THE MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

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

☞ F. W. Cass, 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.

For Telegraphic Despatches, see next Page.

Our Future Prospects.

Never were the prospects of the Democracy of Allegheny County brighter than they are at the present moment. The course pursued by Mozes Hampton, in Congress, has disappointed and disgusted the great body of his political friends at home. The little remaining confidence they reposed in him as a man, has been removed.—Hundreds and thousands of those who voted for him regret it from their hearts. Scores of honest whigs publicly declare that they will hereafter vote the Democratic ticket; and frankly admit that they can place confidence in Democrats in preference to most of those who set themselves up as leaders in their own ranks. Candid and sagacious whigs do not hesitate to express their opinion that the Democracy in another year will be in the ascendency in this city and county.

The plain, honest, straight-forward course pursued by our party at all times, is well calculated to win converts from the whig ranks. There is no deceit, no fraud, no treachery practised by the Democratic party. Always acting upon that glorious sentiment, "the greatest good of the greatest number," we have enlisted on our side the great mass of the people—the honest yeomanry of the country.

We tell our friends to be of good cheer. "A better day is coming" in old Allegheny. A bright future is before us. The principles of our party must and will triumph in this district. Men of sound integrity—of high moral and intellectual worth—of orthodox political sentiments—will be placed in office; instead of cunning, intriguing hypocritical, dishonest charlatans.

Hon. David Wilmot.

Our latest advices from Harrisburgh, state that the above named gentleman has vacated his seat in Congress, and made a visit to the capital of Pennsylvania, where the Legislature is in session, for the purpose of obtaining an expression from our Senators and Representatives in favor of his "Proviso." In our opinion, this movement on the part of Mr. Wilmot betrays a spirit which should not go unrebuked by the people. Whatever may be the opinions of the law-makers at Harrisburgh in reference to Wilmot's abstraction, they certainly should be permited to exercise their own judgment in giving expression to those opinions, without any council from the reputed author of that measure. Mr. Wilmot's place is at Washington and not at Harrisburgh. His attempt to control the action of our state Legislature, is, to say the least, uncalled for and impertinent.

"By another Congress, I doubt not a majority of Senators, as well as Representatives, will agree that the war ought to have been closed ere this, and that by our own action, either through a defensive line, or by the withdrawal of our troops to the east bank of the Rio Grande."

☞ We extract the above from a letter of the editor of the Gazette, from Washington city. Among all the ridiculous propositions found in the federal press, in regard to the war, it strikes us this is the most ridiculous. "Withdraw our troops to the east side of the Rio Grande!" What could be gained by such a measure? Nothing—positively nothing! We would be in an infinitely worse condition than we were at the commencement of the war. No treaty of peace could be framed that would be recognized as binding, by any existing government in Mexico. By proposing such a measure, do not the federal leaders expose themselves to the world in the most unenviable light? It has only been a short time since the same leaders declared that the territory on the east bank of the Rio Grande, belonged to Mexico; and they gravely asserted that the march of Gen Taylor, from Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces, to a position opposite Matamóras, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, was the origin and cause of the war!! If it is true, as claimed by the federalists, that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, is the property of Mexico, the "withdrawal of our troops" to that point would certainly not have a tendency to produce a better state of affairs with that country. Such a proposition, on the part of the federalists, if now regarded as an admission that the territory on the east bank of the Rio Grande is the property of the United States, at once proves the fallacy and insincerity of their arguments and assertions heretofore made.

Mr. Clay's Lexington speech is well received in Mexico, so says the correspondent of the Delta. The Mexicans do not disguise their hopes, that the predominance of the Whig party in this country will result in the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1848.

Harrisburg is unusually dull at the present time. There is nothing of any importance doing in either branch of the Legislature; it will be a dull and uninteresting session, at least so far as the public is concerned. There are but few strangers in town; and from every appearance, the inauguration will pass over without any public demonstration on behalf of the friends of Francis R. Shunk—not that they lack any friendship or esteem for the Governor elect; but that as there are no offices to be given, the zeal of the politicians has dwindled accordingly.

The War Resolutions will be brought up next week for discussion in the House. The Whigs will not oppose them. There may be an effort made to attack the sentiments of the Wilmot Proviso; but if the attempt be made, it will not be successful. Mr. Wilmot is at present in Harrisburgh, and no doubt is anxious that his views should be endorsed by the Legislature of his own State; but as the resolutions stand at present, so will they pass. The Democrats appear to be united upon this question; they wish to obtain the sentiments of the Whig party in the Legislature upon the direct issue, the necessity of the war; and for this reason, will make them come out boldly in favor of their country, or act as their leaders act, in direct opposition thereto.

