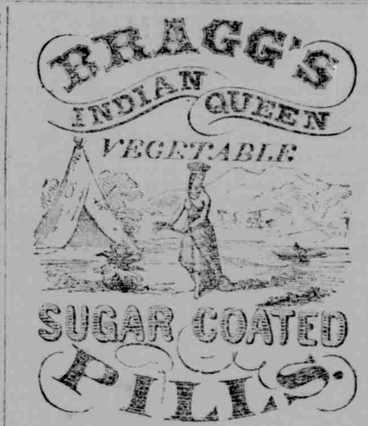
The British Federal Party of 1812-'14, and the Mexican Whig Party of 1846 and '47, one and the same.

The Washington Union conclusively shows the identity, in spirit and principle, of the old federal party of the last war and the falsely-styled whig party of the present day, and proves the legitimate descent of the latter from the former; thus establishing, by the law of inheritance, the title of the modern whigs to the patrimony of infamy accumulated by their progenitors by their treasonable conduct in the last final struggle with England, the ample capital of which their descendants have vastly increased by their own treasonable course in the present war with Mexico. Indeed, it will be seen, by the comparison which instituted that, while the *treasonable spirit and intent* of the surreptitious whigs of the present day is the same as that displayed by the old war federalists, the former have been more prolific and more audacious in the forms and occasions of giving them expression.

We now bespeak the candid attention of the reader to the proofs exhibited:

British Federalism of 1812 and 1814.	Mexican Federalism of 1846 and 1847.
"*At the door of James Madison and his accomplices, lies the blood of our butchered countrymen.*"—*Salem Gazette, during the last war.*	"*All the wrong of the war—all the evil of it—all the sorrow it may occasion, belongs to Mr. Polk.*—*Boston Atlas, Dec. 5, 1846.*
"The evils the federalists have long predicted are thickening upon us; and in our affliction, let us always remember *it is James Madison and his party that have brought these calamities upon us.*	"This are the words of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, in Congress, December 15, 1846.
"This obstinate infatuated man [James Madison] plunges us into a wanton, wicked war—*a cringing coward*"——*Worcester Spy, 1814, then edited by John Davis, now U. States Senator.*	"It was not voted for by us, says; *the President made it without any vote at all.*
"As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."—*Rev. Mr. Gardner of Boston.*	"And that leads me to say that this war, in its origin, is a Presidential war. But the Constitution declares that Congress alone shall have the power of declaring war; and I beg to know where, when and how they so declared it. The first we hear of it in Congress, is from the President's communication declaring that war does exist."—*Extracts from Daniel Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, 1846.*
"We have uniformly entered our solemn protest against this desolating war, which originated in the wicked, malignant passions of a corrupt and imbecile government."—*Worcester Spy, 1814, edited by John Davis, now federal Senator in Congress.*	"A war begun with no adequate, just, justifiable, and commensurate object, compatible with the interests and integrity of the Union."—*Governor Bebb, of Ohio, in his message*
"If the people have not become stocks and stones, so as to hear anything, they must feel ashamed of their President, and their indignation will never subside till he is impeached, and the government committed to other hands."—*Bid.*	"Where is the man who does not know and feel that this Mexican is a *Presidential war!* A war which, before its commencement, Congress would not have declared."—*Gov. Bebb, of Ohio.*
"So unjust is this offensive war, into which our rulers have plunged us, in the sober consideration of millions, that they cannot conscientiously approach the God of armies for his blessing upon us."—*Boston Centinel of 1813.*	"I do say, that more numerous and palpable mis-statements of facts, intentional or unintentional, have never characterized any public Presidential Message. Nay, more; in number and gross-ness, I really believe they surpass the aggregate errors of all preceding Messages; and that this paper, in that respect, is entitled to but little credit, indeed.
"The war was founded in falsehood, declared without necessity, and its real object was extent of territory by unjust conquest, and to aid the tyrant of Europe in his view of aggrandisement"—*Resolve of the Massachusetts Senate during the war of 1812.*	"Another fact stated by President Polk * * is equally destitute of foundation.
"The events of this abominable war make a very melancholy impression on all who are not particularly interested in the perpetration of the horrid effusion of human blood, the monthly expenses of the war are six millions."——*Boston Centinel, March 28, 1813.*	"Connected with this part of the subject is another *misstatement* of the message. There are two modes of *uttering an untruth*. Let one interested in the perpetration of the horrid effusion of human blood, the monthly expenses of the war are six millions."	
"Our rulers [Jas Madison, &c.] have prostrated our national character, sacrificed our vital interests, and finally involved us, unprepared, in the calamities of war."—*L. C. Bates, a leading federalist of Massachusetts.*	"Truth and history establish the fact that the *cause*, the sole cause of the war was the armed invasion of her [Mexico] by our troops—that, in defiance of law, while Congress was in session, *by the act and deed of a usurping President.*" * * * "They (my constituents) feel, one and all, as I do, a burning indignation at *this disgraceful war* in which we are plunged." * * * "A fearful retribution awaits the author of this unjust war, the President of this calamity, [the war.]" * * *
"The committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, who reported in favor of sending delegates to the Hartford Convention says, that Madison's Administration had involved the country in a "odious and disastrous war," "waged for foreign conquest"—"devoted to a fruitless invasion of the enemy's territory, &c.	"What a lament to emanate from the Chief Magistrate! *I'll prove it destitute of any foundation in truth.*"—*Speech of E. D. Culver, of New York, in Congress, Jan 20, 1847.*
"The war is purely *democratic*. It was undertaken for *democratic*, and not for national purposes. *Let democrats, therefore, terminate it in the best manner they can.* WE HAVE NO PARTNERSHIP IN THE MATTER. We say again, let democrats end their ridiculous war in the best way they can; and if, in doing so, they surrender any of our essential rights, the nation will employ competent men for the recovery of them. * * * *	"Every principle of our nobly religion comes in conflict with this war. What, sir, will you talk to Christians about sending an army to invade a neighboring nation, to shoot down our brethren of Mexico upon their own soil, to storm their fortifications, to bombarde their cities, to involve whole families, consisting of all ages and of both sexes, in those revolting scenes of blood and slaughter which were witnessed at Monterey and Cohasca? Can we expect Christians to assist while reading the black list of *damning crimes* which have been committed upon a weak and distracted people by the *scoundrel ruffians and murderers* who have been commissioned by this government to make war upon the defenseless, the children, the aged, the sick, the dying?—*Speech of Hon. Joseph Vail, of N. J., in the House of Rep., May 11, 1846.*
