The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

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FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

☞We tender to the Hon. O. B. FICKLIN (of Illinois,) and the Hon. C. DARRACH of the House of Representatives of the United States, our sincere thanks for valuable public documents.

Important---President's Message.

We publish this morning the Message of President POLK, communicated to the Senate on the 24th inst. in reply to a resolution, requesting him to inform that body, whether, in his "judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of the foreign relations of this country, require at this time, an increase of our naval or military force, and if so, what those circumstances are."

The Message of the President will, we are assured, meet the hearty approbation of the great mass of the people of this nation. It is an able, frank and manly public document, worthy of the high officer from whom it eminates. The President, it will be seen, without qualification, expresses the opinion that it is necessary to increase the naval and military forces of the country, and sustains his opinion with reasons that cannot be controverted.

The declaration, that he (the President) has seen no reason to *change* or *modify* the recommendations of the annual message in regard to the Oregon question," is well timed, and will put to rest forever the thousand misrepresentations which have been thrown broad cast over the land by his political enemies, in reference to his views upon this important and exciting subject.

The Democracy have great reason to be proud of the President of their choice;—he has not only shown himself to be a statesman of enlarged and truly American views, but he has also given unerring evidence that he has the courage to maintain the rights and honor of the nation. The Message above referred to is another evidence of his fearless devotion to his country—another evidence, that in his hands, the rights, honor and interests of the American people are perfectly safe.

The "Pittsburgh Resolutions."

A writer for the Harrisburgh Argus, who is, we doubt not, one of the *Chinese* family, in referring to the resolutions adopted at the Pittsburgh "Right of Way" meeting, says:

☞"We ask all candid and dispassionate men to read them *carefully*, remembering that the "*Chinese*" and "*Philadelphia*" referred to, not a year since, contributed THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS to relieve the *sufferings of* PITTSBURGH, caused by a visitation of PROVIDENCE—a calamitous fire which bereaved and left naked and hungry hundreds of her citizens *This is paying off the debt of gratitude*, by an open declaration of war to the knife." ☜ T.

We can tell Mr "T." that the amount contributed by Phila. to the Relief Fund, would not amount to the one hundredth part of the loss sustained by Pittsburgh, in consequence of the *selfish* legislation procured by the influence of Philadelphia in reference to the Fire Insurance Companies of other States.

We now ask the people of Pittsburgh, whether the time has not arrived to teach the *Chinese* nation a lesson. Let Mr "T." go home—and procure from the City Councils of Philadelphia, the passage of an ordinance naming an agent whose duty it shall be to receive the amount contributed to the "Relief Fund," and we doubt not it will be promptly refunded. Fellow Citizens, what say you? Are you willing to rest under the charge of *"ingratitude" to Philadelphia?*

MEXICO AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The article from the "London Times," which we give in another column, is worthy of an attentive reading, as indicating the views of the British Government in reference to Mexico. The "Times," if not the organ, is in the confidence of the English Cabinet. The British Government, it is evident from the tone of the "Times" article, is extremely anxious that a Monarchial form of government should be organized in Mexico—indeed, that paper not only asserts the right of the Mexican authorities to do so, but denies the right of the American Government to interfere.

Right of Way Meeting.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, a meeting was held by the citizens of Franklin Township, Westmoreland county, and Plum Township, Allegheny county, on Saturday, March 21st, 1846, on the farm of S H McClung, in Franklin Township, for the purpose of making a public expression of their sentiment, with respect to the course pursued by the citizens of Philadelphia, in endeavoring to prevent the passage of a bill in our state Legislature, granting the Right of Way through Pennsylvania, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, so as to terminate said road at Pittsburgh.

The object of the meeting being stated in as brief a manner as possible, by James M Carpenter, Esq; of Franklin township, on motion of Dr Z G Stewart, Jas Ferguson, of Franklin, was elected President — Dr Stewart, Col Greer, Capt Irwin, Capt Murry, Robert McKown, J Meanor, of Franklin township, and Alex McCutcheon, Zachariah Bryan, and James Little, of Plum, were elected Vice Presidents. Dr T H Allison, and J Murry Carpenter, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of four persons were appointed to go round and take the names of those present. James Ferguson, Jr, J A Potter, James T Harvey, and Wm McWilliams, were appointed said committee.