The nomination of the Hon. Arnold Plumer, for State Treasurer, appears to give universal satisfaction; and indeed it must be said, that Pennsylvania could not obtain a more efficient officer. He is a true Democrat, and a progressive one at that; and brings to the duties of the office, a discriminating mind, and an intrinsic knowledge of all the resources of the State.

An article worth Reading.

We take the following article from the New York Courier and Enquirer of January 11th.—Let the views of our readers be what they may in reference to the proper policy to be used towards Mexico, the article will be read with interest on account of the information it contains. We have no information as to the name of the author, but, we think it likely "An officer of the army" has resided amongst us, and is well known as an Enigineer, to the citizens of Pittsburgh:

THE REGENERATION OF MEXICO.

To the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer.

New duties arise in new positions, as well for governments as for men. We, now, as a nation, have a duty to perform to the Mexican race. Having overthrown her military tyrants, we cannot abandon the country without leaving the people exposed to the renewed horrors of intestine war, and a prey to all kinds of factions. We should be derelict to the first duty under the great trust which circumstances, now certainly beyond our control, have imposed upon us, if we were to neglect to do all in our power to assist and encourage the Mexican people in establishing a sound republican government, under which they might enjoy the blessings of true liberty. If, in the course of years, under such a government, they shall show themselves worthy of becoming American citizens, there is no true patriot among us who would refuse to receive them into the great sisterhood of States, thereby extending the magnitude, greatness and usefulness of our Union.

After the early conquest, the Spaniards extended their power over Mexico by means of colonies and missions. The priests, while converting the natives, established a temporal power over them, teaching them religion, and leading them to the cultivation of the soil. The Tlascala Indians, from the time of Cortez, continued to be the trusted and favorite children of the Spanish government, and returned this confidence with unwavering loyalty. They were often colonized, and settled in distant positions which were inhabited by hostile tribes. These Pueblos, until very late years, retained many distinctive privileges conferred upon them by the Spanish authorities, who were less distrustful of them than they were of the Creoles themselves. Military colonies of Presidials were also spread over the frontier. The system of a connected series of posts, was arranged with great care. The first engineers of the Spanish army were employed in selecting the sites for the forts, and in deciding on the line which they were to cover and defend. The council of the Indies, some time about 1774, established such a line of posts, running from the head of the Gulf of California to the coast of Texas. These posts were so organized as to be in easy communication with one another. Small detachments being kept constantly patrolling from post to post, no hostile band of Indians could pass their line without being discovered and instantly pursued by the concentrated forces of the spare troops from all the more adjacent posts. These pursuits, when once commenced, were kept up without any intermission, sometimes lasting for months, until the Indians were overtaken and punished. The wild Indians were thus impressed, with great awe of the Spanish power, and the peaceful and pastoral life of the Rancheros was never in those days disturbed by any forays of Camanches, Apaches, or Lipans. Their herds, therefore, increased to incredible numbers. It is said that many tribes of Indians, united for the occasion, did attempt an invasion about 1795, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish colonies and missions, in this era of prosperity, extended over many distant and remote parts of the continent, and were even spread over Texas. At the present day, ruins—massive stone walls and churches, now standing, are pointed out to the traveller in Texas, as the sites of towns once teeming with thousands of inhabitants, but now occupied by no other living creatures than bats and owls. During the revolutionary struggle all the regular forces of the Spaniards were gradually withdrawn from the frontier without their places being supplied by the patriot troops. The Presidials thus fell into decay. The Indians grew daring, venturing from one enterprise to another without punishment or serious resistance; until finally about 1819 they commenced a series of regular forays. This has continued without any intermission up to the present time, for even after the departure of the Viceroys, the intestine wars of the Mexicans gave ample employment to all the military force of the country, thereby diverting all attention from the frontier, whither no officer was ever sent unless in disgrace, or belonging to the factions in opposition to the ruling power. The Mexicans have consequently been for thirty years a receding race. Indeed if the subject were fully and carefully investigated, the law of their retrogression could be as satisfactorily calculated and exhibited, as that of the progress of our own race on this continent has been so beautifully established by the researches of some of our philosophical statesmen. In the meantime the Indians have constantly preyed upon their flocks, have killed their men and have carried off their women until Hacienda, Estancia, and Rhancho, one after the other had disappeared. The remaining population have deserted their fields and sought refuge within the walls of the neighboring towns and villages. Indeed, many of the latter have been sacked and destroyed. Mexico, when most centralized, never exhibited a vigorous government towards the extremities of her nominal possessions. She has occasionally marched an army to the Rio Grande frontier, but has not been able, as stated, to give anything like continuous protection to the inhabitants against the depredations of the Indians.—Those invested with the prestige of the central authority have, now and then, been enabled to show something like the license of power in the frontier States, but without exercising it for any good purpose. A line running a little north of Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango and Mazatlan, would present a fair limit or boundary towards the north, of the region of country over which there has been for any long consecutive time, any thing like rule exercised by the central authorities of Mexico. Our first indemnity line being that of the Rio Grande and Rio Gila, the next indemnity line, we might have accepted, would have been that of latitude of Linares, Saltillo and Parras, extended to suitable points on the Gulf and Sea. The line which we now, however, should assert as our proper indemnity, ought to be so much in advance as to secure to us the possession of Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango and Mazatlan.—In addition to this last line we must continue to hold on, at least for some time, to the city of Mexico and our other conquests, as a guarantee against attack as well as for other reasons, which will be presented further on. It would need no argument to show that all that country which is overrun by the Indians, could easily be held by us both against Indians and Mexicans, because the occupation of the towns and cities must, in itself, be the subjugation of the country. It is also equally clear, that whatever we may gain by the conquest and annexation of such a country, Mexico would actually lose nothing. In fact, her regeneration must be preceded by concentration. She wants a compact territory, and a sufficient outward pressure to give density to her mass. Since she cannot defend it, the great table land north of the Sierra Madre, is literally an encumbrance to the healthful operations of her government. By prolonging the Southern boundary of this table land, east and west to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, we would have the northern limit of all that territory which it is advisable in any sense for Mexico to retain. In truth, by discarding it, she will subserve her best interests.

