

BRITISH FREE TRADE

The New York Evening Post, a paper that is second only to the Journal of Commerce in its devotedness to the encouragement of the Trade and Manufactures of England, at the expense of American labor and the sacrifice of American interests, has finally been driven to the British House of Commons for arguments against our Tariff law! This may be regarded as the 'last kick' of Free Trade theorists. That England and Englishmen oppose an American Tariff, we all know, but that an American Free Trade newspaper should attempt to fortify its position by quoting from a speech of a member of the British Parliament, was scarcely to have been expected but so it is, all may see and wonder at.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TARIFF.

We find we have been in error all along during the winter, in supposing that the Democratic House of Representatives was a pardonable error, however, for we have not only supported that non calling themselves Democrats and in general acting with the Democratic party, were Democrats in reality. But we have been greatly mistaken. No sooner does a test measure present itself than the true state of the case is revealed, and gentlemen who were boasting about as patrons of orthodoxy, are discovered in the front ranks of our enemies.

The American people are already taunted by what they esteem the less liberal nations of Europe, for their gross inconsistency on the subject of Free Trade. In a speech lately delivered before the Anti-Corn Law League, by Mr. Cobden, we find the following pungent but deserved reproaches, which we publish as an excellent comment on the doings at Washington:

"They set themselves up as a light to enlighten the world! At their glorious July anniversary, I have seen the public speakers mount the rostrum, and have heard them declaim upon the glories of republicanism, and upon the vast benefits conferred upon mankind by their glorious revolution! And I have heard them say that this is the great experiment of self government, and if it fails, adieu to the hopes of civilization and freedom in the world. They have failed. It is a great failure. [Hear, hear.] Up to this day it is no great and signal failure as the history of the world has known. They have got rid of Queen Victoria, God bless her! They have got rid of the bench of bishops, and thrown aside the aristocracy, and they have all the forms of freedom as compared with us. But what have they done?—after casting away the robes of antiquity, and those venerable garments that have something to recommend them, they have installed an aristocracy of their own—an aristocracy of sugar hogsheads, of cotton bales, and madder casks—and then given to a particular class a privilege and advantage to oppress the whole labor and industry of the country, though they do not know it. (Cheers.)"

From the Vermont Watchman.

On the 30 of April the Globe threw out hints of treachery and intrigues among the locofoco, and denounced every rumor against Van Buren's popularity.

May 1, Edward Cross, (M. C. from Arkansas and a delegate to the locofoco convention,) publishes in the Globe that he will not support Van Buren or any other man who is not in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas.

On the same day, the locofoco members from Ohio, publish a card to the locos of Ohio, stating that heretofore Mr. Van Buren has generally been considered the choice of the party, and then saying:

"We your Democratic delegation in the two Houses of Congress, deplore the necessity which compels us to advise you that, notwithstanding this state of facts, we have reason to fear that a very serious movement has for weeks been on foot in this city, in the absence of the people, which is intended to act, if possible upon that Convention, and to induce that body to set aside the will of the American democracy, thus explicitly and solemnly expressed—to discard the man in whose favor that will was so expressed, and to nominate in his stead some other, or any other person."

"We, therefore take this method thus to advise you, that in this movement, if such there be, we have no part, nor in the motives which prompt it. We make this public declaration in order that we may not be confounded with those engaged in this transaction; and in order, also, that we may forever hereafter stand before you, our friends and constituents, and before our brethren throughout the Union, blameless of all the disastrous consequences which, should this movement succeed, may result to the Democratic party."

Upon this the Globe comments sharply. We extract this:

"It relates to a movement in this city, of which we have been long suspicious, but about which, from its secrecy, until of late, and from our own confinement to a sick room, we have been unable to speak with that certainty such a matter requires."

"The movement has now, however assumed a form too visible for further concealment. The fact of its existence has at length found its way into the country; and letters expressing the astonishment and indignation of the democrats at home, are daily pouring into this city, inquiring who are the men that are here engaged in an attempt to subject the people's convention, which is soon to assemble at Baltimore, to the dictations of a Congressional caucus, instigated by Mr. Tyler and his co-laborers in the effort to betray and defeat the Democratic party."