The following Resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the course pursued by our Eastern brethren, and especially the citizens of Philadelphia, with regard to granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through this state to the city of Pittsburgh; and since they are determined to stop their ears to to all argument, we will make them hear the *thunder tones* of an outraged and indignant people, calling for the last time upon the representatives of the public, for justice—which we are determined to have.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the citizens of Philadelphia, is not only calculated to injure Pittsburgh, but the state in general—it is a *Chinese Policy* that should be repudiated by every lover of his country's welfare, and a *blind selfishness* that every honest man looks upon with contempt.

Resolved, That if the citizens of Philadelphia, do not abandon their present course, which we look upon as dishonorable and disreputable, with men of the meanest capacity, we can only recommend to our Western Merchants to purchase the goods necessary for their market from those who are willing to "do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them."

Resolved, That we will purchase no goods from any Western Merchant, who buys from men in Philadelphia, who are opposed to the *Right of Way.*

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the worth of such a man as GIBBONS—always on the side of Liberty, Justice and Equal Rights—they fear no opposition, but stands as Beacons to the rising generation, unbought by influence, and unbribed by gain; but that CRAER" like the rest of his species, is always going backwards.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers; and that the names of the persons attending be appended to the proceedings, and a copy of the same be sent to the Pittsburgh Post for publication and that all other papers throughout the state favorable to the Right of Way, be requested to copy.

JAMES FERGUSON, President.

Z G Stewart,
Wm Greer,
Hugh Irvin,
Jere. Murry,
Robert McKown,
Josiah Meanor,
Zach. Bryan,
Joseph Little,
Alex M'Cutcheon.
} *Vice Presidents.*

T H Allison,
J Merry Carpenter,
} Secretaries.

Dan'l Coy
John Welster
Sam'l Howard
John Hight
John Beanor
Jacob Hill,
James G Hunes
Jacob Rubright
John G Chon
Sam'l Belghly
John Healy
James M Briney
Josiah Duer
Wm Greer
James T Harvey
David McWilliams
Eli Dible
Henry Welster
Nathaniel Dible
Joshua Cooper
Jacob D ble, Sr
W H Beatty
George Schenck
Simon Hugus
James Irwin
Joseph M'Acelly
Jeremiah Beacom
Andrew M'Williams
Jackson Swanger
Michael Remsley
Andrew Walp
John Aber
James White
John C Wiley
James Nesbit
J S Williams
Wm McKean
Conrad Ludwick
Joseph Watson
Wm Kreider
George Haymaker, Jr
Isaac Harris
Jacob Glunt
Jacob Ludwick
G B Walp
Absolom Swanger
Michael C Ludwick
Israel Ludwick
John M'Quside
Samuel Long
Wm Heaner
Sam'l Irwin
Thos Irwin
John Beighly
Dan'l Hall
Wm Laird
T H Allison
Joseph Little
James Colgan
Michael Painter
E C Brunner
Hugh Rose
John Remsley
Chas Hall
Thos Hamilton
Wm Keister
Peter Welster
David R Johnston
James A Potter
John Thomas
Martin Patterson
Isaac Harvey
James Glendening
A M Thompson
Josiah Davidson
Jesse C Kemmerer
James Painter
John Cline
Daniel Cline
Moses Stamates
William Logan
William Holloway
H G Bethune
James C M'Kean
Joseph Collins
D G S M'Quaide
S Summerhill
John Young
James Logan
Duncan Keith
E P Davidson
A M Williamson
Andrew Rogers
C M Service
James Herron
James Anderson
Jacob Howard
Daniel Remsley
Richard Lemming
Samuel Beighly
Samuel Ludwick
James Parks
William Walp
John Stark
William Ridenour
Samuel Long
David Seger
Jacob Smith
H P Kelsier
Fleming Mann
Samuel Walton
N G Barr
George Hamilton
James Kerns
Samuel Hay
Hugh M'Elwain
H N Harkless
Joseph Anderson
Joel Klingensmith
Robert M'Kown
George Ashbaugh Jr
L M Service
John Anderson
James H Duff
William Cline
Henry Lauffer
Joseph Cline
David Watt
Robert Mehaffey
Joseph Logan
John Wilson
E Stamates
Robert Baxter
James Healy
John Watt
Robert Watt
Wm M'Williams
James Clark
Rudolph Weister
Jacob Cline
John Baxter
T M'Clay
James Stell Jr
James Baxter
Samuel Seger
Adam Toney
Joseph Rose
Noah Rubright
Frederick Marsh
Mitchel Remsley
Charles Weister
John Coy
Zephaniah Aber
Samuel Findley
Daniel Metzker
Samuel Baxter
Jacob Glunt Jr
Joseph Hughey
Robert M'Munn
Hiram Bolaugh
Joseph Clark
James C Ferguson
Henry Glunt
Joseph Kerr
George Anderson
C B Heddinger
Samuel Keistler
Abalom Steel
Joseph Glunt
Jackson Keister
John J Beatty
John Kuhns
Matthew M Simpson
Jacob Huffman
James Harry
Wm M'Williams Jr
Wm Schenck
James Kelly
John M Baird
John Ingraham
William Anderson
Moses Clark
Z G Stewart
Jacob Kaylor
John Clingan
James Clingan
William Irwin
Samuel Irwin