The great northern table land, as skirted and bounded by the mountains, is of a triangular shape, approaching a right angle triangle, having its two acute angles truncated, leaving the openings or gaps where these angles should be. These gaps afford the main and natural passes in and out of this table land. The line of the great Highway from Mexico to Chihuahua, passes through them. The hypothenuse, which is somewhat of a curved form, and is to the south, south west and west, is made by the main chain of the Sierra Madre, which, being the great back-bone of the continent, divides the waters flowing into the Pacific, from those which are lost in the great laguras of the table lands, or are carried off into the Gulf of Mexico. In much of its course, the Sierra Madre approximates quite close to the Pacific, sending off its buttresses and spurs to the shores of that ocean. The cities of Zacatecas and Durango are on the Northern and Eastern slope of this Sierra. This great table land is bounded to the east by the Sierra Gorda, often erroneously called the Sierra Madre,) which separates it from the low lands of the Gulf coast, and is bounded on the north for a short distance by a part of this same range; then by that confused and irregular mass of mountains with many local names, but as a group, very conveniently styled, the Bolson de Mapimi. Altho' the Sierra Gordo forms a very continuous and impracticable chain of mountains, separating the table land from the *tierra caliente*, there are many gorges or gaps breaking through the mountain, and serving to drain some of the table lands west of the Sierra. By turning these gaps and ravines to account, there is no doubt that good roads are perfectly practicable to carriages or artillery, could be made so as directly to ascend from the coast, by crossing this mountain, or to the elevated table lands; but at present, all the passes over it, are confined to horse and mule tracks, which, to be sure, are perfectly practicable for cavalry and infantry. Along the eastern foot of this mountain range, are the towns of Victoria and Linares. After some deflection westward, this chain of mounues on the San Juan river, near the beautiful little town of Cadareyta, where it again turns more abrubtly to the south and west, and passes along on one side of the valley leading through Monterey, Rinconada and Saltillo, at the Encanada, to Linares, it is no longer a single ridge, but a confused group of many spurs and ridges. With some little discouity, this chain may be said to commence nearly as far south as Perote and Jalapa, but we only wish to draw attention to that part north of the latitude of Tampico and San Luis Potosi.—The only existing road practicable for artillery or wheel carriages of any kind, from Tampico to Saltillo, or any other point indeed south of the latter, on the table land, passes around this mountain by Victoria, Linares, Cardeyta and Monterey.

