MR. OTERO'S VIEWS.—The papers in the city of Mexico are publishing a long communication by Senor Otero, a distinguished member of Congress, upon the late negotiations of the house of Alfaro. We received a translation of it in pamphlet form two or three weeks since, but its great length prevented us from using it. Senor Otero maintains that the only thing really in dispute between the two Governments is the question of Texas, and that all negotiations should be confined to a solution of that single affair. He invokes the aid of public opinion to induce Congress immediately upon assembling to declare that the Government shall enter into no treaty of peace with the United States under any circumstances by which national territory other than Texas shall be alienated. He condemns the conduct of the late Mexican commissioners in assenting to any arrangement whatever as to California and demands that the hands of the Government shall be at once tied up absolutely, so as to render a legal peace at the expense of any territory save Texas absolutely impossible. The paper, the purport of which we can only thus hint at, is written with considerable force and with an insight into the politics and policy of the United States which is unusual with a Mexican.—*N. O. Pic.*

MORE OF THE PRASLIN AFFAIR.—PARIS, Oct. 16.—M. de Praslin, a long while before the execution, meditated the murder of his wife. The guilty duke is said to have made several attempts, before the fatal day, which have now been brought to light by the judicial investigations. Report speaks of a heavy top to the curtain frame of a bed so fixed as to be kept up only by a single thread, and the fall of which was to crush the duchess. At another time, when she was walking in the park of Vaux, two pistols were discharged and two bullets whistled by her ears. Other similar acts are spoken of, connected with this long extended tragedy—all the accidents that ever befel the duchess in her whole life are now attributed to some deadly intent. Before he proceeded to murder it is said the duke tried to induce his wife to commit suicide After those long scenes, which continued several years, the duchess, a prey to a violent emotion, would find, as by enchantment, a small box ready for her, with arsenic and directions for its use. In spite of her despair, the duchess was able to resist all these invitations, which were from time to time renewed. Each time that she had cause for a renewal of her grief, each time that her husband inflicted upon her those moral tortures, the poison was forthcoming. It was found in all the duchess's furniture.—*Boston Atlas.*

Difficulties in Mexico.

In conversing with various officers who arrived in the *Alabama*, we have found, without one exception, that all of them consider the idea of peace as perfectly preposterous, and the details we have received from them, as to the state and prospects of affairs in Mexico, only seem to render more difficult the solution of the problem as to what it is, or what ought to be done with Mexico.

A large portion of the better part of the population, dread the withdrawal of the American army, for fear that it would be followed by scenes of anarchy and lawlessness, as the country is literally without a government, and yet, whilst such are the sentiments of the sober minded and thinking portion, the great bulk of the people retain feelings of the most bitter rancor and hostility towards us, and would wreak their vengeance upon all those of their own nation, who are supposed in any way to favor the Americans, so soon as an opportunity offered for so doing.

Another dread that exists in Mexico, is, that this guerrilla system will result in a permanent and general organization of regular banditti throughout the country, which will be kept up long after the difficulties with the United States may be settled, and which it will be impossible to eradicate. It was the same in Spain, where the guerrilla bands were not put down for years after the French were expelled, and only by most vigorous and energetic measures, such as no government in Mexico, will have it in their power to employ.

The column that had gone forward, under Major General Patterson, and the one preparing to start under Major General Butler, would furnish a force sufficient to place adequate garrisons on the road, and at the same time, afford such reinforcements to Gen. Scott, as to enable him, if he thought advisable, to push detachments out to occupy some of the larger towns beyond and around the city.

It was in contemplation, so soon as their was force sufficient for the purpose, to establish a line of posts, so as to enclose a large portion of the mining district, near the city, and to encourage the working of the mines, which had been greatly interfered with, by the state of the country.—New Orleans Bulletin.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—In order to prevent confusion and mistakes growing out of the similarity of names among Members of Congress now assembling, it will be well to remember that