"RIGHT OF WAY" IN EAST LIBERTY.

The citizens of Peebles township met at Beitler's, East Liberty, on Wednesday afternoon; Gen. JOHN M DAVIS was called to the chair, and Capt. LUKE B DAVIDSON appointed Secretary.

A W Marks, Esq., Geo W Irwin, David Beeler, Esq., George Wallace and H Forsyth, who were appointed a committee, reported a preamble and (among others) the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the grant of the right of way in question is due to West Pennsylvania, that its denial would be an act of cruel injustice.

2. That the opposition of Philadelphia to this measure, betrays an utter disregard for that fraternal feeling, which ought to bind together the Eastern and Western portions of the State.

3. That the policy of neutralizing all the natural advantage of this region of the country, in accommodation to the selfishness of Philadelphia ought to be met to the threshold by a determined resistance.

4. That any intelligent man of Philadelphia or elsewhere, who will visit the Western country, and make himself acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the forming a correct opinion as to the effect of the proposed road upon the prosperity of Philadelphia, will be thoroughly satisfied that she is warring against her own interests and standing in her own light. We do think it perfectly demonstrable that Philadelphia would not only be the gainer by the construction of the road, but that the advantages which it promises to her, are such as to call for her ardent support of the enterprise.

5. That the farmer, mechanic and manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania, claim a right to seek the nearest and best markets for the disposal of the products of their industry.

6. That we, in common with our fellow citizens of Western Pennsylvania, tender our thanks to Charels Gibbons, Esq., of the State Senate, for his sturdy independence and manly defence of the rights of Western Pennsylvania.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon Wm Wilkins, Hon Walter Forward.

After appointing delegates to the Convention in April, the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY CITY.—The attention of the Street Commissioner of Allegheny City, is called to the wretched condition of that part of Bank Lane opposite Seminary hill, running parrallel with the river. The walk is in a condition that renders it dangerous for persons to pass over it, particularly after dark, for fear of breaking their limbs.

Special Order---Oregon, 'The Notice.'

Mr. *Chalmers* addressed the Senate in favor of the notice. At his request our report of his speech is delayed, but will speedily appear.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. *Allen* called for the reading of the message, and it was read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th inst., whether, in my judgement, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force? and, if so, "what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d of December, last I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress all increases of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgement, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of war and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precaution my measures.

It was a wise maxim of the Father of his Country, that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain, and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. They have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostiles for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost; while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensible for the maintenance of our national right and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may probably defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which have caused it proper, in my judgement, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our southwestern frontier — In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgement" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a fair maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1846.

