From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RESOLUTIONS,

Submitted by Henry Clay, at the Public Meeting held in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, 1847.

1st, Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or any consultation with it although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute to such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3d. Resolved, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war-making power of the United States, and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4d. Resolved, As the further opinon of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its authority should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and object, other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purpose, and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especialy by conquest—that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations—that such a union against the current of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force, in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend it might in process of time be extended over the whole people of the United States—that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. Resolved, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

Sketch of Mr. Clay's Lexington Speech.

Mr. Clay then commenced his remarks, by expressing his opposition to the report and publication of his speech, until it had undergone his own supervision, as the subject upon which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be misunderstood. He then proceeded to compare the gloomy state of the weather to the present condition of the country. We were now, he said, engaged in a bloody war, that most desolating of terrors, which, when associated with pestilence and famine, was placed in the foremost rank. Many persons had compared the opponents of the present war with those who had opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain, but he denied that such a comparison was just. In 1812, the war was one on our part from the aggressions of England. It was a war whose objects were most emphatically and truly summed up in these few words, "Free trade and sailors' rights."

We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from our ships, and being compelled to fight against their country—with which in unity we sought to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not to allow Great Britain to sweep us off. This was a *war of the people*. They willed it, and they were in favor of its being carried on. He spoke from actual knowledge, when he stated that Mr. Madison was personally opposed to the war of 1812. How would the present war contrast with that? For what object was it declared? It was created by the act of Mr. Polk, ratified, it is true, by the act of Congress. It was created in consequence of the order of the President to Gen. Taylor, to march upon the Rio Bravo, to a point opposite Matamoras. The President acted thus while Congress was in session, without consulting that body. When, however, supplies were asked for, our army and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted, Whigs and all—and in this they did as he would have done—the necessary supplies. But they were wrong upon another point, and never, so help him God, would he have done so. They were wrong in voting for what they knew to be false, that the war was the act of Mexico. So great was his regard for truth, that sooner than subscribe to such a falsehood, he would lay down life itself. They had been warned when the annexation of Texas was first mooted, that if they took Texas they would have to take her wars. The assertion was hooted at—no such fears need be entertained.—It was said the boundaries could all be amicably settled. What, however, was the fact? Was not the present war in consequence of a boundary dispute? At the very time that our army was ordered to march to Matamoras to take possession of the disputed boundary, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico, to enter into negotiation for the settlement of the dispute. Why not have waited until Mr. Slidell's mission had been fulfilled?

It has been stated over and over again the Whigs were enemies of the country for speaking against the war. That they had deserted her. Was this the case? Have not the Whigs been as prominent in fighting on the bloody fields of Mexico as the Democrats? Have they not spilled their blood as freely? War now exists, but we have made no declaration of the objects of that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the objects, and upon what terms the war with Mexico will cease. In monarchies, the war-making power is vested in the king. In this country, it rests with the people, thro' them their representatives in Congress. This is distinctly avowed in the Constitution. It is true, the President has the power of making treaties, but they are always formed upon an act or resolutions of Congress. He referred to the resolutions regarding reciprocity, and upon which some ten or a dozen treaties have since been founded. If, therefore, on such comparatively unimportant subjects as trade and commerce the President takes his instructions from the people, how much stronger is the argument when applied to the prolongation of war. If they remain silent, will the President, when war is once declared, say what are its objects, and when it shall stop?—Then may you call the President by what name you please—he is in effect as powerful as a Cæsar, an Emperor, or a King. You give to one man a power the Constitution never contemplated.

Mr. Clay continued to dilate at considerable length upon this topic, expressing as his conviction that Congress should declare at the coming session, what are the objects of the war, and what should be the conditions of peace. If the President then remain opposed to a treaty upon the terms, there was a way by which even he could be reached, and be made to feel that the people's will governed—he meant by impeachment. Mr. Clay said he was opposed entirely to annexing Mexican territory—one-half of the millions of acres we had already, we did not want, although some extending as far as the limits do, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Congress claimed that they would be pacified with certain limits, establishing where they conceded the proper boundaries of Texas, he did not believe the President should refuse to accede to their wishes. He was already half tired of the war, and would doubtless be glad enough to adopt any plan by which peace would be restored.—As to any difficulty which would occur in settling a boundary line, he would be willing to undertake in sixty hours to secure their co-operation. The truth was, Mr. Polk imagined that when Matamoros fell, the Mexicans would succumb. Such had been the expectations after every battle, but now, even when we are in the halls of the Montezumas, we appear to be as far ever from our object.