There are three SMITHS in this Congress, all in the House: *Truman Smith* of Ct. *Caleb B. Smith* of Ind. and Robert Smith of Ill.—three BROWNS: Chas. Brown of Pa. Wm. G. Brown of Va. and Albert G. Brown of Miss.—two DAVISES: (both Senators) *John Davis* of Mass. and Jefferson Davis of Miss.—five JOHNSONS: *Reverdy Johnson* of Md. *Henry Johnson* of Lou. (Senators;) James H. Johnson of N. H. Andrew Johnson of Tenn. and Robert W. Johnson of Ark.—six THOMPSONS: James Thompson of Pa. Robt. A. Thompson of Va. Jacob Thompson of Miss. *Richard W. Thompson* of Ind. *John B. Thompson* of Ky. and William Thompson of Iowa—two JONESES: *John W. Jones* of Ga. and Geo. W. Jones of Tenn.—two MILLERS: Senator *Jacob W. Miller* of N. J. John K. Miller of Ohio—two BUTLERS: Senator A. P. Butler of S. C. *Chester Butler* of Pa.—two HOLMESES: *Elias B. Holmes* of our State and Isaac E. Holmes of S. C.—two DUNCANS: *Daniel Duncan* of Ohio and *Garnett Duncan* of Ky.—two ADAMSES: *John Q. Adams* of Mass. and *Green Adams* of Ky—two EVANSES—*Alex. Evans* of Md. and *Nathan Evans* of Ohio—two STUARTS: *Andrew Stewart* of Pa. and Charles E. Stuart of Mich.—three CLARKS: Senator *John H. Clarke* of R. I. Franklin Clark of Maine, and B. L. Clark of Ky.—two HALLS: *Nathan K. Hall*, of N. Y. and Williard P. Hall, Mo.—two INGERSOLLS: *Joseph R.* and Charles J. both of Pa.—two COBBS: Howell of Ga. and W. R. W. of Ala.—two PHELPSES: Senator *S. S. Phelps* of Vt. and John S. Phelps of Mo.—two ROCKWELLS: *Julius* of Mass. and *John A.* of Ct.—two HALES, Senator *John P.* of N. H. and *Artemas* of Mass.

There are doubtless some other coincidences, but these are all that now occur to us. The names in *Italics* are those of Whigs.—New York Tribune.

RECEPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Committee appointed for the reception of Gen. Taylor day before yesterday sent down an express to Col. Maunsel White's plantation. The Colonel is requested to send down an express to the Balize, and receive the earliest intimation of the arrival of the illustrious old hero at that point. When the news is received in this city that the General has arrived at Col. White's plantation, a steamboat will be immediately despatched with the Committee of Reception.—The General, on his arrival, will be met by the military and civil functionaries of the city in the Place d'Armes. He will then be escorted to the Cathedral, where divine service, we understand, will be performed. After this, a procession will be formed, and the gallant old hero will be escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where, for the first day, he will give his levee. The hospitalities of the city are to be tendered to Gen. Taylor, and a reception will be given to him that will vie with that given to Gen. Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to New Orleans.—N. O. Delta, Nov. 26.

☞ We hear it rumored that the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer intends applying to Mr. Polk for a high office. But there is the Senate in the way.—Brough should remember that, if nominated for office, he will, like most of his own stories, *require confirmation.*—Louis. Jour.

Great Taylor Meeting.

Resolved, That General Zachary Taylor is our first choice for President of the United States, and that he is, in the estimation of this meeting, eminently qualified for that high and responsible station, and that his elevation thereto will settle the distracted condition of the country, bring about a speedy and honorable peace, and restore the Government to its original purity in its administration.

Resolved, That his refusal to become the candidate of a party, upon all occasions, is a high evidence of his preference of country to party, and of that elevated patriotism and moral firmness which characterised the course of President Washington and his immediate successors under similar circumstances, and is hailed by us as one of the brightest traits in his character.

Resolved, That whilst the politicians of the country, and those who are seeking for places in the government, have been and are looking around for a candidate suitable to them, the people have settled the question; and that they will, with an enthusiasm and a unanimity unparalleled in the history of the country, elect General Taylor next President of the United States of North America.

Resolved, That there is no NECESSITY for a national convention for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency to personify and enforce the peculiar views of the two great parties in the United States, for the great mass of both parties, forgetting the acrimony of partisan zeal, will emulate each other in their efforts to raise him to the Presidency who is above party and its evil tendencies,

Resolved. That we recommend and urge the people of the United States to hold mass meetings and express, as we have done, our decided and unqualified preference for the people's candidate, and thus preclude the wire-working politicians of the Government from imposing a President upon them, who will only be the choice of a faction.—Knox co., Ky., Whig meeting, Nov. 23.

Bible Reading of Public Characters.

Lord Kenyon, who understood law better than the gospel, closed one of his charges to the jury as follows: "Finally, gentlemen, I would call your attention to the example of the Roman Emperor, Julian, who was called Julian the *Apostle.*"

But we need not leave our own country for similar examples among legislators. We find Mr. Hoge, a member of Congress from Illinois, in the course of debate, quoting the following lines, as coming from the Bible:

"Whilst yet the lamp holds out to burn,
"The vilest sinner may return."