The clerk having read the message,

On motion of Mr *Allen*, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Webster* then rose and said; I rise for the purpose of submitting an inquiry relative to a matter referred to in the message, and not for the purpose of making any commentary or remark whatever on the message itself. We perceive from the message just read, that it is the judgement of the President that an increase of our means of defence—both military and naval—has become necessary by the circumstances of the country. The amount or extent of that necessary increase is not stated in the message. But the President says that estimates showing the extent of the necessary increase in our means of defence, military and naval, have been communicated from the appropriate departments of the Executive government to the appropriate committees of this and the other House of Congress for their advisement and consideration.

I will not complain, sir, at all of this mode of communicating to the members of Congress the judgment of the executive upon such highly important and vital questions; and I do not complain of it because, as the president says, it is not unusual. Recently it is not unusual; but the practice is of recent origin, and in my judgment, is not to be encouraged. I do not know whether the honorable members of the Senate who are respectively at the head of these committees have communicated these estimates in any way to the body to which they belong; and I rise, therefore, for the purpose of inquiring of them—beginning with the honorable member from Missouri (Mr. Benton,) the head of the Military committee, what that communication to which reference has been made is, and whether we cannot, some form of bringing a knowledge of it to the whole body of the Senate, because it is stated in the message that these estimates are made by the sanction of the President himself; and of course it seems to me that these estimates, thus sanctioned, should have been brought before the Senate.

Mr *Benton*, in reply, said: The proper introduction to the answer to the honorable senator's inquiry, addressed to me, will be the statement, in the first instance, how it is that the departments, with the sanction of the President, have communicated these estimates to the committees. The reason of that procedure is, that at the beginning of the session a resolution of this body having been adopted directing certain committees, and amongst others the Military Committee, to inquire whether any, and if any, what additional defences and preparations are necessary in the present state of the country. As a matter of course, the committee sent that inquiry to the proper organ—the Secretary of War. He returned an answer to that inquiry, which is in the hands of the committee—many parts of it being very proper to be made public, others not. It is all in their hands; but up to this time the committee have not deemed it necessary to take any action upon it.

Mr *Fairfield* next rose and said: I am also called upon, and the statement I have to make is simply this: In consequence of the passage of resolutions offered by the senator from Michigan, [Mr Cass,] directing the Military and Naval Committees to inquire what measures were necessary for the defence of the country, letters were written by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs to the Secretary of the Navy, and he, in answer to this and other inquiries deemed pertinent to the case, made a communication, which has been read to the Senate, and been published. In conformity with his recommendations, which were understood at the time to have the sanction of the President of the United States, the bill was reported by the committee which I know before the Senate, providing for the building of ten war steamers.

Mr. *J. M. Clayton* asked whether the Committee on Naval Affairs had reported all the information communicated by the Secretary of the Navy; or whether any other communications had been made to them by officers of the Navy Department, which had not been laid before the Senate?

Mr. *Fairfield*. The communication of the secretary was accompanied by a report made by chiefs of the bureaus to the secretary himself, and was transmitted to the committee by him, with the understanding that it was to be returned. It was sent to the committee in order to aid them in framing the bill, and making the proper estimates. It was a large, voluminous document, not submitted to the Senate, because it was understood that it was to be returned to the Secretary of the Navy. It was accordingly returned.

Mr *Webster* again rose and said. I intend to pursue this subject with a single remark only. I desire to put two inquiries to the honorable gentleman at the head of the Naval Committee; first, whether the Secretary of the Navy in communicating to him these estimates, informed the committee that they had received the sanction of the President—and, secondly, whether the communication which he says the committee made to the Senate contains the same information—to wit: that the naval estimates proceeding from the department had the sanction of the President, and were made under his direction?

Mr *Fairfield*, in reply, said the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, that it had received the sanction of the President, was made to myself—it was verbal, merely, and therefore not communicated to the Senate.