The other great natural outlet, from this table land, besides the two mentioned, is through Saltillo—thence by Monterey for those going to the northeast or east, and by Monclova, for those going northward and wishing to cross the Rio Grande. This latter was the route of Santa Anna's army when invading Texas in 1836. The gallant adventurer, Gen. Mina, landed in 1817, with a small force at Soto la Marino, one of the only inlets on the coast between Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Grande, and marched thence, but without artillery, directly on San Luis Potosi, crossing the Sierra Gorda without difficulty. In February last, Gen. Urrea's division of cavalry crossed the Sierra near Victoria, when he moved on towards Ceralvo to intercept General Taylor's communications. The two lines of march of Gen. Wool's column and Col. Doniphan's command from their respective points of departure on the Rio Grande—the Presidio Rio Grande, and El Paso del Norte, until their junction at Parras, form a horse shoe curve, and embrace within their circuit the Bolsom de Mapimi. The face of this great table land is corrugated with many minor ranges of mountains, having very precipitous faces and running up into sharp ridges, which are several hundred feet above the intermediate valleys. These mountains generally tend north and south, leaving regular and quite level valleys of from ten to twenty miles in width between them. They are neither spurs of the Bolsom de Mapimi nor of the Sierra Madre. To the north they abut in a ridge which turns with great uniformity nearly as East and West course, leaving a beautiful valley from six to ten miles in width between it and the mountains to the north. All the valleys on this great table land afford the best natural roads in the world, and give a perfectly uninterrupted passage from north to south over any part of it. This table land may be said to be about three hundred miles in extent on its eastern border, about two hundred and fifty miles on its northern border, and about four hundred miles on its south-western border. This table land is perfectly practicable for all kinds of conveyance around its borders, as well as across any part of it in a north and south direction; but it would not be found to be practicable in direct lines over all parts of it in an east and west direction. There is much valuable mineral to be found in the mountains of this table land. The mines of Catorce and Mazapil are the best known. The Catorce mountain is probably the most elevated of any on the table land. It is also said that there is a mine of quicksilver found in the Catorce mountain; if true, it would prove most valuable. This is one of those regions of Mexico, not having any certain or regular rainy season. The atmosphere is so dry that one rarely witnesses one of those generous showers, which give life and fertility to the vegetation of our more northern climate. Although the soil is good and indeed excellent in many places, the aridity of the climate and the want of running streams suitable for irrigation, will prevent its general cultivation. There are even now, however, here and there, a few rich fields of corn to be seen. And although the ravages of the Indians have broken up most of the stock farms, there are still many cattle found scattered over the table land. The Indians usually enter it from the passes of Bolsom de Mapimi, which appear only to be known to them. This irregular group and mass of mountains intervene between the lower Rio Grande and the valley of the Conchos, on which stream Chihuahua is situated. It was the presumed difficulty of crossing the Bolsom de Mapimi that deflected the march of Gen Wool's column in 1846 around by Monclova and Parras. But from the constant movements of the Indians over it, and also from the old traditions of the Mexicans, it is quite probable that there are practicable and direct passes from San Antonia de Bexar and the Presidia Rio Grande to Chihuahua. In this Bolsom de Mapimi there are said to be sulphur mines as inexhaustible for the supply of that useful mineral, as those of Sicily. They would therefore furnish us with the only element of the munitions of war which is not already found in great abundance in our own country. The territory, which Mexico would thus be called upon nominally to relinquish, would in many respects prove quite valuable to us, while so totally useless to her.

The country lying south of the State of Texas, and the territories of New Mexico and California, and north of that region which we have described as the integral part of Mexico, would very properly be divided into three military Provinces, which should be organized and governed with the view of their ultimately becoming territories of the United States. The American people regard New Mexico and California as permanent acquisitions, which, under no circumstances, will they give up. Americans are too familiar with the settlement, growth and management of colonies, for us to feel any uneasiness about the success and prosperity of those territories. They and Oregon will alike call for such protection to the Indian tribes as we have always been in the habit of extending to our teritories. If the description of the great table land to the north of the Sierra Madre has been clear and intelligible, one will readily perceive that the military lines across this part of the continent are immediately to the north and south of this table land, and that there are not more than two such lines offering any marked and distinctive features. North of the first line, we should have two of the proposed military provinces—one, lying on the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and separated from the other by the Bolsom de Mapimi, would comprise the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and the northern parts of Tamaulipas, being the country actually conquered and occupied by General Taylor; the other,—extending from the Bolsom de Mapimi to the Sea of Cortez, would embrace the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. The third Province which is in advance and south of these two, but not yet occupied, would embrace the greater part of the table land and the inner slopes of the mountains on its southern border, and as much country on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, as may be necessary to straighten out its flanks. That is, the southern part of Tamaulipas, on the Gulf, the State of Sinaloa on the Pacific, and the States of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Durango, on the high lands. As these three Provinces are to be held with the view eventually of incorporating them with the territories of the Union, some land system should speedily be adopted, which would induce emigration thither from our own country and Europe. That system should, however, be based upon the fullest acknowledgement of the rights of all those actually inhabiting and cultivating the soil. Nothing would more thoroughly assist in maintaining order and giving the proper security to the inhabitants for life and property, than the establishment of a native Gendarmerie, (or mounted police force,) which should be placed under the direction of officers in whom we could confide. All such intelligent natives would be willing to lend their aid in preservation of order, and who would also take an interest in the quiet and well being of the people should be employed and conciliated. It would be as far from us to recommend, as it would be unworthy our nation to adopt, the policy of arming Mexicans against Mexicans; but that charge cannot be urged against a proposition merely intendeed to furnish the judiciary with the necessary power to enforce its decrees, and to protect the lives and property of orderly citizens. The employment of Mexicans as spies and scouts, is a thing which the necessities of war tolerate and justify.