And Col. Benton, in the Senate, spoke of our Saviour having cast *seven devils* out of a certain man, and of the devils taking possession of the swine, who ran violently into the sea and perished, &c. Two members of the State Legislature, at the close of the session, addressed a circular to their constituents:

"We hope the course we have pursued and the vote we have given, will meet your approbation. We hope you will say to us as Nathan said to David, well done thou good and faithful servant."

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of a legislative body, earnestly opposing a measure before the House, "I would no more vote for that, than I would fall down and worship the golden calf that Abraham made." "Mr. Speaker," said another member, "I was not Abraham that made the golden calf, it was Nabuchadnezzar." An editor of one of our newspapers, when giving an obituary notice of a wealthy man, remarked—"We may say of him as the Holy Scriptures have so beautifully expressed it, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God.'" One of our city editors, himself a clergyman, too, refers to Daniel as having persecuted the Saints before a Christian.

The last case I shall give is taken from Waddy Thompson's Recollections of Mexico, in which, speaking of the hospital of St. Lazarus, he says "The inmates would have rivalled, in sores and rags, the *brother of Mary and Martha!*"—How many of these men read their Bibles?—Nashua (N. H.) Oasis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

MR. OWEN AND MR. RITCHIE.—Two ex-members from Indiana, Mr. R. Dale Owen and Mr. Davis, are here seeking office and bargaining between the missions to China and Naples. The former would have no objection to fasten himself upon the Smithsonian Institute, but, I think the overhauling which that corporation will receive before many months, will prevent the establishment of a department for Fanny Wrightism and "Moral Physiology." By the way, speaking of this infidel Owen, reminds me to report an incident of some little political moment, which reached me from a source of undoubted responsibility.

When Owen returned to his own town after the contest in Indiana in which his district was carried by Judge Embree, against a majority of 1,600, it was anxiously inquired by his friends, how this result was brought about. His reply was, "*by the unpopularity of the war and the administration.*" Subsequently he bethought himself of applying for office, and then commenced the series of explanations, in which Mr. Polk was conveniently flattered and his administration lauded, to promote his prospects and to undo the scandal of a defeat almost without parallel in that section of country.

On a recent occasion, he and Mr. Yulee were travelling towards Washington, and the discourse turned upon the number of disasters which the Administration had suffered, and the causes. One reason assigned by Mr. Owen was, that "*that an old woman had been placed at the head of the Government organ.*" There was entire concurrence, that Mr. Ritchie should be disposed of in some manner by which his sensibilities would not be too deeply wounded, and a movement *will soon be made to that effect*, other and more important personages taking part.—Philadelphia North American.

HOW TO MAKE MEXICO YIELD.—And yet while the Mexican Government is in a state of absolute impotence, unable to resist, or to devise means of resistance; destitute of an army, of money, of credit, of influence, of patriotism and of courage, there is no talk of peace. Mexico resembles certain animals which, when assailed, roll themselves into a ball and present nothing but a seemingly inanimate and insensible surface to their foes. She relies upon sluggish yet indomitable *vis inertiæ*, to vex and weary those with whom she is unable to cope, and refuses alike to yield or fight. Her position and policy are anomalous, and the treatment of so intractable, dogged and troublesome an enemy, is well calculated to perplex us. She has stood copious blood-letting with perfect composure, and the depletion seems to have done little more than rob her of a mass of corruption in the shape of *leperos* and *pecons*, which she can well afford to lose. Other remedies must be tried. She must be purged of the wealth which, while it never reaches the public treasury, is hoarded by her priesthood, or diffused throughout the land in the tangible form of agricultural and other products. The system of exactions, contributions may rouse her from her torpor, and stimulate her to manifestations of vitality. Since she will not or cannot fight, she must be forced to supplicate for peace.—New Orleans Bee.

Resolved, That Henry Clay is the choice of the Whigs of Crittenden county for the next Presidency

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the integrity of the American Union is threatened, and that popular liberty has no longer security except in a change of rulers and policy.

Resolved, that we recommend to the Whigs throughout the whole Union to hold meetings and nominate HIM and HIM only for the Presidency, as the last hope of public liberty.—Crittenden County, Ky., Whig meeting, Nov. 13.

LATE FROM THE BRAZOS.—The schooner Panama, Capt. Porter, arrived here last night from the Brazos, having left that place on the 17th ult. To the politeness of Capt. Porter we are indebted for files of Matamoras papers, and the Monterey Gazette of the 24th of October. They contain no news of any importance. Dr. George Bullard, an American physician, was killed, a short time ago, by two Mexicans, at Piscares Grande. The Monterey Gazette in noticing the murder, says: "We learn from a friend, who received a letter from Piscares Grande that an American, Dr. George Bullard, had been murdered by two Mexicans. They came to his house under pretence of getting medical aid. He went to the house of the supposed patient, and, when about entering, they stabbed him in the breast, killing him instantly."