Mr *Webster*, I understand the gentleman then to say that the only authority given him for considering these estimates as made out under the direction and sanction of the President, was a verbal communication to that effect to him as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs by the Secretary of the Navy; and that not even that was submitted by him to the Senate, on presenting the bill for the augmentation of the navy, some days since. We see, then, the posture of this affair. I have only further to say that I hope that as soon as it may be convenient to the honorable member, who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and who, I presume, has received information, in the same way, that the estimates from the War Department have had the sanction, and are made under the direction of the President—that he will as soon as convenient—all that is in his discretion—communicate to the Senate as far as proper and no further, what those recommendations are. If there be a portion proper to be kept private, it is quite safe in the discretion of that gentleman and his associates on the committee, and there I am quite content to leave it. But such portions of the President's recommendations for the augmentation of the military means of the country as are fit for public communication, and public discussion here, and public information throughout the country, I should be very glad that the gentleman, whenever it suits his convenience should communicate to the Senate.

Mr. *Benton* was understood to say that he had received no verbal communication; but that in great matters of this kind, he always looked to the heads of departments as the organs of the President.

Mr. *Cass*. If I understand the message aright, the President recommends still greater armaments than were recommended by the Secretary of War. I desire to hear that portion of the message read again.

Mr. *Webster*. He says greater armaments than recommended in the early part of the session—not greater than recommended by the Secretary of War.

The portion of the message alluded to was then, at the request of Mr. Cass, read.

Mr. *Cass* then said: I merely remark that, after using every possible effort to carry my resolutions into effect, I thought they had gone to sleep the sleep of the dead. I am heartily rejoiced that they have been resuscitated; and certainly I am the more gratified when that resuscitation has been effected by an executive message, and not by British cannon.

Mr. *J. M. Clayton*. If I am at liberty to do so, I should like to ask how many ships are recommended to be built?

Mr. *Fairfield*. I am not able to answer that question. I paid but little attention to the matter, believing that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy was adequate to the exigency. It passed out of my mind.

[From the London Times, Feb. 11.]

THE EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that at the very time when we were drawing public attention in Europe to the deplorable condition of Mexico, and pointing out the most effectual means of reconstituting that State so as to preserve the independence of its race, its religion, and its power, the course of events in that country was rapidly tending to the end we had ourselves pointed out as a matter of political speculation, and a revolution had actually been accomplished which appears to be eminently favorable to the change we had ventured to suggest. We are very well aware, that if an attempt, under any form, in the Mexican provinces by mere force, or by external interference, such an enterprise would run great risk of defeating itself, and the spirit of the people, which is more impatient of foreign dictation than of internal mismanagement, would be roused in opposition to the only project which bids fair to restore their national prosperity, or, rather, to preserve their national existence. *Whatever opinion may be entertained in Europe as to the importance of such a revolution, if it be desirable to establish any permanent barrier against the unlimited encroachments of the United States, it is in Mexico itself, and by the Mexican people, that the basis of a new state of things must be laid.* Sooner and more successfully than we had hopes or could have anticipated, this change has begun. The advance of Paredes upon the capital has been followed by the dissolution of the impotent government of Herrera. No conflict took place in the whole march of the army from St. Luis Potosi to the citadel of Mexico. The garrison of Vera Cruz and St Juan d'Ulloa, the most important positions on the coast, and of Tampico, were amongst the first which pronounced for Paredes; and scarcely a fortnight elapsed between the publication of the proclamation by the leader of the insurrection and his arrival under the walls of the capitol, as the master of the destinies of the republic.