The rest of Mexico, with the exception of Chiapas, Tobasco and Yucatan, should be kept in its integral form, and ruled with a view of our relinquishing it, as soon as we feel satisfied that we can entrust the management to the Mexicans themselves. We should not, therefore, give any encouragement to the emigration thither of our own citizens, or Europeans, but should make it a place of refuge, with certain rights to indemnity of vacant lands, for all native Mexicans who should desire to withdraw from the northern military Provinces. It will necessarily take some years for us to create and organize a government for this integral part of Mexico, to which it would become us to confide the happiness of the Mexican people, and through which we could guaranty our own people against any repetition of wrong. The defeating and breaking up the regular military organization of the late government of Mexico, is, while such a vast and important step, still, only a preliminary one, towards the subjugation of the people and the country. All irregular resistance must be watched and crushed, before it has time to assume the form of organization. But the crowning and closing part of the work, will be the pacification of the great masses, and the bringing them under quiet submission to the new rule and authority placed over them. Decision, justice and conciliation, must all be exhibited and employed in the work. Personal outrage and individual wrong, arbitrarily inflicted, may easily turn many quiet persons into vindictive and active enemies, causing incessant outbreaks, and leading to dangerous insurrections. An invader or conqueror, is at first respected, from fear alone, but is, at the same time always secretly hated; let him therefore, exhibit any weakness, and he will necessarily find many arms ready to strike him. He must show the ability to maintain himself, the power to suppress disorder, and an inflexibility in punishing all those who, after having once submitted to, and acknowledged his authority, should dare to resist him. If he continues to protect the orderly and peaceable, his power will in time become very firmly established. The contributions and taxes he raises, should not oppressively deviate from the ordinary way used in raising revenue by the prior government which he has overpowered. Indeed, all the charges had at first better tend to mitigate the apparent evils of taxation. With regard to Mexico, the pecuniary advantages which we are to derive from it, will be in the unshackled and untrammelled trade which it will open for our manufactures and other productions. We can count much more confidently upon a ready and extensive market for the products of our industry, than we can upon the revenues from customs or internal duties. It will not be long after the trade is once fairly opened, before the exchanges due our merchants, will many times pay the expenditures of our armies.