General Taylor had not arrived at Matamoras on the 17th ultimo, though he was hourly expected.—New Orleans Delta.

☞ When Fred took one of the only two beets upon the table, he exclaimed—"Nobody can say *that beat's all.*

WHAT THE MESSAGE WILL BE.—We cannot but think that the Message will bear the marks of those rebukes and that advice of distinguished statesmen and important legislative bodies which have been already given. The resolutions of several legislatures the votes of many states, and the speeches of men like Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, however disfateful to the occupant of the White House, must find a reflex in his Message. It may be unpleasant to learn that the whole country is wise enough to dislike war, when one has been far enough behind the age to commence it; it may be unsatisfactory to find that men out of office can scan public measures and indicate public policy better than those whose business it was to do both; but unpleasant or unsatisfactory as these things may be, they will appear in the Message.

It is not improbable that much glorification may be made of past, present and future attempts to make peace. Peace is popular, is wished for and prayed for, not only because it is right, but because it is convenient and profitable. For this reason, great things will probably be expected from the peace passages of the President's manifesto. He will sink the fact that he commenced the war, and cover it over by the statement that he hopes to conclude it. He will undertake to bring Congress and the country to give him and his party credit for putting a stop to that which should never have been begun, while even he is ignorant of the modes and means of stopping it.

The message cannot fail however to take some notice, directly, or indirectly, to the point recently taken by Mr. Clay, on the subject of the control which Congress has over the war. Congress is the war making power. It may declare before war commences, or after it has commenced, what the war is for. If Congress now chooses to dictate to Mr. Polk for what he shall fight, and on what terms, he must make peace, he must submit to its commands. He has shown that he can make a war without the instruction or consent of Congress, he can now be told that this gives him no right to continue such a war. We cannot now prejudge the action of Congress in this matter, but it is easy to see, that the message must recognise this idea, and that the President will feel it necessary to advance some project, or give some excuse, for the continuance of the war, to those who have the right to say to him, and who probably will say:—"Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

[Boston Atlas.

Vindication of the New Orleans Picayune.

"Mr. Kendall's opinion carries more weight with it, because it is *free from party prejudice*, and is formed upon the spot. He is a Whig. He is upon the theatre of action, where he is acquainted with the Mexican character and resources, and has had the advantage of conversing with military men, who have considered and discussed the subject."—*Washington Union, 15th ult.*

The publication of the official despatches, detailing the great events which preceded the capture of the city of Mexico, presents a fit occasion once more to allude to and refute the illiberal attacks which have been made upon Mr. Kendall's impartiality as a historian. These attacks have been mostly dictated by a desire, on the part of those who made them, to exalt a single individual in the army high above the flight of his military capacities—a desire which assumed the quality of fanaticism in intensity and futuity in folly. It is with the profoundest satisfaction that we remarked the close coincidence between the official despatches of Gen. Scott and the narrative of Mr. Kendall, as to the great and important transactions before the city of Mexico and the generals who were conspicuous in them. We might appeal to the official documents in triumph to sustain the accuracy of our associate, and in vindication of the candor and intelligence of his chronicles. Excepting alone the feats of arms and high military combinations of Gen. Pillow, as reported by himself, the letters of Mr Kendall stand, in the main, side by side with the official narrative. Occupying this position we may well defy the defamers of his reputation, whether they be party hacks this side the Rio Grande or General Pillow's amenuenses on the other. The concurrent testimony of the man who in fact achieved the glory of stricken fields is a platform upon which the character of a historian may rest, secure from the assaults of such heroes as fight battles after they are won and weave chaplets from the leaves that fall from other men's brows. The narrative of Mr. Kendall will stand good, even when it is better known than it is now that Gideon J. Pillow and "Leonidas" are synonimous terms.

The Washington Union has been conspicuous amongst those of our cotemporaries who have sought to disparage the labors of our confrere. It has aided in the effort, fruitless in effect, to prevent the democratic press from copying the letters of Mr. Kendall, and has endeavored to scandalize his compositions as tainted with political prejudices. And for what? Because Mr. Kendall did not see fit to applaud Gen. Pillow for the capture of Contreras, and thus deprive Gen. Smith of the credit of that brilliant achievement for the benefit of an officer who was as innocent of any participation in it as Mr. Ritchie was himself. So all this crimination comes of Mr. Kendall's refusal to endorse the fabrications of "Leonidas," whose drafts upon the gullibility of the public would drain the exchequer of the father of lies.