If this revolution were no more than the expulsion of one soldier of fortune by another, and the substitution of military dictatorship for the authority of an incompetent democracy, we should find nothing in such an occurrence to excite our hopes or demand our attention. *But in the present state of the relations of Mexico with the United States and of the United States with England, the condition and prospects of Mexico are matters of great interest to ourselves. Nothing is more certain than that the Oregon question is not wholly centered in Oregon.* The spirit of aggrandizement which has already annexed Texas, and which claims the whole of Oregon, also covets California, and threatens the whole of Mexico. That is the great and, unquestionable fact with which we have to deal, now and hereafter. That is the tendency which has already elicited from the head of the French government a strong declaration of his sense of the dangerous projects of the Cabinet at Washington. This is the sign of the times, which instead of warning us off the American continent, has given to all questions arising on that continent the greatest claims to the attention of European statesmen. The past and future policy of the United States has awaked all these questions. Without their activity we confess that the northwest coast of America might long have remained unexplored and uncared for; and Mexico herself might have found little support in Europe in her domestic disasters. But in the presence of a direct menace and a systematic aggression, planned by a government and backed by a people, the condition of the independent States of North America intimately concerns the maintenance of peace, the balance of power, and the observance of international good faith and justice.

If we may give Paredes credit for sincerity in the motives of his insurrection, and the language of his proclamation to the country, he represents the party in Mexico to which alone we think it possible to look for the regeneration of the State and the restoration of a regular form of government. He recapitulates the various incidents which have marked the steady decline of Mexico since the will of the people thought fit to borrow those republican institutions from their neighbors which are supposed to have, we know not what mysterious congeniality with the soil of America. He reminds the Mexicans of what they were in 1821, in connexion with other possessions of the Spanish crown:

"The revenue was sufficient, without pressing heavily on the country, to maintain the State in all its proper splendor, as well as the many charges on its vast administration, to assist the defective colonies of the Philippine Islands, and to give a considerable surplus to the Peninsula. The tributals were models of integrity, and the Mexican army—that army which made independence—was numerous, warlike and well disciplined."

In a word, though some allowance must be made for the exaggeration of a revolutionary leader, in 1821 Mexico was in a condition to assert her independence and to found a government; in 1846 she is unable to protect the one or to support the other. The loose control of democratic authority, interrupted by the intrigues and inroads of military partisans, has destroyed the country, and its future fate, whether for good or for ill, depends upon the rival chances of a restoration under the auspices of a European Prince, or of Anglo-American subjugation. The proclamation of Paredes points, almost without disguise, to the former alternative. He expressly disclaims the intention of assuming the Dictatorship or Presidency for himself. He asserts that "his ambition is of a higher order;" and that he aims at effecting a "grand, a great and a lasting change, by means of a national assembly, to be convoked in the capital, invested with the fullest power, and without limit, to the sovereign will."

Our correspondent gives Paredes credit for headstrong resolution and honesty of purpose. He is well known to be acting with the full privity and encouragement of the heads of the church, inasmuch that upon the news of his approach to the capitol, the Archbishop of Mexico was placed under the custody of a guard, in his country house, about half a league from the city. The sympathies of the clergy are altogether favorable to the *ancien regime*, and the pronunciamentos of the towns have been almost as rapid as those of Spain in 1843. If Paredes be content with the precarious honor of establishing himself in power, his government will not be more effective or permanent than those ephemeral administrations which have preceded it. But if he is powerful and honest enough to remodel the institutions of the country by a formal declaration of the national will, upon the basis of a restoration of the principles most congenial to the traditions of Spain, and of her transatlantic descendants, he will have achieved the noblest task that can be undertaken by the disinterested leader of a counter revolution. No one can doubt that this movement has been strictly national in its character. The possibility of such a change has barely been discussed in Europe; and with a barrier favor the idea may have been received, certainly no European government has any part in the manifestation which seems calculated to realize it.

As for the American powers, the government of the United States is bound by its own principles to pay the most absolute deference to the decision of the Mexican people, whatever that decision may be. They are as free to re-establish a monarchy as they were to proclaim an independent republic and the United States have not the slightest color for opposition to any measure, originating with the Mexican people and the Mexican government for the purpose of placing their territory and their population in security against internal anarchy or foreign aggression. An attempt on the part of the Cabinet of Washington to frustrate such an arrangement, simply because it would strengthen Mexico and improve the relation of State with several European powers, would at once lay bare their own hostile designs, and make such an interference a just object of censure and resistance throughout the world. But we trust that Paredes will encounter no serious opposition; and that the next mails may apprise us of the proposals he will make to the Mexican people.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MARCH.