"The war has hitherto been the war of a party. *Let it so continue*, and so be terminated! The *disgrace* will then continue to be the disgrace of the party, and not of the nation—*a consummation devoutly to be wished.* Let those who have hitherto abstained from the war, *continue to abstain* and thereby prove the nation, and so far as they still remain, the sources of the country *for the exertions which a crisis from foreign aggression may call for.*"—*Philadelphia United States Gazette, during the war.*	"For ten days those who were in the battle of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of May, he [the President] was aware of, *by other means of information, knew that a CRIMINAL WAR was being waged against Mexico.*"—*Speech of Hon. Joseph Vail, of N. J., in the House of Rep., May 11, 1846.*
"Resolved, *That the conscripts of this state, who are now in the hands of the enemy, ought to be considered as prisoners of war, and treated as such.*"—*Federal Resolution in Boston, July 11, 1814.*	"Resolved, That the conscripts of this state, who are now in the hands of the enemy, ought to be considered as prisoners of war, and treated as such."—*Whig Resolution in Massachusetts, 1847.*
"I [Mr. Gardner, of Boston] have been given to understand that the officers who were tendered with the command of those made orphans, and widows of the men who were there recently killed, declined to accept the command, for the rest of him. *And the day of final retribution and of your slaughtered countrymen will be required at his hands.*"	
"Against this war, in all its forms, I never have, and *I now fill up by a decaration of war against Great Britain—a war impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust.*"	"Against this war, in all its forms, I never have, and we shall put forth my humble, but in earnest efforts.
"Our common interests, liberties, and safety, are now [1812] more injured, opposed and endangered, by the doings of our national government than they were when, in 1775 we took up arms to protect and defend them against the measures of the British government."—*Extract from an address of the federalists of Boston, passed in August 1813.*	"We shall, in a few days, be called on to provide means for carrying on this war, to authorize the sending of more blood, to appropriate the money of our people to continue the CRIMES and MURDERS committed there.
"Consider another fact—we are at war with a *Christian* nation, with which the *anti-Christian* despot of Europe is also at war. Have we no reason to fear that, in the exercise of Omniscience, the administration is actually *anti-Christian?* * * *	"I speak for my self and my constituents, when I say that no earthly power will induce me to vote away the life of a single soldier, *to carry on this attempt to subjugate Mexico by BUTCHERING her people.*
"But perhaps it may be thought that *deception* and *falsehood* lie more naked on the face of the administration than downright *infidelity*. It is the opinion of the most enlightened statesmen—such as Daniel Webster, &c.—that the Administration have been guilty of the most ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD, as to their motives for the present war."—*From a sermon delivered April 14, 1814, by a clergyman now living in this county.*	"Sir, were I a Mexican, as I am an American, *I would never yield while a foreign soldier remained on the soil of my country.*"—*Extract from the speech of J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, delivered in Congress, Dec. 15, 1846.*
"If, at the command of *federal convention at Hancock* weak or wicked rulers, they undertake an unjust war, *in which for Congress, 1846.*	"The independent federal *(N. H.) which nominated him* convention (in New Hampshire) which nominated John Pierce for President, resolved that the war is "*unjust, unwise, uncalled for, unconstitutional, cruel, and awful*, and that it was a war for the extension of slavery."—*Extract from James Wilson's speech at the federal convention at Hancock, 1846.*
man who volunteers his services in such a cause, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or by any other mode of influence, encourages its prosecution, that man is an accomplice in the wickedness	"Send your armies, in the *righteous, damnable war*, to the mountains of Mexico, and disease and the foe will sweep them off in thousands.
GOD AND HIS LAW IS A MURDERER.	"A war which had not only no mitigating circumstances, but is stamped all over with the blackness of darkness itself."—*New Hampshire Statesman, the leading*
"Were not the authors of this war in character nearly akin to the *Deists* and *Atheists* of France—were they not men of *hardened hearts, seared consciences, reprobate minds* and *desperate wickedness*, it seems utterly inconceivable that they should have made the declaration.	"I consider this war a great calamity; it is wicked and inhuman. Its object is NATIONAL ROBBERY, consummated, if carried on, by a sacrifice of human life that falls but little short of murder."—[Speech of C. Delano, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1847.]
"One hope only remains—that this last stroke of perfidy may open the eyes of a besotted people; that they may awake, like a giant from his slumbers, *and wreak their vengeance on their betrayers* by driving them from their stations, and placing at the helm more skilful and faithful hands."—*Extracts from the sermon of Dr. Osgood, of Medford, Mass., delivered June 27, 1812.*	"I say we have been dragged—not to say dragoonned—into this war by the President of the United States, contrary to the forms of the Constitution, and by a HIGH-HANDED USURPATION OF POWER."—[Speech of E. H. Ewing, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, Jan., 1847.
The Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Boston, in a sermon about the same time, declared—	"The President alone, without the advice or consent of Congress, had, by a BOLD USURPATION, made war on a neighboring republic.
"That it was a war *unexampled in the history of the world, wantonly proclaimed on the most frivolous and groundless pretences*, &c. Every provocation has been offered to Great Britain on our part, and our resentment has risen in proportion as she has shown a conciliating spirit.	"If you have accomplished the objects of the war, (if, indeed, you had an object which you dared to avow,) cease to fight, and you will have peace.
"Let no consideration whatever, my brethren, detain you, at all times, and in all places, from *execrating the present war*. It is a war UNJUST, ROBBERY, and BLOODY. It is unjust, because Great Britain has offered us every concession short of what she conceives would be her ruin"—*Rev. Dr. Gardner, of Boston.*	"If your commander-in-chief (the President) will not do this, I will endeavor to compel him, and as I find no other means, I SHALL REFUSE SUPPLIES.
"Let every man who aspirations this war by his suffrage or influence remember that he is laboring to cover himself and his country with blood. *The blood of the slain will cry from the ground against him.*	"If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men?' If you come into mine, WE WILL GREET YOU WITH BLOODY HANDS, AND WELCOME YOU TO HOSPITABLE GRAVES"—[Extracts from the speech of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, (spoken of as a federal candidate for the Presidency,) delivered in the Senate of the U. States, February 11, 1847.
"How will the supporters of this *anti Christian warfare* endure their sentence—endure their own reflections—*endure the fire that forever burns—the worm that never dies—the Hosannahs of angels*—WHILE THE SMOKE OF THEIR TORMENTS ASCEND FOREVER AND EVER."—*Extract from a sermon by Rev Dr. Parish, delivered April 8, 1813.*	"Shall we, the descendants of the Whig patriots of the American revolution, [rather the descendants of the *tories* of the revolution and the federalists of 1812,] tamely and silently yield up the Constitution of the country—the guaranty of liberty, to be violated and trampled upon by a *petty usurper* (the President) who seems unmindful to the Presidency was a political accident—who, being President, possesses not the high qualities of head and heart to command the real respect of the meanest minion that shouts in his train?"
"No republican people were ever harassed, perplexed and disgraced, by a captious and corrupt set of rulers; as the people of this country. *Such a government is worse than none.*"—*John Davis, in the Spy, 1814.*	"The President involved the nation in war, and has waged war for purposes not sanctioned by the national will. He has VIOLATED THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION."—[Speech of M. P. Gentry, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, Dec. 16, 1846.
"*The Union has been long since virtually dissolved; and it is full time that this part of the disunited States should take care of itself.*"—*Rev Dr. Gardner.*	The New York Tribune, a paper always in high favor with the federalists of this state, says "the whole world knows that it is Mexico which has been robbed and imposed upon, and that our people are the robbers!" It charges our government with "rapacity and injustice," and of being guilty of "innumerable wrongs and villainies;" and it prays "that our country may be signally punished in this war." It says our treatment of Mexico has been "unmanly and piratical," and that the war "is a war against eternal justice," and that Heaven must take part against us!"
"My plan is to withhold our money, and *make separate peace with England.*"—*Boston Daily Advertiser, 1814.*	"What means this war? The House of Representatives have virtually declared war against Mexico. What inspired it that?
"That the only means SHORT OF AN APPEAL TO FORCE to prevent such a calamity, is the election of such men into the various State offices as WILL OPPOSE by *peaceable*, but firm and steady measures, THE EXECUTION OF LAWS which, if persisted in, MUST AND WILL BE RESISTED."—*Resolution of a federal meeting in Boston.*	"It means that so far as our government can effect it, the laws of Heaven are suspended, and those of Hell established in their stead. It means that the commandments are to be read and obeyed by our people thus: Thou *shalt* kill Mexicans; thou *shalt* steal from them, burn their houses, and lay their fields waste. Thou *shalt* not covet their lands, towns swarming with their inhabitants, their cities, their mines, their ships, their navy, their treasury, multiply public taxes, incur public debts, and burn down upon the *base, slavish, mercenary invaders*, who, born in a republic, go to play over the accursed game of the Hessians, on the tops of those Mexican volcanoes. *It would be a sad and wofully bitter joy nevertheless to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were* EVERY MAN OF THEM, SWEPT INTO THE NEXT WORLD. *What business has an invading army* IN THIS?—*Daily Chronotype, Boston.*
A resolution was introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, for a vote of thanks to the gallant Captain Lawrence, for his rapture of the British brig "Peacock." But instead of passing it, the federal majority adopted the following, "never to be forgotten and ever to be infamous resolve:"	"The ordinary barbarisms of war are very insufficient to *gratify the rankling passions of desperate men.* Powder and ball, pistols and swords, are the instruments of death too genteel for the *fiends in human shape*, whom war brings from *dens of pollution*, and sends forth upon their bloody mission. The spirit created by such public exhibitions as the above, [by presentation of a sword to a volunteer officer,] is the spirit of the *deepest hell*."—*N. H. Statesman, the leading organ of the federal party in that State.*