The Mexicans being, as is shown, a receding race, there will not at present be found in the proposed military provinces north of our indemnity line, over one million of inhabitants; we must therefore look to emigration from the United States and Europe for the population needed in developing the resources of that country. But in the integral part of Mexico, south of the line and north of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in an area of about 200,000 square miles, there will be found over five millions of inhabitants. Although this is much short of the population which this area is capable of sustaining, yet it is quite sufficient if properly protected and governed, to develope its resources. As the masses of the Mexican people are Peons, it is on that class we should aim to operate, more particularly as it may be assumed as an incontrovertible fact, that the upper classes have an abiding and deep rooted hatred and jealousy of us. Let us take warning by Napoleon, and not repeat his mistake in Poland, and thereby have neither peasant nor noble secured to our interest. It would most assuredly prove a difficult, if not, indeed, an impracticable object, the undertaking to subjugate a people united, earnest, and persevering in their resistance. Such a resistance we no longer have any reason to apprehend on the part of Mexico. Notwithstanding we have not been tolore made any partisans amongst the Mexicans, we have still met with many neutrals. And the enemy, however persevering, shows no union in his opposition to us. The Mexican revolution was to some extent a great fusion of classes, but it has not resulted in giving any thing like a homogeneous race.—Very shortly after the Mexicans had succeeded in throwing off the rule of the viceroys, the descendants of the Creoles led to the expulsion of all the native Spaniards settled in Mexico. These exiles carried off with them most of the wealth and almost all the active capital of the country, thereby impoverishing Mexico and enriching Nantes, Bordeaux, and the Havana, whither most of them went. With the Europeans the higher and ruling class of the population, also lost much of that stiffening element so essential to such a community and which is formed by intelligence, wealth, moral character and personal independence. The cunning, the duplicity and the management of the disenthralled slave, are the marked characteristics of the Creoles and educated persons of mixed blood, now constituting the dominating class in Mexico. The jealousy of caste is not yet extinct. It has been so great in some parts of the neighboring republic of Guatemala, that the native has risen against the Creole, and either exterminated or expelled all of white blood. And now in the State of Yucatan these races are waging a bloody civil war with one another. The Peons of Mexico all belong to the aboriginal race—there are also many Pueblos or villages solely inhabited by the descendants of the native Mexican tribes. None of these have a heart much love or regard for the wealthy and more refined, but corrupt classes of Spanish or mixed blood. They also reluctantly answer any call made upon them by the government for military services, which is an important fact, as the ranks of the Mexican army are solely filled from this class. Neither do the muleteers, a very important and certainly the most honest class in Mexico, have much love for their domineering masters. We can first hope to reconcile the Peons, Muleteers and mechanics to a change of rule. The church, besides the power it wields from its vast property and numerous peons, exercises a great moral influence over the Mexican people, and particularly the lower classes. Through the influence of the King of Spain at Rome, while Mexico was still a colony, the Mexican church was allowed to be so organized as to be quite independent of the Pontiff, and since the independence of Mexico, the church has continued to be screened by the political power of the State, from the holy and salutary supervision of the Roman See. As we would interfere neither way, the Mexican church would soon be brought into proper subordination unto its legitimate head. The priesthood being thereby freed from many of its corruptions, would lose much of the power and will to thwart the acting government in its beneficial views. The organizing and establishing the governments over the military provinces which it is proposed should be formed, ought to be done by Gen. Taylor's army and new columns of fresh levies, without interfering with the operations of the main army under Gen. Scott. The latter should be directed to prosecute his work with unremitted vigor, by crushing all factions, and establishing order throughout his command, which should embrace all of the following States, viz: Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Micoacan, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, and Jalisco—that is all the country from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to our indemnity line.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

Virginia.

The Wellsburgh Herald, Extra, contains the proceedings of a Democratic Meeting, held in Wellsburgh, Va., on the 8th inst., at which Campbell Tarr, Sr., presided. O. W. Longfitt, Esq., presented a series of excellent resolutions, in favor of the policy of the present administration, particularly with reference to the war with Mexico, and accompanied the resolutions with an able and eloquent speech, which is published with the proceedings. The universe cannot furnish a nobler set of Democrats than Brooke county They always do their duty to their country faithfully and fearlessly.

Model Statues.—We understand that a very seedy and needy young gent, disappointed in love and business matters, has applied to Dr. Collyer for a situation to personate *Job's Turkey*. Also, that an honest, hard working Hibernian, has sent in his petition as a true personator of the *Greek Slave*.

☞ 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.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from citizens of Westmoreland and elsewhere, praying for a confirmation of the appointment of Judge Burrill, to the 10th judicial district.

Mr. Darsie presented a memorial from the Pennsylvania railroad company, praying for an alteration in their charter.

Mr. Matthias moved that the memorial be read

[This memorial showeth, among other specifications, that the road was begun as a great public enterprise, and that it should receive aid from public as well as private subscriptions; that persons are now ready to subscribe to the stocks of the company, but that they are deterred by the considerations herein set forth, as grievances under which the company labor, arising from the character of their charter; that these grievances consist in part of the heavy taxes under which the company labor, and they therefore pray that the interest on all certificates of loan issued, to pay subscriptions to the stock of the road, be exempt from the payment of *all* taxes. The memorial also calls attention to the 10th section of the act incorporating the company, and prays that it may be so modified as to allow the company to pay semi annually an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all paid instalments. The memorial also asks the repeal of the 18th section of the act, which requires the company to transport troops and munitions of war at less than the usual rates of charge. Apart from the individual objections of the directors, to this clause, there is a large portion of our community who oppose war, and regard it as adverse to the laws of Christianity, and while this section of the act remains, it will deter such from becoming subscribers to the stock of the company, and hence is a grievance which they respectfully ask to be relieved of. The memorial is very lengthy, and sets forth other complaints, which we have not room to insert.] It was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Darsie offered a resolution that the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate whether any moneys have been paid into the Treasury by defaulting officers of the Commonwealth, since their defalcation, and if so, to whom and what were the amounts so paid. [The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of the resolution, and it was agreed to.]