He referred to the Spanish character as evidence, in their struggles for eight hundred years with the Moors in Spain. He spoke of the absurdity of asking indemnity for our losses, of a people who had nothing to give us. As to annexing, he considered it would be little short of madness to introduce eight or nine millions of people, speaking a different language and possessing a different religion amongst us, to assist in governing our Republic. Suppose, said he, they would not choose to send delegates, can we appoint them? Would that be carrying out our Constitution, which declares that every citizen shall have a voice in governing himself?

Mr. Clay avowed himself strongly opposed to the extension of slavery—deplored its existence, but remarked it as an unavoidable evil. He considered the refusal to accept new territory as the best means of averting the difficulties that surrounded this important but delicate subject.

The speech occupied two and a half hours in its delivery, and the foregoing is but a sketch of its most important points. The speaker adhered very closely to his resolutions, and they embody all the great principles which he advocated and discussed. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and in them and in the outline herewith sent, the reader will be able to understand the position of the great statesman of Ashland. His speech, from first to last, was a masterly effort, and was listened to with the most intense interest.

[*From the N. O. Delta.*]

The Press and Public Opinion in Mexico.

The entrance of our army into the city of Mexico has encouraged the Democratic or Federal party to the discussion of their favorite principles and measures. The departure of Santa Ana was the signal for the re-establishment of those liberal journals which he had suppressed. *La Razon* and *El Razonador*, (the Reason, and the Reasoner,) have again made their appearance, and are even more democratic in their tone than they were some time ago. *La Razon*, in particular, is violent in its denunciations of the church hierarchy. That journal, which we believe is the organ of Gomez Farias, in its number of the 13th October, contains an article which were it not for its extreme length we would translate, in order that our readers might judge of the opinions entertained by the reflecting portion of the Mexicans. The writer, after showing that the monastic establishments have become extinct because their constitutions and rules were contrary to the nature of man, goes on to prove that for the same reason the church as a distinct and independent political existence must likewise fall. "The clergy, he says, cannot, as it pretends, form a distinct society contained within the body politic, invested with the right of imposing taxes, with private jurisdiction and independent tribunals. The fountain of public power is the consent of society, and no coactive jurisdiction can be exercised which is not derived from this source. The ministers of the faith should not fear that if individuals should be left unrestricted it would be difficult or impossible to sustain religion. In answer to all such dogmatical arguments, it is only necessary to point to the practical proof, which our neighboring nation, the United States, present. By having well understood and acted upon the democratic principle, that Republic has in seventy-one years arrived at its present position of splendor and riches. If we wish to establish a true Republic we must follow stendfastly an example which gives us so much hope of security and prosperity."

But, radical as is *La Razon*, *El Razonador* is not far behind. The latter is a strenuous advocate of peace, and in a member of the 16th of October, we find an art cle, written with the view of proving to the Mexicans what is perfectly evident to every one else; that all efforts of the government to carry on the war successfully, must prove ineffectual. The universal rising of the people against the invader, which was expected, has not happened, and there is (it says) not reason to hope that it will take place. The army is disbanded, and the treasury empty; and, amid such an accumulation of misfortunes, only peace can save the country from perfect anarchy or total subjugation.

The tone of these two papers convinces us that the voice of reason is at length beginning to be heard. We believe that the party of Gomez Farias, the federalists, who have striven most to keep alive the hostile spirit of the Mexicans, are, in reality, favorable to peace at the proper time; that is to say, when, by repeated defeats, the power of the army, which they considered the curse of Mexico, should have been overthrown. That time has now arrived: the Mexican army which, at the commencement of the war, numbered in its ranks 50,000 men, has been almost totally destroyed; its reputation, its *prestige*, is gone forever. The people no longer fear it. The confidence of the nation in the priesthood is also greatly impaired. It is viewed as a tyrannical hierarchy, wrapped in the mantle of selfishness, and willing to sacrifice the country to its own interest and avarice. The federalist party, then, has, through the agency of the United States, obtained that end which, by its own efforts, it had always been unable to accomplish. This great purpose achieved, we see those men and those papers which had once been clamorous for war, now become the most strenuous advocates for peace; but whether they can obtain the ascendancy in the national councils, still remains a matter of great doubt.