January 15, 1813, *Resolved* That in a war like the present, waged without a just, manifest, and adequate cause, it is not becoming in a moral and religious people, to express any approbation of the military or naval exploits, hate them, burn their houses, which are not immediately ravage their fields, and fire simultaneously with the defence of red-hot cannon balls into our seacoast and soil.	The same federal organ thus reviles the volunteers who are fighting their country's battles: "*Licentiousness and prostitution* are undermining the health, and *debasing the character* of multitudes of our American troops."
"All the evils which afflict wives and children. It means the country, are imputed to that we are to stop producing the opposition. It is said to food, clothing, and comforts, be owing to the opposition and turn to making swords, that it has been prosecuted bullets, chain-shots, shells, with no better success. This and all the devilish enginery, is no new strain. It is of human carnage. It means the constant tune of every that we are to exhaust our weak or wretched administration, treasury, multiply public taxes, incur public debts, and burn down upon the *base, slavish, mercenary invaders*, who, born in a republic, go to play over the accursed game of the Hessians, on the tops of those Mexican volcanoes. *It would be a sad and wofully bitter joy nevertheless to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were* EVERY MAN OF THEM, SWEPT INTO THE NEXT WORLD. *What business has an invading army* IN THIS?—*Daily Chronotype, Boston.*	"To volunteer, or to vote a dollar to carry on the war, *is moral treason against the God of Heaven and the rights of mankind*. No sophistry can cover up its turpitude or screen the actor, be he member of Congress or private citizen, from the guilt attached to the perpetration of crime."—*Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.*
"Utterly astonished at the mortgage the sweat and blood of freemen of Massachusetts to consult together. This duty has become the more imperious by the condition of the government of this Commonwealth, (Massachusetts,) of which one branch (the Senate) is in the hands of usurpers devoted to the iniquitous system of the national government (James Madison)—*Leverett Saltonstall in 1814.*	"This war with Mexico, therefore, is equally a lamentable and causeless calamity—brought upon two nations by the executive of the United States in a manner which deserves the pointed rebuke and reprobation of an American people."
"The war 'was prematurely declared,' was 'prosecuted without sufficient justification,' and 'no cause of complaint existed between this country and Great Britain prior to the declaration of war which could not have been adjusted by candid, ingenuous negotiations.'"——*Answer of the federal senators of the N. H. legislature, 1813 to the Governor's address.*	"But what had Mexico done to justify a war of invasion and conquest on our part?"—*Report of Federal Convention at Dover, New Hampshire, 1846.*
"Let no man who wishes to continue the war by active means, by vote or lending money, dare to prostrate himself at the altar on the fast day; for they are actually as much partakers in the war as the soldier who thrusts the bayonet; AND THE JUDGMENT OF GOD WILL AWAIT HIM."	"The sentiments of the American people against this iniquitous war is written as in letters of fire on the sky, and a terrible political retribution, it is believed, is in store for the party which went with such hot haste into the slaughter with Mexico. Every battle field on that despoiled, unhappy country has become a Golgotha, and pleads more powerfully than could a thousand newspaper presses, invoking those who have within them a spark of humanity, to do all in their power to stay this effusion of blood—*this* WHOLESALE MURDER *and* PIRACY, *carried on by a nominal Christian republic.*
"Will federalists subscribe to the loan? Will they lend money to our national rulers? To what purpose have federalists exerted themselves to show the wickedness, to rouse the public sentiment against it, and to show the authors of it not only to be unworthy of public confidence, but highly criminal, if they now contribute the sums, without which their rulers must be compelled to stop?"—Boston Gazette, 1814.	"We abhor the whole affair, and pity the depraved creature [the president] through whose agency the country was hurried into it. But he and the party did it to make political capital, and monopolize the 'glory.' Hence their fiery zeal to get into a war with a poor people. Hence the sweltering lie, in the preamble to the bill of May of June, 1846, declaring that 'war exists by the act of Mexico'—a LIE that is to fester forever in the eyes of the universe."—*N. H. Statesman, May 28, 1847.*
Another number of the same journal sheet said:	"War violates the fundamental principles of christianity, and yet men professing to be governed by its sacred requirements, *even rejoice* at the victories achieved in this AGGRESSIVE GOD DEFYING WAR"—*New Lebanon (O.) Star, copied into the National Intelligencer.*
"They (the merchants) will lend them money to retrace their steps, but none to persevere in their present course. Let every highwayman find his own pistols."	"None of the aggressors in Europe or Asia ever resorted to justificatory reasons, which were *so false and hypocritical*, as those alledged for our aggression on Mexico.
And April 14, 1814, the same journal thus speaks for its federal brethren:	"The truth is, it [the war] was conceived in folly and wickedness, and commenced by a gross usurpation on the part of the President."—*Kennebec (Me.) Journal, copied into the National Intelligencer.*