Mr. Sankey offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to inform the Senate when the Banks of the Commonwealth were severally chartered, and when such charters terminate. The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the resolution; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1848.

Mr. Hill presented a petition for confirmation of Judge Burrell's appointment to the 10th Judicial District.

Mr. Matthias, from the select committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Judiciary, relative to the time of holding criminal Courts in Philadelphia, reported the bill as committed, also, the bill providing for the publication, daily, of the proceedings of the two Houses of the Legislature, for the use of the members, without amendment.

Mr Matthias moved that $125 be appropriated from the contingent fund to defray expenses of the said publication.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

[An extract was then read from the House journal, showing that a similar report had been made to the House, and that that body had also adopted a resolution appropriating $250 to be so expended.]

The bill was then taken up relative to the abolition of the board of Revenue Commissioners, which after a lengthy discussion, passed a second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d —yeas 20, nays 12.

Thursday, Jan. 13, 1848.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from citizens of Delaware county for the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Burrill.

Mr. Matthias presented one from citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, praying that the right of suffrage be extended to free persons of color.

Mr. Mason read a further supplement to the act amending the criminal laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and

Mr. Brawley a bill for the reduction of the existing State debt.

Mr. Darsie offered a resolution, that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of a law, requiring the directors of Common Schools in the State, to publish annually a statement of their receipts and expenditures.

On motion the rules were suspended, and the resolution read and adopted.

Mr. Sanderson moved to consider the resolution tendering the thanks of this Legislature to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, and the army under his command, for their gallantry and bravery in the existing Mexican war. Resolution agreed to—yeas 31, nays 00.

Mr. Smith then called up his motion to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners. A long discussion ensued on the passage of this bill, in which Messrs. Smith, Darsie, Crabb, Jordan, Brawley and others participated.

The discussion was continued until a late hour of the session, when

Mr Gillin moved for a postponement of the bill, which was lost.

[The Speaker here resigned his seat to Mr. Middleswarth, and left the hall]

The bill, therefore, was again taken up, and passed. The vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Boas, Johnson, Johnston, Jordan, King, Levis, Middleswarth, Overfield, Potteiger, Richards, Salter, Sanderson, Sankey, Smith, Smyser, Sterrett—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Benner, Best, Brawley, Crabb, Crearcraft, Darsie, Forsyth, Gillis, Hill, Mason, Matthias, Small, Streeter—13

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr Darsie then moved to consider the following bills, namely, relative to the election of justices of the peace in Allegheny county, and to the vacation of Franklin street in Pittsburgh; which were severally read and passed.

The resolution providing for a sword, to be presented to Major General Patterson, and Brigadier General Cadwallader, for their services and bravery in the existing war with Mexico, was called up by Mr. Sanderson, and passed.—Yeas 31 nays none.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1848.

Mr Fernon presented a petition from 3,500 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the Legislature to abridge the hours of labor to ten hours a day, and to prevent the employment of children of a certain age in manufactories.

Mr. Fernon read a bill to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property.

Mr. Baker read a bill supplementary to an act for the furtherance of justice between obligors and obligees and other creditors and debtors.

The Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania, in Congress, to urge the repeal of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, in reference to postage on newspapers, and the adoption of a uniform system of cheap postage on letters and newspapers, was read a second and third time, and the yeas and nays being called on the question of its final passage—the yeas were 93, nays 3.

Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1848.

Mr. Zeigler offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary shall enquire into the expediency of revising the laws relative to the revival of judgments, so as to make the lien perpetual.

The yeas and nays being called, the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 80, nays 18.

Mr. Keatley read a bill supplementary to the act to reduce the State debt, and incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad company; and

Mr Little a bill relative to judicial sales of life estates.

Thursday, Jan. 13, 1848.

The session of the House was opened with prayer by Dr. Wm. R. De Witt.

Mr. Ball presented a petition for the incorporation of a company to make a railroad from Erie to the Western line of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Elliott submitted the memorial of citizens of Tioga county, against the chartering of new, and re-chartering of old banks, and in favor of a general banking law.

