood to be shed—more women and children to be slaughtered—more agony in every form to suffer. We have not yet had our fill of blood. We march on in fiendish progress. At Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, our march of slaughter is renewed, and goes on with yet more fearful violence. Mexican blood waters every plain. The cries of Mexican agony sterile every ear; and still the work goes on. We lay siege to the city of Mexico itself—bombard its peaceful dwellings—make her streets to run with human blood, and slaughter again women and children, until resistance becomes unavailing. We get possession of the capital, and yet carry on the contest.

Sir, can our country have done such deeds? Is she so deeply steeped in crime? Has she no honor left? Are we Christian and civilized men, or are we robbers and murderers? I hope she will pardon me the inquiry; and yet, if the war was unjust—if it was not provoked—if it was our act, and not the act of Mexico—every human heart, animated by a single human feeling, can but answer in the affirmative.

But no, sir—no, sir—it is not so; she is high-minded, just, and honorable; she is civilized, not savage; her citizens are moral and Christian. Those scenes are, in the eye of God and man, to be justified, because necessary to our honor, and forced upon us in vindication of our violated rights. Mexico is answerable for all these sad and sickening results. The war is just, because she commenced it. It does exist by her act; and, so help me God, but for that conviction, as I reverence truth and detest falsehood, I would never have voted for the act of the 15th of May, 1846.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"To Let."—In all parts of the cities we find innumerable "To Lets" sticking upon dwelling houses, shops, offices, &c. We judge that the price of buildings, instead of being higher, might be forced down. The landlords are attempting to extort a little more from their tenants. We advise resistance to this. There are as many dwellings in the cities and neighboring boroughs as there will be demand for—and more too. Towards April, the sight of empty houses will teach property-holders that it is best sometimes to be a little moderate in their demands. We are willing that the man who invests his capital in real estate shall have a reasonable income from it—but nothing more. The interests of tenants must be consulted in this matter. We understand that many merchants are about to move on account of the rise in rents. Let them stand out, and they need not be imposed on; and families should do the same.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says there is a fearful increase of pauperism in that city. In what city in the world is there *not* a fearful increase of pauperism? Where there are a few who grow wealthy, but the tendency of the mass is to poverty. This is as certain as that two two's make four. The only remedy is: "Guarantee constant employment and fair wages to all who are willing to work;" and the cities will at once be relieved from the burden of pauperism. Democracy has promised to do this, and time will record how faithfully it performs its mission.

Check Apron Balls.—In New Bedford, it is against the law to dance in check aprons. When a short time ago, the officers of that city arrested the boys and girls, who were found enjoying themselves at one of these Soirees. Silks and satins are not objected to. There is no necessity for municipal regulations in this matter in our city; as the check apron dances have gone out of fashion—while opinion has destroyed them with its opposition. We have grown aristocratic, in the twin-cities of the west. None but the latest fashion will suit our Ball Room belles.

Home Safe.—Mr. John Gilbrath, one of the persons who so narrowly escaped from the disaster on board the A. N Johnson, has arrived, and is now at his father's house. He has fairly recovered from his injuries.

Mr. Joseph S Nixon, who was also badly scalded, has also returned. He, too, is out of danger.

We believe that all the Pittsburghers who were on board at the time of the explosion, have returned.

Burglaries.—On Sunday evening, an attemp was made to work into the Exchange office of Robertson, corner of Wood and Third. It was a failure.

During the same night, a fellow broke into the dwelling of Allen Kramer, Allegheny city. He was discovered, but made his escape from the window.

It is hoped that burglaries may not be committed with impunity for many weeks more.

Those committed last night, will be reported in our paper of to-morrow.

☞ The Tribune says that G. B. Vashon, of this city has been admitted by the Supreme Court of that State as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor, having been found duly qualified.

Mr. Vashon has chosen the Island of Hayti (Port Republican) for his future home, and will sail in the first vessel.