"It is very grateful to find that the universal sentiment is, that any man who lend his money to the government at the present time, will forfeit all claim to common honesty and common courtesy among all true friends to the country. God forbid that any federalist should ever hold up his hand to pay federalists for money lent to the present rulers; and federalists can judge whether democrats will tax their constituents to pay interest to federalists."	"Talk of this war as we may—shout, rejoice, and illuminate your cities—it is a war of injustice, of conquest, and of unmitigated evil; and it is high time that the virtuous and patriotic should speak out in condemnation of it." "Religion, virtue, humanity, love of country, patriotism, all are opposed to it."—*Boston Atlas, May 20, 1847, copied into the National Intelligencer.*
In eulogizing Gov. Strong for his traitorous conduct, the same paper boasted that the party had arrested the progress of the war, and "driven back its authors to abandon their infamous schemes."	"A regard for the true interests and the highest honor of the country, not less than the impulses of Christian duty, should arouse all good citizens to join in efforts to arrest this gigantic crime, by withholding supplies, or other voluntary contributions for its further prosecution—by calling for the withdrawal of our army within the established limits of the United States; and in every just way aiding the country to retreat from the disgraceful position of aggression which it now occupies towards a weak, dishartened neighbor, and a sister republic."—*Mr. Key's sesolves in the Massachusetts legislature, 1847.*
It also declared that any one of its party who should loan money to the government, "would be called by others INFAMOUS."	"No one is bound to enlist or volunteer in a war of invasion or conquest. Let every one keep aloof from this unrighteous, infamous, GOD-ABHORRED Mexican war, and it will come to an end. The prospect is that the administration can get neither men nor money to carry on an aggressive war much longer. *Thank the Lord for all that.*—*N. H. Statesman.*
The first amendment proposed relates to the apportionment of representatives among the slaveholding states. This cannot be claimed as a right. Those states are entitled to the slave representation by a constitutional compact. It is therefore merely a subject of agreement, which should be conducted upon principles of mutual interest and accommodation, and upon which no sensibility or feeling ought should be permitted to exist. It has proved unjust and unequal in its operation; and had this effect been foreseen, the privilege certainly would not have been conceded.—Hartford Convention report, p. 15.	The federalists of the Massachusetts Legislature adopted the following false, infamous, and treasonable resolutions:—
Here originated about the first public agitation of the dissolution of the Union, on account of the slave question.	Resolves concerning the Mexican war, and the institution of slavery.
"The union of the northern and southern states is not essential to the safety, and is very much opposed to the interests of both sections. A peaceable separation would be for the happiness of all sections."—Boston Centinel of July 18, 1812.	*Resolved*, That the present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign State of Texas; that it was unconstitutionally commenced by the order of the President, to Gen. Taylor, to take military possession of the territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, *and in the occupation of Mexico*; and that it is now waged—by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor—unnecessarily and without just cause, at an immense cost of treasure and life, for the dismemberment of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory from which slavery has already been excluded, with the triple object of extending slavery *or* strengthening the "slave power," and of obtaining the control of the free States under the constitution of the United States.
Mexican Federalism of 1816 and 1817.—*Continued.*	*Resolved*, That such a war of conquest, so hateful in its objects, so wanton, unjust and unconstitutional in its origin and character, must be regarded as a war against freedom, against humanity, against justice, against the Union, against the constitution and *against the free States*; and that a regard for the true interests and the highest honor of the country, not less than the impulses of Christian duty, should arouse all good citizens to join in efforts to arrest this war, and in every just way aiding the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies towards a weak, distracted neighbor and sister republic.
"The principles which led to this war, and the principles which led to the establishment of our present form of government, cannot long coexist on the same territory. This war, though ostensibly against Mexico, is in reality a war against republicanism, against our own institutions. We have made more havoc in the United States than in Mexico. We have made more progress towards conquering republicanism than in subduing our enemies."	*Resolved*, That our attention is directed anew to the "wrong and enormity" of slavery, as displayed in the history of the country, particularly in the annexation of Texas and the present war with Mexico; and that we are impressed with the unalterable convict on that a regard for the fair fame of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that righteousness which exalteth a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the unjust influence of the slave power, and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United States.
"It is consoling to know, however, that all this is not to be done without a rebuke."—*Portsmouth Journal of Nov. 1846.*	*Resolved*, That the annexation of territory with Mexican population upon it, is highly inconsistent with the well-being of this Union.