Mr. Benedict offered a resolution, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to furnish a statement of the time of the expiration of the charter of each of the banks in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Elliott read a bill to authorize the business of banking.

Mr. Wilcox read an act supplementary to an act relative to lateral railroads.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Election for City Officers.

The Select and Common Councils met in the new Court House yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing city officers.

The following resolution was adopted by both Councils:

Resolved, That the Committees on Water and Finance be increased one member from each Council.

On motion, the Councils proceeded to the election of persons for the various city offices.

TREASURER.			
S. R. Johnson,*	32	J. D. W. White,	11
CITY SOLICITOR.			
A. W. Loomis,*	24	J. D. Biddle	9
Robert Woods,	11		
CITY ASSESSOR.			
Thomas Fairman,*	26	James C. McCune,	19

FIRST STREET COMMISSIONER.

BALLOT	I.	II.	III.	IV.
John McIlwain,	21	20	22	22
David Simms,	10	6		
Thomas O'Neil,	4	withdrawn,		1
William Jack,	9	18	23	25

SECOND STREET COMMISSIONER.

	I.	II.	III.
Robert Nelson,	12	13	10
W. S. Thompson,*	20	21	24
David Simms,	13	12	12

WHARF MASTER.

Thos. McFadden,*	24	Edward Duff,	
James Gracey,		Wm. Lehch.	

ALLEGHENY WHARF MASTER.

	I.	II.
J. W. Lightner,	10	
Henry Earl,*	22	27
John Rea,	8	

CITY GAUGER.

Ward,		S. Northam,	30
Cockshoot,			

WEIGH MASTER AT HAY SCALES.

	I.	II.
David Drennon,	20	29
Lennox Rea,	14	4
John Vandender,		
Robert Donaldson,	1	
W. Barr,	5	1
Peter Fleger,	6	2

WEIGH MASTER OF MARKET.

A. N. Hartupe,*	28	Caleb Hustr,	3
Wm. Barr,	13	Wm. Stevenson,	3

COLLECTOR AT AQUEDUCT.

Henry Kinney,*	34	Lennox Rea,	2
James W. Hamilton,	4	Daniel Taylor,	6

SUPERINTENDANT OF WATER WORKS.

James Thompson,*	27	Samuel Gracey,	12
C. Evans,		Wm. R. Crisp,	
Samuel Irvin,	7	Wm. Hall,	
Wm. Reed,		John Sheriff,	

RECORDING REGULATOR.

R. E. McGowen,	40	E. H. Hastings,	4
Z. W. Remington,	3		

REGULATOR OF STREETS AND LOTS.

E. H. Hastings,	14	C. McGowen,*	45
Wm. Bayne,*	33		

CLERK OF MARKET.

John Green,*	24	Alex. Park,	3
Col. Diehl,	8	Wm. Stevenson,	
David Boyd,	6		

INSPECTOR OF SALT,

	I.	II.
John R. Hague,	14	16
Jacob Fedder,*	23	28
David Hunter,	10	2

INSPECTOR OF POT AND PEARL ASHES.

John P. Pears, elected by acclamation.

INSPECTOR OF TOBACCO.

George Wilson, elected by acclamation.

COLLECTORS OF CITY TAXES.

First Ward—Wm. McCutcheon, 27; Jacob Myers, 17; James Sharpe, 2.

Second Ward—John M'Kee, elected by acclamation

Third Ward—Joseph McCulloch,* 27; R. J. Haggerty, 17.

Fourth Ward—Richard Hope, elected by acclamation.

Fifth Ward—James McLean, 15; John Lowry, 31.

Sixth Ward—G. Eckers, 32; John Rea, 13.

Seventh Ward—W. M. Arthurs, elected by acclamation.

Eighth Ward—Wm. Neely, elected by acclamation.

Ninth Ward—Jno. Norman, 32; Moses Kessick 13.

BOARD MEASURER.

First Ward—John Owens, elected by acclamation.

Second Ward—E. Upstill, Jr., elected by acclamation.

Third Ward—Robert M. Young, 16; James McMasters, 29.

Fourth Ward—R. McClure, elected by acclamation.

Fifth Ward,—J. W. Lightner, 30; W. M. Magregor 6; Samuel O'Brien, 3; Sliger 7.

Sixth Ward—Andrew Miller, 33; John Scott, 11; Samuel Sanderson, 1.

Seventh Ward—James Reed, nominated by acclamation.

Eighth Ward—Fleming Morrow, el