Prof. Whitney, the Elocutionist, who figured in this city some years ago, and left without paying the printers, has got into a bad scrape. The Boston Times says, that a New York tailor has made complaint against the Professor for obtaining clothing from them on false pretences. He stated that his father, living in Binghampton, had left him $25,000; which was ascertained to be a falsehood. He was committed.

Robbery.—On Friday night, last, the boarding house of the Misses Hetics, on Fourth, between Wood and Market streets, was entered by some *chevalier de industrie*, and robbed of a small mantel clock. Ther are marks upon it which may be distinguished. Where were the watchmen? is a question asked by many.

Distinguished Visitor Expected.—Jackson Duncan, a merchant of our city, is now packing pork in Peoria, Ill. He has bought a hog which weighs near 900 pounds, which he intends to bring to this city "alive and kicking." We learn this from the Democratic Press.

"Weekly Visitor" is to be the title of a new paper, which will be started in Freeport, Armstrong county, in a few weeks. James F Campbell, Esq., a gentleman of good abilities and withal, a practical printer, is publisher and editor. We wish him success.

A Discovery.—Prof. Loomis has been lecturing in St. Clairsville. The Gazette believes the professor "Lacks many of the requisites that form the pleasant and scientific Lecturer!" Some of our citizens formed a similar opinion.

☞ One end of a foot bridge on Beaver street, Allegheny city, has fallen. As soon as a leg or two are broken, the authorities will busy themselves in having repairs made.

☞ The following communication should have appeared on Saturday, but was crowded out:—

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

This association held its first annual meeting in the Hall of the University on Thursday evening. Owing to the state of the weather, the attendance was not as large as might have been anticipated from the character of the gentlemen who were announced to participate in the exercises of the occasion. The opening address, by Professor L. Stephens, was admirably written, and gave much satisfaction to the audience; it was in fact an intellectual treat, suitable to the most refined taste, and heartily appreciated by every one. Dr. King, of Westmoreland county, followed Prof. Stephens in an essay of considerable length, on the subject of the Progress and Developement of Science.—To such of the audience as were believers in the ideas of Lord Monboddo, Dr. King's paper must have been vastly interesting. It was well written, abounding in scientific learning; with some information; but very little that was new. The sentiments are Sir Richard Vivian's throughout, and Dr. King might as well have opened the "*Vestiges of Creation*," and read for an hour from its eloquent pages. The audience were attentive, and doubtless pleased; but the closing portion of the paper was unsatisfactory, vague and fanciful,—I mean that which related to a future developement of man. Altogether the production was creditable, and gave evidence the author is not unworthy of his high reputation.

The Dead.—At a meeting of the Neptune Fire Company, held on Saturday evening last, at which J. D. Bailey presided, and A. N M'Goniole acted as Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Owing to the war between Mexico and the United States, a call was made on the patriotism of our citizens, which was promptly responded to by thousands of our brave spirits, among whom were many of our members—

Resolved, That it is with deep grief and heartfelt sorrow, we have heard of the deaths of our young friends, *Robert M Kee, John B. Gorman*, and *Francis Devlin*, who died of lingering diseases incident to that climate, while on their march to the far distant city of Aztecs.

Resolved, That the death of *Joseph Wilson* has struck many a heart with pain and sorrow for his loss; yet they are gratified to learn, that he died covered with glory by his gallant deeds in the streets of Puebla, where, surrounded by hundreds of Mexicans, he, with the little gallant band, gloriously fell, covered with wounds and slain Mexicans.

Resolved, That it is with deep regret we record their deaths; we feel most sensibly that we have lost companions and friends, who were possessed of all that noble traits of character which rendered them respected and beloved by all who knew them.

Resolved, That we sympathize most cordially with their afflicted relations, and would gladly administer consolation if it were in our power.

☞ We were somewhat shocked at discovering the following in the Cadiz Sentinel:

Married.—On Tuesday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. James Kerr, Andrew Stuart, one of the editors of the 'Sentinel,' to Miss Hermisinda, daughter of Bazaleel Slemmons, all of Cadiz.

☞ The admirers of Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport, will be pleased to learn that they have made a decided hit in Europe, at the Manchester Theatre. They will doubtless, soon appear in the Metropolis.

