THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

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(OF CENTER COUNTY.)

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(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

THE FOUR UNTRUTHS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

As we are in pursuit of higher game than the Post which is but the paid Attorney of the Government, and therefore bound to defend all its men and measures, we pass by all it says of our being thoroughly rabid, "raving," &c., and come at once to the gist of the matter of fact between the statements of the Vice President and the Gazette.

Mr. Dallas has asserted before the People of Pittsburgh, four falsehoods, two in reference to the War and two in reference to the Tariff. That he was ignorant of the truth we do not believe, and therefore we characterize them as wilful attempts at deception. Paley goes one step further in his definition of a lie, and says that a man may state ninety-nine facts and yet not speak the truth in as much as the hundredth would upset them all. Tried by this stern moral rule, Mr. Dallas could not find even the shadow of a defence for his declarations here.

They were, leaving out all minor matters in his two speeches, as follows:

First, That under the Tariff of 1846 there had been revenues received to the amount of *twenty-six millions of dollars in nine months*:

Second, That the Revenues received the first year would be $36,000,000.

Third, That General Taylor suggested and recommended the occupation of a portion of the Rio Grande.

Fourth, "A trespass upon our soil and slaughter of our countrymen," (this as a cause of the war.)

We have thus simplified the declarations of the Vice President, and shall answer them in as few words as possible. Happily for ourselves, the Washington Union, the Register of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall answer the first allegation of Mr. Dallas, and here he has not even the space of a key hole from which to make an escape. We leave him, therefore, to the exposure of his own political friends and associate public officers, and this is the answer, (to be found in the Washington Union of the 20th inst.,) as to the actual receipts for the nine months which Mr. Dallas stated had produced $26,000,000.

During the month of Dec; 1846	$1,751,076 60
From 1st Jan to 30th July, 1847	13,932,845 85
Dur. months of July & Aug, 1847	7,557,411 42
	22,961,333 28

DANIEL GRAHAM, Register.

Thus is one declaration of the Vice President disposed of,—and we answer the second in like manner that it is impossible for the next three months to yield a balance of *thirteen millions, forty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty seven dollars*, of revenue, as follows:

Amount rec'd in 9 months	22,961,333
Necessary for 3 months	13,048,667
	$36,000,000

Or a receipt of more than four millions, three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars a month when as we know from the imports at New York and elsewhere, they will be less in September than August and less in October and November than now. So much for Mr. Dallas's second fact, and we come now to what is said of the War.

The Vice President would make General Taylor responsible for it, or for the state of fact which led to its existence, by "suggesting and recommending" the march from the Nueces to the Rio Grande. In the extracts cited from document 337 by the Post, not one iota of evidence is given of such recommendation or suggestion, *except in the contingency:*—"IF our government, in settling the question of boundary, MAKES THE LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE AN ULTIMATUM."

Now, was General Taylor responsible for making the Rio Grande an ultimatum," or was "our Government," as he says. Here is the question of fact, and let the intelligent reader decide, and not alone upon this evidence in the letter of October 4, but upon the letters of June 15, from Mr. Bancroft, July 8th from Mr. Marcy, and, indeed through the whole correspondence. Why, the Post answers itself, and refutes its own proposition over and over again, even in the very extracts which it gives from this correspondence. Mr. Bancroft, June 15, 1845, eleven months before the war had broken out and before blood had been shed, as acting Secretary of War, says:

"You will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and be best adapted to repel invasion."

Mr. Marcy, July 8th, ten months before the battle of Palo Alto, says:

"This department is informed, that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops."

Mr. Marcy again says, July 30, 1845, "the Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries." August 30, General Taylor is told that "if the enemy cross the Rio Grande, it will be considered as an act of hostility," &c.

Now, we repeat, the Post itself convicts the Vice President of an untruth, and of putting words into General Taylor's mouth which he never uttered, inasmuch as it makes the commanding officer and not the Government responsible for an advance which General Taylor had been ordered to make months before the war commenced. Did General Taylor go to the Rio Grande with or without orders? Did he recognize the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two countries, or did the Government? These are the proper questions to answer, and the Post shuffles them off by an attempt to prove that General Taylor had a discretionary power to call out troops and to select a site! Was ever any conclusion so lame and impotent as this!

And now, and lastly, as to "the trespass upon our soil." Here, too, we say to Mr. Dallas, "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, thou wicked servant." Hear again what Col. Benton and Ex-Governor Wright say of this "trespass upon our soil:"

From Col. Benton's Speech in the Senate.