The Washington Union has been constrained to admit in the face of the conspiracy of which it was the main prop, that Mr. Kendall's opinion "*is free from party prejudice,*" in the only matter about which there was scope for the indulgence of any—we allude to the opinions of Mr. Kendall upon the future prosecution of the war, concerning which the Union made the comment which stands at the head of this notice. We cannot but feel gratified to see a confession so creditable to our co-laborer extorted from the most distinguished of his enemies—even though made in an access of unwonted candor. We are satisfied that the acknowledgment here made will become more and more the sentiment of the country. With the great masses of American readers, with those who do not espy a glaring mischief in the blessed sun, it is a prevailing feeling now; and we rejoice to think that presently there will be none to gainsay it, unless there be those who harbor malice as the riches of the soul.

We are not required to come to the rescue of Mr. Kendall's character as a historian, as a thing endangered by the insinuations that have been made against it. Official revelations strengthen his position before the public. We have been assailed by the venal and misjudged by the uninformed, till resentment might be tolerated as just; yet we will not indulge it. We shall only and, hereafter, what, in completing our justification, perfects the record of the personal matters involved. The letter of "Leonidas" can do us but little hurt; and it is more in vindication of truth than from ill-will towards any body that we mention the fact that the original manuscript, with amendations, interlineations and marginal notes, has fallen into the hands of Gen. Scott. Its production will demonstrate the agency of Gen. Pillow in its composition—it will more than sustain us in all that we have said, and show that when the people deemed he was hewing down the enemies of his country his modern Gideon was hacking his sword upon the commandments of God.—N. O. Picayune.

Later from Mexico.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.

The steamboat Peytona from New Orleans, arrived here to-day having left the city on the 26 ult. The papers furnish additional items of Mexican intelligence received by the Alabama from Vera Vruz.

The publication of the Genius of Liberty has been stopped, and the editor thrown into prison.

A revolution has broken out at Guadalaxara with the design of elevating Gomez Farias to the President. A sanguinary conflict ensued between his troops and the mob opposed to him, headed by the priests. In the action, General Ampudia and many others attached to the party of Farias were killed and in the end the church party triumphed.

Paredes was at Tulacingo and had openly pronounced in favor of his monarchical scheme, seconded by the garrison at Mazatlan.

The Mexico population still exhibit an unquenchable hatred for the Americans and express no desire for peace.

The Mexican Congress had moved from Quartaro to Morelia, to get rid of the military, by which it was overawed.

Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Triseatra intending to make an attack upon the next train. Bustamente, who had gone to Queretaro, has a force of 5000 men at his command near the city of Mexico. Canales had been encountered by a small American force, and defeated with some loss.—Phil. North American.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger says that Clay, Calhoun, and Webster are behind the age. If this be so, the age must be tail foremost.—Louis. Journal.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—By the year, FIVE DOLLARS, *payable at the time of subscription.* For any time less than a year, TWO CENTS per number, *payable in advance at the desk.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Fifty Cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals Fifty Cents per square. All payments for Advertisements in advance.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC'R 6, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

The question, whether there shall be a convention for the purpose of selecting Whig candidates for President and Vice President, is agitating the press in every direction. On the affirmative side of the question, we republish to-day the subjoined well-considered article, from the *Louisville Journal.* For our own part, we have but one opinion upon the subject, and that is, that a convention is necessary to harmonize any conflicting views of the party and ensure concert of action, at least in reference to the Vice Presidency, if not in relation to the Presidency. We believe that General Taylor will be the choice of the convention, meet when and where it may, but even in that event, it is due to those Whigs, who may prefer some other candidate, that their consent shall be obtained in advance, and after a full and fair hearing. The Whig friends of the old Thunderer of Buena Vista—of whom we are one—will go into convention determined to advise and consult for the common success, and if, contrary to our expectations, our preference should be overruled, we shall buckle on our armor and do battle will all our might for the nominee, be he who he may.