But, in opposition to the pacific spirit noticed in the two journals we have referred to, *El Monitor Republicano* seems to have abated none of its hostility. Although, of course, in some degree restrained by the presence of our army, its inimical spirit is perfectly discernible. Its colamns continually contain recitals of acts of barbarity (ideal, we imagine,) and excesses committed by our soldiers. This had become so outrageous that Gen. Quitman was compelled, as stated in our paper of yesterday, to notify the editor that unless proof of his assertions was presented, he would be prosecuted for libel.

☞ Great swelling words in the mouth of a magistrate, when not accompanied with a practical energy sufficient to translate them into efficient action, are very apt to rise up before him in reproach. Mr. Polk, unhappily for his own complacency, and still more unhappily for the country, is not gifted with a sufficient measure of statesmanlike sagacity to keep himself from ridicule, or the nation from serious evil. Happily, the office which has made his head giddy will not be his much longer, and the people have delegated the Respresentative trust to men who have the power, and, we trust, the will, to restrain him from excessive mischief during the short remainder of his official term. [*Hardford Conn. Courant.*

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

Victory or Defeat!--That's the Question.

"Convention or *no* convention—the question for the Whigs of the Union is *victory* or *defeat* in the next Presidential election."

The above declaration, Mr. Editor, attracted my attention, when reading the able article in the "Whig" of the 29th ultimo upon the question of a National Convention. I would that it could be sounded in the ear of every Whig in the United States. Would that every Whig would open his eyes to its truth.—The question of a convention is one of *minor* importance—*Victory* is the goal to which all should press forward, and for the attainment of which every effort should be put forth, and every sacrifice but that of principle cheerfully made. The minions of power are awake and on the alert. Why should the people, then, continue to slumber, and allow themselves to be bound by those who have long been fattening upon the fruits of their labor, and "riding rough-shod" over their rights and privileges. The time for decisive action is fast approaching. Let *local prejudices and sectional jealousies* be thrown to the winds. Let every Whig in the nation feel that he is called upon to make some sacrifice, and to act an important part in the present crisis. True, there is a diversity of opinion with regard to the selection of a candidate for the Presidential office, and yet *all* profess to regard *principles* rather than *men*. Such being the case, it makes very little difference whether the man who shall be selected to *carry out* those principles be "Tom, the wagon boy," or the patriot "Rough and Ready." But it *does* make a difference whether *victory* or *defeat* is the result of the contest. The doctrine of *availability* has too long been a *bugbear* to frighten *sensible* men from the performance of an imperative duty. *Personally* I would rather vote for Thomas Corwin for the Presidency than any other man in the *Union*, always excepting "Harry of the West." Still I hesitate not a moment in declaring my conviction that Zachary Taylor is *the* man for the present crisis. Moreover, I believe him to be the *only* man who, as the great Whig standard-bearer, can lead our ranks to certain victory. He is the only candidate who has received a nomination from any thing more than mere *fragmentary* bodies. He is, besides, the only man who is looked upon by a portion of our political opponents with anything like complacency. That he will receive the votes of many such is a matter of absolute moral certainty.

Are there any who yet doubt whether General T. is a Whig? To be sure, he has never participated in the political struggles which have been carried on around him, but we have his own explicit avowal, in the letter to W. J. Graves, of Kentucky, backed by the testimony of his intimate friends and associates, that he is a Whig, and "nothing else." I have recently received a letter from a distinguished Whig U. S. Senator, from which I make the following extract: "*From all that I know of Gen. Taylor and his opinions, I have no doubt that he concurs with the Whigs in all measures deemed by them of vital interest to the prosperity of the country. I am sure that he was a sincere friend of Mr.* CLAY *during the recent contest, and regrets, as much as any man, the defeat of that truly American statesman.*" Here, then, we have the declaration of one high in the national councils and in the confidence and esteem of his Whig brethren throughout the Union, who unhesitatingly endorses the Whiggery of Gen. Taylor about which so much apparent scepticism has existed.—This should satisfy any reasonable man. What *further* testimony can be demanded? Are we ready to decide which we will take, *victory* or *defeat*—General Taylor or —— somebody else?