"The incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande) into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as he said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, WOULD BE AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO, for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

We add to this another authority which will not be contradicted by any calling themselves Democrats. In the summer of 1844, Mr. Silas Wright, in an elaborate address delivered at Watertown, N. Y., said:

"There is another subject on which I feel bound to speak a word—I allude to the proposition to annex Texas to the territory of this republic. I felt it my duty to vote as a Senator and did vote against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation. I believed that the treaty, from the boundaries that must be implied from it, if Mexico would not treat with us, embraced a country to which Texas had no claim—over which she had never asserted jurisdiction; and which she had no right to cede. On this point I should give a brief explanation.

"The treaty ceded Texas by name, without an effort to describe a boundary. The Congress of Texas had passed an act declaring, by metes and bounds, what was Texas within their power and jurisdiction. It appeared to me then, if Mexico should tell us, "We don't know you—we have no treaty to make with you"—and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us—and in doing that or forfeiting our own honor, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas; this to me was an insurmountable barrier—I could not place the country in that position."

Again, Mr. Dallas knew, the Post knows, every intelligent man knows, that Texas had never possessed herself of the country east of the Rio Grande to the Nueces. Our Government, at the close of John Tyler's Administration, had even passed a law allowing a Drawback on foreign goods sent to this very New Mexico, now claimed by Texas, and which we all know to be East of the Rio Grande. Our Armies found there a complete foreign Government invested with every civil power, owing and paying allegiance to Mexico, and no other power. And this was a "trespass," according to Mr. Dallas! Again, if New Mexico was a part of the American State of Texas, upon what authority did General Kearney establish a Civil Government there, after driving out Mexican Civil and Military power. It is a new thing under the sun to march armies into an American State, and establish a Civil Government there at the point of the bayonet.

The whole Texas scheme, war and all, has been so palpable an outrage upon every Constitutional right, and upon every just international law, that we marvel that any man has the boldness to defend it. Nor would any man be thus bold, less brazen faced than the Vice President, or like him alike reckless of what is true in history or untrue in assertion.

We have charged four untruths upon the Vice President,—three direct and palpable, and one obvious, because based upon false estimates. Have we made out our case or not? But Mr. Dallas has been mean in person as well as untrue to history, in attempting to shake off a load of sins from the backs of the Administration, and to pile them upon the shoulders of General Taylor. It is, however, of a piece with the Vice President's conduct upon the Bank question and the Tariff, and we dismiss him with all the honors due to a man who can wear the political mask to deceive a friend, or falsify history to secure a vote. He who values political preferment more than his good name, his party more than truth, office more than principle, is not worthy of public respect, no matter what office he fills.

The following is the letter from which the extract is made, and the whole of it having any relation upon the subject:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Corpus Christi, Texas, October 4, 1845.

SIR: I feel bound to suggest some considerations in relation to the present position of our forces, and the dispositions which may become necessary for the more effectual prosecution of the objects for which it has been concentrated. It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then acting Secretary of War, directed me to "select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion," &c.—Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and Point Isabel, within that entrance, and twenty one miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions proposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate amount of infantry; and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. * * It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, MAKES THE LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE AN ULTIMATUM, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two eligible points on or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The "varying occupation" will, in a few days, be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We condense the following interesting items of news from the correspondence and papers received by the last British Steamer. The Britannia had a narrow escape on her voyage out. She struck on Cape Race, in a dense fog, 10 days out, at 6 p. m. She made, however, only 12 or 14 feet of water, and was thus enabled to pursue her voyage to Halifax and Boston. The passengers, in their account of the matter, say:

The undersigned cannot conclude without an expression of their gratitude to God, for so signal a preservation, under circumstances of so much peril. Had the accident taken place at nightfall, had it happened during the violent winds which belong to this season of the year—had the ship even touched the ground a few rods on either side of the precise point on which she struck, the entire immunity from loss of life and property, in which we now rejoice, could not have been experienced.

While, therefore, we would do full justice to the human agencies which were exerted in our behalf, we would not forget how eminently it is of God's goodness that we are all here at this hour, to give an account of the dangers to which we have been exposed.

[Signed by sixty-five passengers.]

GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The escape of this Steamer from her long imprisonment, gave great joy to all in England. Capt'n Claxton says:

It was intended, after the morning's move, to postpone the final quitting until this morning, but the ship floating with the tide, the temptation was too strong, so the signal was made, as pre-arranged, for fifty men from her Majesty's ships for pumping. The work required for anchor cables, warps, boxes, and their appliances, which were all cut away, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion," &c.—Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and Point Isabel, within that entrance, and twenty one miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions proposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but a moderate amount of infantry; and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. * * It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, MAKES THE LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE AN ULTIMATUM, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two eligible points on or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The "varying occupation" will, in a few days, be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department.

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