"We were, some months ago, impressed with a confident belief that no necessity would exist for a National Convention. We then thought that the gallant and heroic Taylor, by common consent, and to a great extent by the concurrence of both parties, would be proclaimed the candidate for the next Presidency. We have slowly and reluctantly arrived at the conclusion, a conclusion in which we think we cannot be mistaken, of the necessity of a National Convention. The enthusiastic manifestations in favor of Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency have not pervaded the Union as we expected they would do and as they at one time seemed certain to do. Many Whig States have declared themselves in favor of a national convention, and some have actually proceeded to the appointment of delegates to it. Under these circumstances, what ought to be done? If two or three or four States, declining to be represented in a national convention, were to nominate electors pledged exclusively to vote for Gen. Taylor whether nominated by a national convention or not, it is manifest that the most injurious and perhaps disastrous consequences might be the result. Should the States meeting in convention nominate a different person, as they would be very certain to do if the States in favor of Gen. Taylor were to refuse to go into convention, we should have two Whig Richmonds in the field; and, in such a state of discord and division, defeat would be inevitable. No one can now doubt that the Locofocos will have their national convention, that they will have their candidate, and that he will not be Gen. Taylor. Concession on their side begets the necessity of concert on ours. Conventions, it is true, are not free from all objections. Nor were Congressional caucuses when they prevailed. Still it is evident, that, where there is a diversity of opinion as to the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, some mode must be adopted to collect, combine, reconcile, and harmonize public sentiment. And if one party resort to such a process, and the other neglect it, the disciplined party will be sure to prove victorious. When two or three States only have thought of dispensing with a national convention whilst the great majority of the States favor it, we think that a respectful deference to them, a proper spirit of conciliation and harmony, and the final triumph of a glorious cause enjoin upon the dissenting States to yield to the wishes of the majority. Otherwise they might be regarded as obstinate, as seeking to dictate to their sister States or seeking to practice a sort of nullification in a new and exceptionable form. Such a course does not become patriotic Kentucky, nor is it in conformity with the high respect which she has ever cherished and manifested for the other States of the Union. We feel the necessity of a State convention to reconcile jarring opinions and preferences as to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the same state of things and the same necessity prevail as to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. We believe that a large portion of the Whigs of this State concur with us in opinion that the agency of a national convention is indispensable to success.

"If we are not mistaken as to public sentiment, we hope that measures will be adopted in due season to secure a just representation of Kentucky in the national convention. In thus making a call which we consider as dictated and demanded by the interests, the feelings, and the wishes of the Whig party of the nation, we do not abate one jot of our enthusiasm for the glorious old hero of Buena Vista. No one can make a tour through the Middle and Eastern States, or even read the public journals of those States, without being convinced that General Taylor cannot be elected to the Presidency without the nomination of a national convention, but we have no doubt, that, with such a nomination, he can be elected triumphantly and by an overwhelming majority. We should have felt much gratified if the unanimity of the Whig sentiment of the nation could have superseded the necessity of a convention, but it has not done so, and now, if we would succeed, we have but to do as we have done in times past. As true friends of Gen. Taylor, we feel bound not only to go for a national convention but to go for the appointment of delegates to it from the States friendly to him. If he run for the Presidency without the nomination of a convention, he will fail to be elected, and, if the States in which he is most popular refuse to go into the convention, he will fail to receive the nomination."

☞ The Little Georgian, published at Forsyth, Georgia, denounces the remarks we made some days ago, to the effect, that the American was the greatest land-robber on the face of the earth, &c., &c. It says we have been guilty, in this matter, of a libel upon the American people. If the doctrine of "the greater the truth the greater the libel" prevails in Georgia, we must plead guilty to the Georgian's accusation. Has the Georgian forgotten the history of the Indians in Georgia?

☞ Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina, that, if Congress shall legislate in any way upon the subject of slavery, in violation of the rights of the South, she will feel herself at liberty to form a new, separate, and distinct government. We had thought that South Carolina politicians were not disposed, under any circumstances, again to risk the experiment of withdrawing from the Confederacy!

☞ The Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature have a majority on joint ballot of 69. There is no danger, in the face of this fact, of a Whig being elected to the U. S. Senate from that State this time!

☞ Ex-President Tyler recently came to this city and staid all night, yet none of our citizens would have known of his being here but for the publication of the list of arrivals at the hotels in the newspapers. We are told that he was neither called on nor taken by the hand by a solitary individual in the city. He went from here to Frankfort, and the Frankfort editors did not even hear of his being there until some time after his departure. His ex-Accidency's fate will be very poor encouragement to future Presidents to turn traitors.—Louis. Journal.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—First Session.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1847.

SENATE.

The Vice President took the chair at 12 o'clock, and called the Senate to order.

The Rev. Henry Slicer, by invitation of the Vice President, delivered an appropriate prayer.

The credentials of the following Senators were then read, viz: J. P. Hale, New Hampshire; Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky; S. W. Downs, Louisiana; John H. Clark, Rhode Island; Foote and Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; S. A. Douglass, Illinois; James B. Bradbury, Maine; Alpheus Felch, Michigan; W. P. Mangum, North Carolina; Chester Ashby, Arkansas; R. M. T Hunter, Virginia.

These gentlemen were severally qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Breese moved that the reporters be admitted to seats on the floor of the Chamber, which was agreed to.

The customary resolutions to furnish Senators with newspapers, were adopted; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the Clerk, B. B. French, notified the members present, that he would call their names over, for the purpose of ascertaining if there were a quorum present. He then did so, commencing with the State of Maine.