J. Marshall. R. Bell. J. M'Devitt

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

12½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND RISING.

ARRIVED.

Lake Erie, Boies, Beaver;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville;
Robert, Morris, Campbell, St. Louis;
Motive, Hendrickson, M'Keesport.

DEPARTED.

Camden, Forsyth, Cincinnati;
Clipper No 2, Crooks, do
Financier, Fox, Hanging Rock;
Medium, Gregg, Brownsville;
Motive, Hendrickson, M'Keesport,
Lake Erie, Sholes, Beaver;

☞The accommodating clerk of the Robert Morris will please accept our thanks for late St Louis papers. She leaves again for St. Louis this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It gives us pleasure in recommending the "Morris" to the traveling public as one of the best and most popular boats on the river.

☞The splendid steamer Messenger, Capt Thos Linford, leaves this morning for Cincinnati.

☞The splendid steamer Circassian, Capt Bennett, leaves this morning for Cincinnati.

CITY PRICES CURRENT, MARCH 28.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,		$3,87½@4,00
" " Wagon,		3 68 @3,75
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs		1,25 @ 1,50
Corn Meal— do do		50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.		0,00 @ 70
Corn, "		40 @ 45
Oats, "		31 @ 33
Hay—Loose, ℔ ton,		12,00 @14,0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.		65 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.		18 @ 21
Potatoes—Neshannock, ℔ bush.		44 @ 62
Salt—℔ bbl.		1,10 @1,12½
Seeds—Flax,		1,00 @1,12½
Timothy,		3,00 @3,25
Clover,		4,50 @4,75
Lard—No 1 ℔ lb.		6 @ 7½
Hogs—℔ lb (gross wt)		5 @ 6
Bacon—per lb.		7 @ 8
Cheese—per lb W R.		7 @ 8
Butter—Keg and Roll per lb.		9 @ 10

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to their new stand, *corner of Wood and Second streets*, where they have opened a splendid assortment of *Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Sausages, Preserves, Sweetmeats, &c., mostly fresh*, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their former customers and the public generally.

REINHART & JONES,
cor. Wood and Second sts.
mar 28-4t.

BLACK and fancy Cassimeres,
Black French Cloths,
do, English do,
B. E. CONSTABLE,
mar28 83 Market st.

School Book and Paper Warehouse.
LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
Publisher, Book-Seller and Book-Binder,
NO. 89, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of all the School Books in common use, together with the publication of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and other Miscellaneous Books, including Bibles and Testaments in great variety, from the folio size to small pocket editions.

Cap, Demy and Medium Blank Books of my own manufacture, embracing Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and Record Books, of the different sizes of paper, and containing from two to eight quires of paper.

Flat Cap, Demy and Medium Writing Paper always on hand, of superior quality; can at short notice be ruled to pattern and bound to order.

ALSO IN STORE—
250 reams Cap Writing Paper, different qualities, ruled and plain;
90 reams Quarto Post, ruled and plain, (some very fine);
200 rms Crown Rag and Straw Wrapping Paper;
150 " Medium " " "
20 " Double Crown " " "
80 " Medium Tea Wrapping, different qualities;
16 rms Folio Post Writing, different qualities;
70 gross Bonnet Boards, drab, white, and blue and white;

A large lot of low priced Printing Paper, of the following sizes:

22 by 32 inches, 20½ by 28½ inches, 20 by 29 inches, 10 by 24 inches, 21 by 28 inches, 21 by 24 inches, 22 by 27 inches.

Constantly on hand (of A ROBERTSON'S manufacture) Printing Paper of the following sizes:

Extra Superfine and Heavy for Job Printing, 20 by 24 inches;
News Printing; 22 by 42, 24 by 33½, 27 inches;
Sized, or printing Steamboat and other Bills, 20 by 42 and and 22 by 25 inches;
Post Office and other Envelope Paper, different sizes;

All of which will be sold at lowest prices, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Paper Rags and Tanners's Scraps. mar 28 y.