Oxford Co., Maine, Nov. 8. R.

(*To the Editor of the National Whig.*)

As I have said to you in former letters, we have met many kind friends here, who have been as brothers to us. Never can I cease to regard them with feelings of the deepest and truest gratitude while I exist—never cease seeking for opportunities to make some return for all their generous and disinterested kindness—kindness in one instance at least, which braved death itself to save me and Danley.—*Major Borland to his wife.*

That the Major's kind friends were Mexicans there can be no doubt, but he would have done himself more honor by stating the fact. We never gain any thing by suppressing the truth respecting an enemy when the fact to be revealed will elevate that enemy. [*National Whig.*

I think the above slur on the honor of one who has rendered his country service and endured incarceration in the loathsome cells of Mexico, in consequence thereof, *very ungenerous, to say the least of it*, on the part of the Editor of the National Whig. On what grounds you suppose them to be Mexicans, I am at a loss to tell, and if you had heretofore read the letters from those gallant spirits that were thus shamefully treated by the Mexicans, you would have learned who it was he alluded to in his letter; it was the foreigners, resident of Mexico of which he speaks. It was they that kept them from starvation, and entered security for them, thereby enabling them to have the liberty of the city.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY,
AND ONE WHO KNOWS.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Washington Union, as our readers are aware, has announced Gen. Taylor's application to the War Department for leave of absence from Mexico for six months. Gen. T. has important business in Louisiana connected with an arbitration involving a very large amount of money or land, and, besides, he is no doubt sick at heart of the miserable life of inactivity to which the envy, the jealousy, and the malice of the Administration have doomed him ever since the immortal battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Taylor, if his leave of absence be granted, will have to spend some time in Louisiana, but we hope that, ere his return to Mexico, if he return at all, he will have the leisure and the inclination to gratify his fellow-countrymen by visiting some of the principal cities of the Union. The people of the United States are longing for an opportunity to see the glorious old hero, and to express a nation's gratitude towards the nation's idol.

We have no intimation as to whether Gen. Taylor, in case of his being allowed to visit the United States, contemplates a return to Mexico. If the people, as is now universally anticipated, take him up for the Presidency, we hope and trust that he will resign his commission, rather than go back to Mexico, unless the Administration shall give him some assurance that, after his return, he will be allowed to take part in the active duties of the war.—[*Louv'lle Jour.*

PRAYER OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTTS.—The subjoined translation of these well known verses is by Fenton. It is at once literal and beautful:

"O Domine Deus, speravi in te,
Carissime Jesu, nunc libera me!
In dura catena, in misera poena, desidero te;
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me."

"O Lord God of Hosts, I have trusted in thee,
O Jesus beloved, now liberate me!
In fetters so galling, in tortures appalling, I long after thee,
In moaning, in groaning, on bent knee atoning,
I adore thee, implore thee, to liberate me."

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—A curious case is to be tried in St. Louis shortly. A man employed two others to dig a cellar, and when the work was done neither of them being able to make out a bill for it, another person was employed by mutual agreement, and paid to estimate the cost. Some time after the bill was discharged, however, it was discovered that he had made a mistake of $47,50 in favor of the workmen, which they refused to refund, and action is brought against the person making the mistake, who, it is, contended is responsible.

PENNY POSTAGE AND EDUCATION.—The mail system which authorizes the sending of letters throughout the British kingdom for a *penny*, and newspapers for *nothing*, and which has brought a nett income to the government of $4,000,000 annually, is regarded by the wise in that country as a very important means of *moral* and intellectual improvement, as it induces great numbers to learn to read and write, for the sake of friendly correspondence. It may be hoped, says the American Messenger, that republican, Christian, free America, will not be the last among the nations to adopt so benign a system. There can be no doubt that with the exception of those who hold the monopoly of the *franking privilege*, such a system would, in this country, be hailed with universal joy.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET—November 15.

Flour.—Howard street brands $5.75; City Mills $5.75; Rye flour $4.87 a $5; Corn meal $3.25 a $3.37.

Wheat.—Good to prime reds 120 a 125 c.; ordinary to good 115 a 120 c.; a sale of very choice red at 128 c.; white 125 a 130 c.; family flour white 130 a 132. Old white Corn 53 a 59 c.; yellow 54 a 58 c.; new white and yellow 48 a 52 c.; Oats 35 a 40 c.; Rye 65 a 88 c.; Cloverseed $4.50.