On the roll being gone through, it was ascertained that 119 members were present.

The clerk then announced that the House would then proceed to election of Speaker, when the following gentlemen were nominated tellers, viz:

Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts.
James A. Black, of South Carolina.
Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Speaker viz:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Robt. C. Winthrop, Mass.	108	107
Lynn Boyd, Ky.	61	82
John A. McClernand, Ill.	11	13
Robert McClelland, Mich.	23	5
Henry G. Murphy, N. Y.	1	
Howell Cobb, Ga.	3	3
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	1	
James J. McKay, N. C.	5	
Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa.	1	
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	1	
John P. Gaines, Ky.	1	
Chas. Hudson, Mass.	1	

There was no election on the first and second ballots. 220 votes on the first, and only 119 on the second ballot.

	3d Ballot.
Winthrop,	110
Lynn Boyd,	64

MR. WINTHROP having a majority of votes, 116 being cast, was elected.

Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, and Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, conducted Mr. WINTHROP to the Chair. He then addressed the House on the responsibility of his situation, and of his intention to discharge its duty faithfully and impartially to the best of his ability. Mr. John Quincy Adams administered to him the oath, after which he qualified the members, calling their names over according to States, beginning with the State of Maine.

The House then adjourned.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 18, 1847.

Quite an excitement was produced in this town a few days since by the double elopement, at the same time, of two Mexican senoritas, with two officers belonging to one of the staff corps of our army. One of the ladies, more properly speaking, was a senora, being the wife of a Mexican officer of considerable rank, absent with the army, and the other a senorita of 17, her niece.—National Flag.

Henry Clay's friends are Zachacy Taylor's friends—and Zachary Taylor's friends are the friends of Henry Clay. The old political war-cry suits us—"A Union of Whigs for the sake of the Union."—New Orleans National.

One of Dr. Houston's assistants is to be A. E. Drake, late reporter for the Nashville Union, and an excellent printer. He was the principal compositor on Bowditch's translation of the *Mechanique Celeste*, published several years ago in this city.—Boston Post.

City Intelligence.

CELESTIAL.—We visited the Chinese Museum Exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening, and was highly gratified by their curious display. The proprietors have been at much labor and expense in the collection of the paintings, carvings, &c., in ivory, wood, and shell. It would be impossible to enumerate, as there is a little of every thing exhibited. It is worth a visit. Go and see what the Celestials have—and listen to the sweet sounds of the *Ee-sen.*

HYMEN.—The Granite States' Representatives are not altogether neglectful of their devotions to this God. We see it announced the Hon J. H. Johnson will bring to our city an *annexation* in the way of a beautiful wife. He was favourable to annexing a sister State, and he now changes his state by annexing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—This beautiful and curious collection from the depths of old Ocean, and its distant Isles, together with the Ornothological specimens, and the many rich and rare things deposited there, is open to the public every day except Sundays, from 9 to 5 o'clock. Strangers visiting the Metropolis cannot spend an hour more profitably than in the examination of the collections in the National Gallery and Patent Office.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—We learn that the progress of this work is very rapid. The present portion will be roofed in, this winter, and one of the Halls made ready for Lectures. This is indeed progressing. Yankee enterprise is *go-a-headativeness.* Smithson appreciated the principle, and threw his *mite* into the car.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The following Preamble and Joint Resolution were passed by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city on the 29th ultimo:

Resolution requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of the citizens to adopt further testimonials of respect to the memories of the late Captains Walker and Hanson.

WHEREAS, It is not only proper and appropriate, but the duty of every community, to cherish the fame and pay every demonstration of respect to the memories of their fellow-citizens who peril their lives, and distinguish themselves in the service of their country: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to assemble the citizens in public meeting at an early day, that such steps may be taken in furtherance of this object, as to them may seem most appropriate.

Now, in compliance with this request of the City Councils, I hereby invite the citizens of Washington to assemble in Public Meeting, at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying into effect an object which must receive the cordial approval of all who honor the valor of our fellow-townsmen who bravely fell in fighting the battles of their country.

W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

WATCH RETURNS.—We have little at present in this line. Last night six black fellows were brought in under the charge of disorderly conduct and drunkeness. May our city continue thus.

☞ **Re-opening of Temperance Hall.**—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 6th, the regular meetings of the Total Abstinence Association will be resumed.

An Ode, dedicated to the friends of the cause in this city, will be delivered by a Teetotaller. Addresses will be made by some of the old advocates of the cause.

The public generally, the ladies particularly, are invited to attend. GEORGE SAVAGE, President.

dec 6—

☞ I. O. O. F.—**An adjourned session of** the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street, this evening, 6th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the consideration of unfinished business.