☞ The boy drowned in the Allegheny, on Saturday, was a son of Mr Beatty, of the Night Police.

☞ Andrews Troupe gave a good Concert last evening; but the pleasure of the audience was disturbed by rowdy boys on the stairs.

☞ Eates, the famous Theatre Manager, passed through our city yesterday. He has been east engaging actors.

☞ The Day Book thinks us very ignorant in relation to the officers of the Delaware Bridge Company. Well!

Too Particular.—An Irishman once dreamt that he visited the Lord Mayor of London, who treated him with the greatest hospitality, and asked him if "he would'nt take a little sumthin'?" He replied that he "would'nt mind a little whiskey punch." "Hot or cold?" inquired his lordship. His guest preferred it warm, but while the Lord Mayor was out heating the water, the Irishman awoke from his delicious slumber. "Och!" cried he, comprehending what a fool he was to wait for hot punch during the precarious tenure of a dream, "how I wish I'd said cowld."

The Plainfield Bank.—The Receivers have addressed a communication to the Messrs. Beach, accepting their offer to re-issue all the liabilities of the Bank in gold and silver, and to transfer all the assets to them.

☞ The line of Telegraph between Chicago and Milwaukie is completed, and in working order.

"Miss Semphine, do you write prose or poetry for the magazine?" "Nary one—I writes small hand!"

☞ Let every one who is in need of some such Medicine as Sarsaparilla, and who wishes a good preparation, put up in generous sized bottles at one dollar each, read the advertisement in another column, of DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the Materia Medica. As a tonic for General Debility, Dyspesia, &c. we may safely say it is an excellent preparation.

Sold at the HEALTH DEPOT, Smithfield, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec28

Attention, Niagara.

THE members of the Niagara Fire Company are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, at the Hall, this evening, at 7 o'clock.
jan18-1t S. M'ELWAINE, Sec'y.

To the Journeymen Tailors.

A Meeting of the Journeymen Tailors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Sheckliter's, in the Diamond, at the sign of the three Swiss Confederates, to take into consideration, the best means of relieving themselves from the worse than Russian serfdom that we are now subjected to.

Came one! come all! and show to an enlightened public, that as mechanics we seek nothing but that which is right, and will no longer submit to the wrongs that are now heaped upon us.

jy18-2t MANY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Brown's newly discovered remedy for Rheumatism is a certain and speedy remedy for that painful trouble. *It never fails.*

Office and Private Consultation Rooms, No. 65, Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Doctor is always at home. jan18-dawtf

SUNDRIES—3 Bbls. Lard;
25 Bushels Dried Peaches;
10 " " Apples;
4 dozen Woolen Socks;
66 lbs Beeswax;
On consignment, and for sale by
jan18 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

OATS—100 Bushels, on consignment, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
jan17 110 Wood st.

SOAP—25 Boxes No 1 Soap;
5 " Castile;
10 " Fancy;
10 " Palm; for sale by
jan17 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

CANDLES—20 Boxes Stearine;
10 " Star;
5 " Sperm, for sale by
jan17 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

ROLL BUTTER—3 Boxes, for sale by
jan17 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Senate.—Mr. Moore, the new Senator from Maine, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Mangum's Resolution, calling upon the President for Gen Scott's plans for the prosecution of the war, was taken up and discussed.

The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up, and was discussed by Messrs. Cass, Sevier, and Butler.

Mr. Butler deprecated the increase of Executive patronage that the Bill would give; and thought Mexico had reason to complain of the terms that had been offered. Mr. Badger has the floor on this question for to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session until adjournment.

House.—Mr. Boyd offered a Resolution to conclude the debate on the message at 3 o'clock.

A motion offered by Mr. Stephens, postponing it till Monday, prevailed.

Mr. Giddings offered a Resolution in reference to Slavery; and in his remarks, instanced the sale of a negro in Washington. He asked the reference of the Resolution to a Select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the Capital to a free State. A great excitement and much disorder followed. Mr. Harrison moved to lay the subject on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows: yeas 4, nays 88