Sales of Beef Cattle at $2.37 per 100 lbs. on the hoof; Hogs $5.75 a $6.12 1-2. Rio Coffee 7 1-4 a 7 3-4.—[*Patriot.*

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV'R 16, 1847.

For President
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

THE LEXINGTON PLATFORM.

The positions assumed by Mr. Clay in his first resolution we believe to be incontrovertible. We do not see how it is possible to deny, with any semblance of truth, the correctness of them. They embody the facts of the case in a few words, and the conclusions stated appear to us to be irresistible. The doctrines herein taught are Whig doctrines—are the doctrines of truth. We do not see how a Whig, who desires to get at the truth in the examination of this subject, can dissent from this resolution. And yet, when, a day or two ago, we stated precisely the same positions and drew precisely the same inferences from them, we were told by a distinguished Whig, that they were not Whig positions. What will that gentleman say, now that Mr. CLAY has proclaimed the same sentiments and stated the same facts?

The second resolution is true, but it is a hypothetical resolution. The law of May 13th, 1846, is entitled, "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the U. States and the Republic of Mexico." It declares, in its first section, "That for the purpose of enabling the Government, (not the President,) of the United States to prosecute said war to a *speedy and successful termination*, the President be and he is hereby, &c. &c." Now this language is "a formal and a public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted;" and if we had the power we should most unquestionably punish the President to the extent the Constitution provides, for not obeying this injunction of the law—making and war-declaring power of the government. He has failed, purposely failed to prosecute the war to a *speedy and successful termination*. Every soldier in the army would testify to the truth of such a charge. The whole country now testifies to it with a loud voice. While, therefore, the truth of this resolution is obvious, it seems to overlook the fact that Congress did on the 13th of May, 1846, make a formal and a public declaration of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted.

But the vindication of the power of Congress set forth in the third resolution is complete. Congress can undoubtedly alter the act of the 13th of May, 1846, and change the objects for which the war shall be continued. This is Whig doctrine, and for aught we know, Democratic doctrine too, until it shall suit the Democratic leaders to deny it. We do not understand Mr. Clay to charge that the last Congress did not declare the objects for which the war was to be prosecuted, tho' the second resolution might savor of that charge indirectly, and will, no doubt, be made to appear as sustaining it; but, we take it, the second resolution was introduced to lead to the principle asserted in the third, and if so, every man in the country, who is not eaten up with party prejudice, must acknowledge the justice and truth of the sentiments expressed.

The doctrine of the fourth resolution will be acquiesced in by every Whig in the Union, we are sure, and by every Democrat, too, who loves his country above his party. That duty therein set for this incumbent upon Congress to discharge at the earliest possible day of the coming session, we have continually urged and shall continue to urge with all the power we possess. Congress owes it to the country and to the world to alter the act of the 13th of May, 1846, and again declare for what purpose this war shall be continued, if continued at all, or to declare when and how it shall be brought to a close. We have prostrated an enemy of nine millions of people. They are at our feet. Their central government is really at an end. The leader of the hosts of Mexico, introduced from exile into his country by the act of our Chief Magistrate, wanders from house to house, and village to village, a fugitive and under the ban even of the pretence for a government set up in a Pena y Pena. The second conquest of Mexico has been achieved. Cortes and all his brilliant deeds have been thrown into the shade by Taylor and Scott and their valiant soldiers. And still there is no peace. Still the war has not been prosecuted to a "speedy and successful termination." Surely, it becomes Congress to declare again for what this war shall be continued, or whether and how and when it shall be closed. That Congress will do so and that too quickly, we doubt not.