R. J. ROCHE, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Temple of Honor.**—The members of Washington Temple, No. 1, S. of T., are hereby notified to attend the stated meeting of the Temple, on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, Dec. 7, at their Hall on E-street. It is expected that every Templar will be present. Templars visiting the metropolis are most cordially and fraternally invited. By order: GEO. HILBUS, M. W. R.

Lost,

ON SUNDAY MORNING, between Rev Mr. Smith's (9th street Presbyterian) Church and 10th street, a small **Gold Pencil Case**, with purple set, having the initials "M. A. N." engraved upon it. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the National Whig Office. dec 6-3t

[Intelligencer.]

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

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN.

Hon William Upham, Vt, & Mrs Upham
Hon J P Hale, N H
Hon George Hall, N Y
Hon J R Underwood, Ky, & two daughters
Hon Mr Haskill and son
Hon R M T Hunter, Va
Hon D Wilmot, Pa
Hon Mr Wright, Ind, and Mrs Wright
Dr Fauntleroy, Va
George R Glasgow, do
J L Mason, N Y
R S Mercer, Md
J M Crisfred, do
V Hale, jr, Boston
Mr Lurman, Philadelphia
J G Popney, Mass
E Skinell, Pa
H E Murphy, N Y, and Mrs Murphy and 2 children
John Thursby, N Y
M J Dunfretty, Philadelphia
F O Eldridge, N Y
Leslie County, Ky
Mr Bell do
Miss Wilson, do
Mr Gentry, do, and Mrs Gentry
A W A Clapp, Me
H Heiguega, N C
L R C Mark, do
D Gwyn, do
W L Davidson, do
Mr Dean, Va
W Carrington, do
J J Farrin, Ohio
H C Corbin, Philadelphia
James Corbit, do
S Breese, Ill
J Rowan, Ky
J M Buchan
B A Vickers, Baltimore
Dr Gregory, Va, and Mrs Gregory

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

Hon A H Sevier, Ark, and 2 children and servant
Miss A M Sevier
Miss M Sevier
Hon R W Johnson, Ark, & Mrs Johnson, 2 children, & servant
Hon William Allen, Ohio
Hon D Sturgeon, Pa
Hon B L Clarke, Ky, and Mrs Clarke
Hon J R Daniels, N C
Hon J M McKay do
Hon Thomas Bocock, Va
Hon A Fulton, do
Hon J D Bright, Ind, and Mrs Bright and servant
Hon Thos G Flourney, Va
Hon A P Butler, S C
Hon G E Badger, N C, and Mrs Badger, 2 children, and servant
Hon J Thomas, Ten
Hon W L Goggin, Va
Hon J E Edsall N J
Miss J Smith, Ark
J D Stevenson, Ky
J Coale, Baltimore
T Taylor, Mo
T B Beall, do
H Dubosy & servant, Phil'a
S H Kernelery, Mo
John S Kielman, Md
Joseph Schufferston, Ill
J N Willmore, Mo
J J Marball, do
N Young, do
E Allen, Washington
H M Washington, do
William C Moore, Va
Joseph Sturges, Ga
J J Harris, Philadelphia, and Mrs Harris
A Desionde, U S N
E E Stone, do
J A Sewall, do
M J Smith, do
T S Benham and son, N Y
H J Cole, Md
S Granger, do
J Deekin and family, N Y
William Hogan, do
A Barnes, Mo
A W Thompson, Va
J B Thompson, Ark
M R Lemon
W Miller, Va
Mr Miller, Va
R W Brooke, Md
W M Merrick, do
John E Baker, Va
J B Allen, Mass
C H Lewis, Va

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

Hon A Burt, S C, and Mrs Burt
Hon D Outlaw, N C
Hon J Rockwell, Mass
Hon C Brown, Pa, and Mrs Brown
Hon D P King, Mass
Hon A Tuck, N H
Hon A Stewart, Pa
Hon C M Conrad, La
Hon T W Ligon, Md
R H Fauntleroy, U S Coast Survey
G M Calhoun, S C
J W Collet, England
Col S Miller, N Y
John Whipple, R I, and Mrs Whipple, son, and nurse
Miss Gibson, N Y
W M Peyton, Va
J B Alley, Mass
S P Brown, Me
L B Peck, Vt
L Zimmerman, Philadelphia
B M Deringer, Pa
J Thompson, Mi
W J Featherston, do
P W Tompkins, do, and Mrs Tompkins and daughter
A M Snelson, Ky

TYLER'S HOTEL.

Hon J G Chapman, Md
Hon R A Thompson, Va
Hon W P Mangum, N C, & son and servant
I L Kinzer, Alex