"*Patriotism orders it*—We understand some of our *pious* ladies in this vicinity are endeavoring to procure a sword for Brigadier General Pierce. We commend the undertaking to all the *tender hearted* friends of human butchery, wherever scattered abroad. We trust no effort will be wanting to obtain one worthy of the noble cause to which it will be consecrated—that of *ripping open Mexican women, and beheading babies.*—*Independent Democrat, John P. Hale's organ in N. H.*	"Who is ready to *butcher Mexicans by thousands* if they will not consent to be robbed of half their territory? SPEAK QUICK! New York's seven regiments are nearly full!!!—*Sangamo (Ill.) Journal of last summer.*
"Your United States army in Mexico, we defy an archangel to prove the contrary, is a band of slaves murdering to extend slavery. * * * Were it the last word the Chronotype should ever utter, and its editor, with his wife and little ones, were to suffer for it the magnanimous retribution of Christian warfare, as did the women and children of Vera Cruz, it should brand Polk, Scott, Taylor, and all their subordinate butchers, as less fit to live in this green and flowery world than any wretch that ever swung out of it on hemp. If there is in the United States a heart worthy of American liberty, its *impulse* is TO JOIN THE MEXICANS, and hurl down, upon the *base, slavish, mercenary invaders*, who, born in a republic, go to play over the accursed game of the Hessians, on the tops of those Mexican volcanoes. *It would be a sad and wofully bitter joy nevertheless to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were* EVERY MAN OF THEM, SWEPT INTO THE NEXT WORLD. *What business has an invading army* IN THIS?—*Daily Chronotype, Boston.*	"VOLUNTEERING—The idea of going to Mexico to be shot for the purpose of making somebody a great man, is a little too much of it.
"The ordinary barbarisms of war are very insufficient to *gratify the rankling passions of desperate men.* Powder and ball, pistols and swords, are the instruments of death too genteel for the *fiends in human shape*, whom war brings from *dens of pollution*, and sends forth upon their bloody mission. The spirit created by such public exhibitions as the above, [by presentation of a sword to a volunteer officer,] is the spirit of the *deepest hell*."—*N. H. Statesman, the leading organ of the federal party in that State.*	"We learn, however, that our friend W. P. Young, Esq., has a company about ready to report themselves to the Governor. *Our* advice to them is, if they want good health, clear consciences, and would render their country good service, that they all march out to the Hydraulic, help to mend it, and then give the farmers a lift with their harvesting"—*Hamilton and Roseville (Ohio) News.*
The same federal organ thus reviles the volunteers who are fighting their country's battles:	"By the fundamental law of the republic, the slave population is permitted to form an important element in arranging the popular branch of our National Legislature; by that law the slaveholders are allowed to enumerate their slaves, and to consider five slaves as equivalent to three white persons, in calculating the number of representatives in Congress which they may rightfully elect. This was a monstrous concession of political power to the slave-owners, and was made with a view to a compromise in settling a compact with our National Union."—*Report of the Federal Convention at Dover, N. H., 1846.*
"*Licentiousness and prostitution* are undermining the health, and *debasing the character* of multitudes of our American troops."	
"AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."—There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dishearten the patriotic army of our country, and thus encourage the enemy. *When with this view, (and it can be with no other,) facts are disclosed and perverted to the injury of the country's cause, those who are wilfully concerned in such* DETESTABLE CONDUCT *are guilty of a* MORAL TREASON, *at least, though their offence is perhaps not cognizable by law.* And really when we see INFAMOUS CONDUCT, in this respect, of certain clerical and editorial personages, *we cannot but violently suspect they want but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy.*"—*National Intelligencer, Oct. 12, 1812.*	
Now, have not the federalists of 1846 and 1847—falsely calling themselves whigs—been guilty of precisely similar conduct since the Mexican war was commenced? Have they not charged the President with bringing on the war? Have they not charged him with falsehood? Have they not denounced the administration as imbecile and corrupt, and accused it of meditating all sorts of crimes, from conspiring with Santa Anna, and devising the capture and destruction of Gen. Taylor and his armies—thus, in substance, charging them with an intent to commit wholesale treason and murder—to acts of uncut and pitiful falsehood! Have they not denounced the war as "*unconstitutional*," "*aggressive*," "*God-defying*," "*wilful*," "*wicked*," "*cruel*," and "*awful!*" Have they not invited the Mexicans NEVER TO MAKE PEACE, but to "greet" our brave soldiers "WITH BLOODY HANDS" and "HOSPITABLE GRAVES!" Have they not attempted to prevent enlistments? Have they not depreciated the credit of the government, in order to prevent it from obtaining loans—thus crippling its ability to carry on the war! Have they not threatened to withhold supplies! Have not some of the federal members of Congress actually voted against supplies! And lastly, have they not charged the President with waging the war for the extension of slavery!	
Is not such conduct, in substance and spirit, the same of which the federalists of 1812 were guilty! No intelligent man can deny it. It is, in some particulars, even more atrocious, and more truly deserves to be characterized as "MORAL TREASON."	
We trust every patriotic citizen will preserve this article for future use. He will find in it abundant proof and ample material to convict these federalists of the present day (stealthily lurking, like self-convicted criminals, under the disguise of the patriotic name of whig) of their legitimate descent from, and their perfect identity in principle and sentiment with, the federalists of the last war, whenever they deny the fact.	



A DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

IS in our midst—operating silently but constantly upon our constitutions, regardless of age, wealth, respectability, or sex.

And marks his victims at all seasons of the year,

And by whose ravages three fourths of the whole human family are carried

Off the Stage of Action.

We allude to fevers in their different forms, because fever is so common in some form or other, either as ague and fever, bilious fever, erysipelas fever, rheumatic fever, &c. The *approaching Symptoms* are disregarded, and often, after the disease is developed, it is neglected, until it is too late for relief to be afforded, and

The Sufferer Dies.

It is fortunate, however, for the world, that a sovereign remedy for the above and other forms of fever, in all curable cases, is found in the prompt and timely use of *Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills*. They are more extensively circulated than any other medicine offered to the public and are *Curing Thousands* of cases annually. They are justly considered and appreciated as a boon of inestimable value to the community, wherever they have been introduced.

There are thousands of witnesses some of whom are among the most respectable members of the healing art, to the valuable properties of these medicines, and the innumerable permanent cures effected by them. They are emphatically *a family* medicine; and no family should be without them in the house, ready for use when necessary. They are certainly superior, as a purgative, for cleansing the system from all causes of disease, to any other medicine known.

Read and Consider.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. James C. Boggs, (brother to ExGov. Boggs of Missouri, who is one of the most talented and successful practitioners of the Dickinson country. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability and standing, having filled a very important office under the United States Government, as United States Consul to the Republic of Mexico.]

Dr. Bragg: Dear Sir—since your agent was with us, I have had an opportunity of testing the virtues of your pills, and find them to be a much better preparation than I at first imagined; the consequence is, I at I shall recommend them in my practice, as also, to a very dense population. If we have one usual quantum of sickness, and especially the disease incident to our country, the probability is that an immense quantity of your pills can be disposed of.

If you see proper, therefore, you can forward to this agency a good supply; and in fact, I would make this, as it is the centre of the Chickasaw country, a point from which agents in this and the adjoining counties could be supplied on application. You will address me here, care of H. Horah & Co., Memphis, Tenn., at the same time, forward express instructions as regards remittances, advertising, &c. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JAMES C. BOGGS, M. D.

Fairview, Pontotoc Co., Miss., Aug. 11, 1846.

☞ Put sale, wholesale and retail by

J. LAWRIE and TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis;
H. E. GREEN, Brookville;
JOHN W. VAUGHAN, Paoli or Lodi;
CAVE J. CARTER, Jamestown;
B. SWEENEY, Rockville;
DAVID WOODSURF, Thorntown;
LANE & SON, Lexington;
PITZER & WEL-H, Eagle Village;
GRAFTON JOHNSON, Greenwood;
MANWARING & ADAMS, Franklin;
N. D. ROBINS, Edinburg;
EDWARD P. DAY, Spring Hill;
LUDLOW & KENEDY, Marion;
IRA BAYLEY, Freeport;
H. PIERSON, Greensfork;
WM. SILVER, Pendleton;
WILLIS A. ATHERTON, Andersontown;
J. HOCKET, Danville;
J. W. WALTON, Bridgeport;
W. I. UNGLES, Belleville.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the south and west.

March 20th, 1847. ep W&SW1yr27ts

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

THE [illegible] LIVER PILLS, since their introduction by us as his agents, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is now about TEN YEARS since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us, testifying to the efficacy and virtues of this great collection, based upon from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILL WITH the most happy results, where every other known remedy has been used in vain. Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, through the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and as our faith in the efficacy produced. That they have been so tested, and at the test in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of the stomach.

J. KIDD & CO.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pill.

The demand for these Pill is truly astonishing! Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six*. Read the following from New Castle, viz:

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 14, 1847.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Gentlemen.—Please send me another half gross of McLane's Pills. The half gross I purchased of you months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used "*Dr. M'Lane's Pills*," and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills now before the public.

Respectfully yours,

WM. WATSON.

Prepared for the Druggists, and sold wholesale and retail by

J. KIDD & CO.

No. 56 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS," as there are other Pills, purporting to be "Liver Pills," now before the public.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to adult age, boys under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subdues fever—destroys and expels worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the disagreeable nauseating and enervating Vermifuges been tried without the same success, where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredible amount.

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug store of J. Kidd & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and made the following statement:—"A child of mine had been very sick for some time, I had given her purgative medicines, but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was Worms that was destroying the child, and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she had witnessed from using *Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific*, in that way. Acting upon the information, I procured it immediately, and to child discharged *twenty-one worms*. I then gave another teaspoonful, which contained no less than *twenty worms*, making in all *twenty-eight Worms*. As a duty I owe to you, and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is most remarkable, I had tried every thing I could find the Worms alive, to assure you before I gave it to the child."

More and Later.

Messrs. Kidd & Co. Gentlemen,—I gave the vial of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary. She passed *one hundred Worms*. It is truly a surprising medicine.

MARY FOWERS.

Pine creek, Allegheny co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1847.

J. KIDD & CO., No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh, now the sole proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Medicines.

N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular to inquire for *Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific or Vermifuge.*

For sale by DAVID CRAIGHEAD, Mercersburg, TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis; J. C