Mr. Clay, in his denunciation in advance of the Executive veto upon any act declaratory of the further objects of the war or respecting the war, if those objects should not be approved by the Executive, speaks sentiments which will be responded to by the whole Whig party, and a large part of the Democratic party. The country is heartily tired of the usurpations of the President, but so long as he can frame excuses for them, it bears with him; but let Congress speak the sentiments of the nation upon this war, and let him dare to veto them—he will find his chair still more uncomfortable than it has been. That Mr. Polk would willingly join issue with Congress, we fully believe, provided, the declaratory resolutions are such as to enable him to appeal to the passions of the country for his justification. It will become Congress, therefore, to take care that he shall not have the opportunity to place that body in a false position. It will depend upon the nature of any new declaratory resolutions respecting the war, whether there will be any opportunity for a veto; so that it is useless to discuss probabilities. Stopping the supplies for further prosecution of the war would be a harsh policy, and tho' there are circumstances under which it would be justifiable, they are extremely remote in the present state of public opinion. But, while Mr. Clay and every other Whig in the land would take every honorable step to put an end to this war, we cannot conceal our gratification at the closing sentiment of the fourth resolution, which declares that it would be the duty of the government, (not the Executive, but the Executive and the Legislature combined,) in the event of Mexico's refusing to accede to a treaty of peace upon the terms proposed by Congress, to prosecute the war till a treaty of peace upon such declared terms is obtained. When we say, that we cannot conceal our gratification at this declaration, it is because Mr. Clay is ever found on the side of his country. He would not see the slightest shade of dishonor rest upon her brow. He would tell Mexico—we wish you to do thus and so; but if you refuse, we shall do thus and so. Mr. Clay's heart is ever right, let his judgment go where it may.

We must reserve our remarks till to-morrow upon the remaining resolutions, the first three of which, viz: the 5th, 6th, and 7th, constitute the basis of the *Lexington Platform*, and particularly the seventh. Their importance demands the most mature consideration. Meanwhile we call attention to the sketch of Mr. Clay's speech elsewhere.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO. We learn from the Union that a despatch from the General in Chief, dated City of Mexico, Oct. 27th, has been received at the War Office. In that despatch, the General says, that he purposes to occupy Atlixco, Toluca, and Orizaba without delay, and that as soon as reinforcements shall come to hand he will project other more distant expeditions, if the Executive shall approve of his plans.

PEACE STILL HOPED FOR BY THE EXECUTIVE.—The Union of last night thinks, that if we strike *more* boldly and pour *more* troops into Mexico, we shall have peace at no distant day! What is this but acknowledging that the Executive hitherto has not conducted the war as he should have done?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Brooklyn Advertiser need not be alarmed.—Gen. Taylor *will be* the choice of the Whig National Convention for President.

The Vicksburg Whig is in favor of a National Convention, and says that the Whigs of Mississippi are of the same way of thinking.

The Russian Gold mines now yield double the amount of all the other gold mines of the world.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian *d.* believes that the slave question will be settled by the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific.

Gauthier of Paris died a rich man by his own hands. He left seven sons who all killed themselve by violence.

Gen. Taylor has written to the Augusta, Maine, Whig Convention of last summer, thanking them for their nomination of him for the Presidency.

Gen. Terres complains that Santa Ana insulted his grey hairs so grossly after the defeat of the Mexicans at the Belen Gate.

The President has made Arnold Plumer Marshal for the first district of Pennsylvania, but particulars are not given.

There are those who predict that the John Van Buren party of New York will take up John P. Hale for President. If they do, it will be all that they can achieve.

The Howard District Free Press thinks that nothing can save us from following in the steps of Poland and Republican Rome, but the *virtue* of the people.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, a Habanero, is of opinion that the Cubanos desire to be annexed to the Union.

The New Hampshire and Maine Democracy appear to be gradually settling upon the Missouri Compromise line.

The Boston Post thinks that New York will vote to make a Democrat President. Not if old Zach is in the field.

A Michigan paper thinks that the increase of capital crimes in that State is owing to the abolition of capital punishments.

Great military preparations at last dates were making in Havana—probably to keep the New York Sun newspaper out of the Island!

The New York Evening Post *d.* anticipates divisions in the Whig ranks of the next House of Representatives, but its anticipations will not be realized.

The Quincy, Ill. Whig is out in favor of a Whig National Convention.

An Irishman trying to put out a Gas Light with his fingers, cried: "Och murther, *the divil of a wick is in it!*"

The excess of imports during the ten months ending September 30th last over the exports for same time is forty-three millions. How is that to be paid for?

A Democrat of Hartford, Ct., told a Whig the other day that he should vote for *William Proviso* for next President!

Dr. Gibbs, of South Carolina has discovered three species of the great Lizard King.