CASTOR OIL.

25 BBLS cold pressed Castor Oil; just received and for sale by
mar 28 JAMES MAY.

THEATRE!

Manager and Lessee, MR PORTER.
Acting and Stage Manager, MR FREDERICKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle,	50 cents.
Second Tier of Boxes,	37½
Third Tier,	20.
Pit,	25
Gallery, for Colored Persons,	25

Second night of Mr HACKETT our eminent American Artiste.

This Evening, March 28th, 1846.

Will be performed, the Comedy of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

A LEGEND OF THE KAATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

With a powerful cast.

Song, by Mr WALTERS.

After which, the popular and humorous comedy in 2 Acts of

HIS LAST LEGS.

☞*For Particulars, see Bills of the day.*

☞Doors to open at ½ before 7, to commence at ½ past 7 precisely.

☞The Box office will be open from 10 o'clock A M to 1, and from 2 P M to 5—at which time and place, seats can be obtained for any number of persons.

All demand against this establishment will be paid, punctually every Monday morning.

A strong and efficient Police have been engaged to preserve order at all times. mar28

For St. Louis.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MORRIS, *Capt Campbell*, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or passage, apply on board or to No 3 Wood st, Robinson & Minis. mar28

Law and Miscellaneous Books at Auction.

At M'Kenna's New Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, Third door from Fifth street,

THIS evening, Saturday March 28th, at 7 o'clock will be sold a large lot of Law and Miscellaneous books, some of which are very valuable, being the library of a gentlemen leaving the city. At the same time a variety of watches.

P. M'KENNA,
mar 23 Auctioneer.

Splendid Furniture.

THE ballance of a Cabinet Ware-Room at Auction, on Saturday morning, 28th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Cabinet Warerroom of Mr. James Kane, No 106 Liberty street, opposite Union; the ballance of his stock of Furniture remaining on hand, as he is declining that business, among the articles are—

Secretary and book cases, mahogany card tables, centre and dining do, Bureaus of various patterns, cherry wash stands, rocking chairs and sofas, dining and breakfast tables, cane seat chairs, boston rocking do, fancy and common do, high and low post bedsteads, together with a lot of Cabinet Makers' Tools, Benches &c., a lot of Lumber, assorted, 1 horse, furniture wagon and harness.

P McKENNA,
mar28 Acu't

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.

AT 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold by order of Assignee, an extensive assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Boots, shoes, hats, caps and fine cutlery, embracing nearly all the variety of a retail country store.

At 2 o'clock, P. M—A large quantity of second hand household and kitchen Furniture, belonging to two families about removing from this city, among which are very superior mahogany dining tables; chairs; sofas; dressing bureaus; work stands; wardrobes, bookcases; desk and cabinet, fancy and common chairs, high and low post bedsteads; feather beds; beddinst; window and bed curtains; mattrasses; carpeting, looking glasses; mantel clocks; astral and common lamps; fenders; fire irons, &c.; together with a quantity of glassware, queensware and kitchen utensils.

ALSO—7 half chests Y. H. Tea;
8 cauty bxs Gunpowder and Imperial do;
4 bxs Missouri manufactured Tobacco;
1 quarter cask sweet Malaga Wine;
Coal Stoves and Pipe; Maps; Arm Chairs; 1 very valuable Screw Press, suitable for a public office, a variety of office Furniture, &c.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
mar28 Auctioneer.

Books, Hardware, Cutlery, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods at Auction.

AT 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a quantity of valuable new and second hand books, among which are family bibles in great variety. Hardware, fine table and pocket cutlery, gold and silver watches, jewelry, musical instruments, guns, pistols, fancy and staple dry goods bouts, shoes, hats, caps, &c., &c.

JOHN D DAVIS,
mar28 Auctioneer.

50 BBLS Plantation Molasses, rec'd per str Colorado, and for sale by
M B RHEY & Co.
mar28 57 Water st.

Sundries.

7 SACKS Flaxseed;
5 " Feathers;
1 " White Beans;
1 " Wool;
1 Barrel