The Wheeling Times thinks that the country has gone far enough in making whistles out of pig's tails, and that the examples of the President and his Secretaries and his Pillow Generals are not any proof of skill. We think so, too.

A lawyer of Cincinnati, who was recently dunned to pay a debt, made a demand of postage and a charge for reading the dunners' letters.

Mike Walsh *escaped* into the Legislature of New York in the recent hurricane that swept the Democracy of that State out of power.

The Weverton Factory on the Potomac is rapidly going towards completion.

The Fredericksburg Recorder, *d.* calls Gen. Taylor a *knave*, and a *hypocrite*, and a *fool*. The scoundrel slanderers of the Democracy are sharpening their teeth and beginning to utter their howls.

Thibodeaux's majority over Landry is 799. Huzza for this genuine Taylor Whig!

The Legislature of Louisiana is yet uncertain. So far the Democrats are ahead 2.

News from Monterey to the 20th ult. left General Taylor there in good health.

Tampico has been very fatal to our troops. The Louisiana Regiment of 800 has been reduced by deaths to 200. The Illinois Regiment has suffered in nearly the same ratio.

John Gibson, the once celebrated Editor of New Orleans, died at Tampico on the 1st inst.

Morse, *d.* got in the parish of Rapides the usual Democratic majority for Congress—160.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that Gen. Quitmann is to take command of Gen. Taylor's line in his absence. Why not have given it to the gallant Wool?

Gen. D. Wallace is to succeed Mr. J. A. Black, from South Carolina in the next Congress.

A drunken market-man charged recently upon a company of cavalry, drawn up in holiday array, in New York, and broke their lines, whereupon the captain killed the poor fellow's horse.

The correspondent from Washington of the Charleston Courier, predicted the other day the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. Now he predicts the election of Mr. Clay!!

Santa Ana has sold his splendid carriage for $500 to a Puebla gentleman.

Santa Ana's wife went into Orizaba on the 1st instant, with a large sized box full of treasure.

Capt. Walker, they say, was killed by two balls; one on the head and one in the breast—and not by a lance.

Capt. Hearn, of the Pennsylvania Regiment, lost fifteen of his men near San Jose, in a conflict with a body of lancers.

Gen. Lane has put an end to the guerilla warfare round Puebla by the most decided measures.

Jefferson was born in 1743, just eight years after his predecessor, Adams. Madison, Munroe, and J. Q. Adams followed in their births, precisely eight years after his predecessor.

The Whigs are to hold a State Convention in Indiana on the 12th of January next, to nominate delegates to the Whig National Convention.

The Indiana State Journal thinks that good will be brought out of the blood-stained soil of Mexico.—That's the faith of the Christian, and a noble faith.

The wires will be in Indianopolis in sixty days time.

A gentleman of Louisville, Ky., has a horse who paced a mile the other day in 1 minute and 36 seconds.

The estate of William McClure, of New Harmony, Indiana, valued at nearly half a million, and bequeathed by him to trustees, for the "Diffusion of useful knowledge," has all been squandered.

"Mr. Trist, we learn from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, does not, in his last despatches, absolutely despair of peace! He is a hopeful minister.

Mr. Stoever, the Treasurer of the Mexican Volunteer Fund in Philadelphia, has distributed to the wives and mothers of volunteers now in the field over $3,000.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, *d.*, states that Senator Cameron, *d.*, exerted his influence to prevent the election of Gov. Shunk.

In 61 counties of Ohio there are one and a half millions of hogs over six months old. They are taxed.

A woman in Mercer county, Ky., recently gave birth to four boys and two girls at one time.

The Maysville, Ky., Eagle is *surprised* that at the very hour when the Lexington Observer announced that Mr. Clay would speak, the Philadelphia North American called upon him to speak!

The Covington Peoples' Friend denounces the recent attack on Senator Hannegan as cowardly and unwarranted.

The Merrimac copper of Missouri, they have succeeded in smelting at a small expense.

A Boston court recently decided that confession of a crime by a party accused, is no proof of the guilt of the said party.

Capt. Andrew Porter is not the author of the Pillow white-washing—so says the Baltimore Patriot.

The keys of the Girard College have been delivered at last the Board of Directors.

A steamboat explosion on the Mississippi last week, but nobody killed.

Lover is in Philadelphia.

A tremendous Rough and Ready meeting has been held in Mason county, Ky., Judge John Chambers presiding.

Judge Breckenridge favors the acquisition of all Mexico, because it would benefit us commercially, and open a wide field for the free labor of the North.

Mr. Clay's speech was carried from Lexington to Cincinnati in 5 hours—48 miles.

City Intelligence.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court to-day has been engaged in the case of Wolfe *vs.* Withers. In this case Mr. Wolfe contracted to raise the building situated on the corner of 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue, and to deliver to Mr. Withers said house, newly erected, on the 1st of November, 1846. After this contract, three others were executed by the parties for additional buildings, porch, &c.

The first contract bound Withers to pay, after said building was roofed, 2000 dollars, and after the plastering was finished 2000 more, and 500 when the painting was done—leaving the balance to be paid in 60 days after the delivery of the key.

The contest now between the parties is, whether the first or whether all the contracts are virtually binding, since Wolfe failed to deliver, on the 1st of November, according to the first contract, the building in full tenantable order.

The court adjourned.

WATCH HOUSE.—Joseph Lee, (black,) disorderly; paid costs and gave security.

Margaret Shermentine, (white,) idle and disorderly; committed to the watch house for sixty days.

Arrivals at Hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN.

H E Dibblu and lady, N Y
Miss Dibblu, do.
F E Dibblu, do
Mr and Mrs Shepard, Boston
M Ball, Philadelphia
C W Tucker, Newark, N J
A M Williams, lady, and daughter, N. Orleans
J L Addison, do
W B Barlow
G Dwight, Miss
J N Armstrong & lady, Ten
O F Elliott and lady, N Y
G W Burgwin, N C
Miss Ormsby, do
A P Towns and lady, Rich'd
A H Gillespie, U S M Corps
L J Hensley, California
W H Thompson, U S N
J Parker Norris
George D Moss, Va
D Luttin, Fairfax
J C Wait, U S N
Major A Harris, Ten
W H Aspinwall, N Y

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, BY T. & M. BROWN.

Thomas B P Ingraham, Va
Turner W Ashby, U S A
William A Harris, Piny Pt
C Herndon, Baltimore
R McGregor, Md
W Weil, Baltimore
Dr Houston, lady, 3 child'n, and servant, N Y
L H Chew, P George's, Md.
J Marsh, lady, and two children, Uniontown, Pa
Mrs Tettermas and daughter, Pittsburg, Pa
B B Chambers, Harp. Ferry, Va.
O B Sult, Prince George's, Md
F A Boteler, do
Edgar N Black, Burlington co., N J
Thomas Black, jr do

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

J N Barney, U S N
T W Ashby, U S A
Charles D Wake, lady, and servant, Charleston, S C
M Hatley Kendig, N Y

TYLER'S HOTEL.

H Crane, N. Y
L W Chandler, Montg'y, Md
G W Gunnell, Philadelphia

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Robert Bowie, P Geo, Md
Henry O Porter, Wash'n
Cyrus Mendenhall, L Super'r
D R Whipple, Cleaveland, O

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1847.

☞ No arrivals up to 2 p. m.

CANAL TRADE.
ARRIVED.

Canalboat Eliza, wood, J. S. Harvy.
" Friendship, wood, E. Waters.
" Hero, wood, P. Cazanave.
" Rough and Ready, wood, J. Hill.
" William, wood, D. G. Day.
" C. Otterback, wood, J. B. Boone.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, NOVEMBER 16, 1847.

ARRIVED.

Schr Zion, Fields, Bristol, coal, J. Dickson.

MARRIED,

On the 13th ultimo, at Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., by the Rev. JAMES CLARK, ISRAEL SMITH, jr., civil engineer of Detroit, Mich., to FRANCES E. BELL, daughter of Commander CHARLES H. BELL, U. S. N.

DIED,

At Carlisle Barracks, (Penn.) on the 9th inst., in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, of the 2d regiment U. S. dragoons, and son of the Rev. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President of St. John's College, Annapolis.

At Rockville, (Md.) on Thursday, the 11th instant, after a short illness, aged 24, Mrs. MARIA NOURSE, wife of the Rev. C. H. NOURSE, and second daughter of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq.

In Richmond, (Va.) on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. MARY COWLEY, in the 98th year of her age—the oldest inhabitant of that city.

☞ **Agency