May 3, the leaders of locofocoism in the capital of Virginia assembled at Shockoe Hill, and on motion of T. Ritchie the old bell-weather of the flock adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the re-annexation of Texas to the United States is a measure required by the best interests of the Union."

Resolved That the Democratic Central Committee be requested forthwith to issue an Address to the Democratic party of Virginia, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of re-annexation of Texas to the Union—the propriety of relieving the delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them, leaving them to exercise a sound discretion, or even to instruct them, if they deem it expedient to do so, to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of annexation, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient, in uniting the democracy of the state in the great and vital object of defeating the election of HENRY CLAY, &c."

The Washington Spectator (Calhoun) rails with joy and denounces the Van Buren men in its terms:

"He (Ritchie) will not shift his positions, at the mandate of diabolical and unscrupulous politicians, whose malignity will not allow them to re-

tain principles, or whose ambition whips them out."

The Globe on the other hand denounces the Shockoe Hill meeting as a mere handful of malcontents, meeting in clandestine caucuses, but ludicrously ends by threatening the expulsion of the whole party of Virginia—thus:

"We repeat it: If the Richmond movement is persevered in, the Democratic party of that State is separated from the body of the party and disbanded. The great body of the party is not the dupes nor the instruments of this second edition of the Judge White intrigue, and will not be governed by it. Mr. Ritchie may rely on this!"

Mr. Decongoole of Va. (M. C.) then takes Ritchie in hand—says he will stick to Van Buren—and that Van Buren will go for Texas as soon as we can have it.

May 4, A. Kennedy (M. C. from Indiana) comes out against Van Buren and defies the Globe.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE ENTIRE DELEGATION FROM INDIANA PUBLISH A SIMILAR LETTER.

May 4, the entire Mississippi delegation publishes a letter from which we extract this:

"We will represent the democracy of the state in the Convention. To them only are we responsible. Nor shall we be deterred from our duty by open or secret assaults; by threats and dictation; however bold and arrogant; or by an unwarrantable and presumptuous interference by others out of the state between us and our constituents. The great emergency requires us further to state, that we shall continue to test the question of re-annexation of Texas upon grounds which are truly national, and we desire to select the Democratic candidate for the Presidency from that section of the Union, which will be asked in a spirit of patriotism, to unite with the South in promoting this great measure."

May 5, R. M. Saunders of N. C. (loco M. C. and delegate) says:

"I now state, as the result of my conference, as matters at present stand, that in the 21 States, in which the Democratic party claim as being any reasonable prospect of success, a majority of the Democratic delegations representing those States will say, that Mr. Van Buren as the Presidential candidate, HE cannot carry more than SEVEN; that with a fresh candidate of sound Democratic principles, the Democratic party, and even better chance than our opponents, in carrying the other FOURTEEN States. If what I have stated and done be treason to the people, then I am a traitor. But I take occasion to say to those who are prating so offensively about traitors, that in the matter now agitating the public, Arnold may be found in the field; and it will not be difficult in deciding who they are."

So they go! Still we think Mr. Van Buren will run; yet can he get only the lukewarm support of faithless men.

"Van, Van, you're a used up man!"

WHAT THEY CAN AND WHAT THEY CAN'T.

The following brief article from the Louisville Journal expresses a great deal in a small space, and characterizes the locofoco party as truthfully as any thing we have seen. The editor might have added, that they could find authority, not in the constitution, but in precedent,—to annex territory to the United States, but none whatever for improving what we have, or that which they would add to it.

"It is a little remarkable that the locofoco leaders cannot find constitutional authority for any thing that is good, but can find abundance of it for every thing that is bad. They cannot find constitutional authority for making a bank—they cannot find constitutional authority for opening roads and improving rivers—they cannot find constitutional authority for the protection and encouragement of American industry—they cannot find constitutional authority for the distribution of the land money among the States to which it belongs; but they can find constitutional authority for a leg treasury and its leg treasurers—they can find constitutional authority for disfranchising a state of its whole Congressional representation—they can find constitutional authority for setting at naught a law of Congress and creating representations in defiance of that law—they can find constitutional authority for obliterating the records of the Senate by way of flattering a party leader—they can find constitutional authority for trampling on the right of petition. They can find constitutional authority for the annexation of a foreign country to the republic—they can find constitutional authority for quartering on the country a standing army of 200,000 men—in short, they can find constitutional authority for every enormity, moral, political or financial, that ever entered into the imagination of an unscrupulous party."

"THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN A SLAVE HOLDER"

We are done for it! Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is "a used up man." The Emancipator has lately extinguished the Whig party! We have nominated a Slave Holder for Vice-President! And if you don't believe it read what Mr. Leavitt, the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, says:

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is still a NEW JERSEY SLAVE HOLDER. On this point we do not speak with absolute certainty. We know that within a few years he had upon his hands an old woman who had been a slave of his father, and whom he was maintaining in comfort, as it was just he should; but nothing seemed to persuade him that he could be just, and just as kind to an old aunt after giving her free papers, as he was now. None of his neighbors believed it necessary for him to keep himself under the stringent coercion of law to make him do right in the matter, but he seemed to think it best that this pious mother in Israel should live and die—A SLAVE. Whether she is still living, or whether Mr. F. has ceased to be a slave holder by the irresistible providence of God, we are not advised.

There it is out in plain! Mr. Joshua Leavitt has exposed this wicked abominable, inhuman Whig Candidate for vice President, who instead of following an old woman who had been a slave of his Father, go with "free papers" to die in the Poor House or starve in the streets, barbarously "maintained her in comfort!" Oh the monster! And yet the Whigs have nominated a man for Vice-President who feels and clothes an old negro woman, instead of turning her away, when too old to work, friendless, helpless and destitute, upon the world! What will Alvan Stuart and Gerrit Smith say to such "soul-killing" enormities? Alb. Eve. Jour.

The colored people of New York city held a meeting last week, and agreed upon a memorial to Congress, intending to prove that the colored race are not so imbecile as Mr. Calhoun represents them to be; and that the census of 1840, which sets down a very large number of blacks as insane idiots, etc., is incorrect.

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW YORK.

"I must go into the Presidential chair the INFLEXIBLE and UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION of any ATTEMPT on the part of Congress to ABOLISH SLAVERY in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, against the wishes of the slave-holding States. . . . No bill conflicting with these views can EVER receive my Constitutional sanction."—MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Above is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Martin Van Buren, March 4, 1837. We ask the 'third party' Abolitionists of Vermont how they can reconcile with their professions, their indirect support of this man for a second election to an office which he so disgraced, in embodying the above sentence in his first address to the representatives of the people? Is there a sentence on record which so perfectly shows the entire debasement of the man uttering it, as this? Can there be found a stronger condemnation of any Abolition movement, than this! What is it but virtually declaring that, notwithstanding a majority of the States represented in Congress—and every person in the District of Columbia—may desire the removal of this burning shame from the heart of the nation—yet, that the infamous Democratic! Martin Van Buren, would by his Vote, because of his financial system, support against their own wish, and against the Slaveocrats of a few Southern States."

Truly may he be called the "Northern man with Southern principles." And yet we see the leaders of a faction professedly governed by one principle only—and that, hostility to slavery—acting as the allies or jackals of a party, of which this man is the acknowledged head. Does it not require a deal of credulity to believe in the honesty of their professions! While these ardent philanthropists are so eager to show Mr. Clay as the supporter of Slavery—and Hyena-like, are digging up from the grave of time, the cast-off offal and putrid food, that once gave nutriment to a set of 'harpies,' who were drawing our life's blood from us—why, we ask, is it that they are so indifferent to the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren upon this question? Had Mr. Clay given utterance to such a sentiment as is above quoted, we will venture to say that it would have been stereotyped in large capitals and placed in every 'third party' journal in the country. Their abhorrence of a sentiment so repulsive to the feelings of the 'free North,' would have been portrayed in the strongest possible language; 'tracts' innumerable, would have been circulated in every section of the country, expressive of the holy horror with which they looked upon this 'wretched and unholy perversion of our glorious Constitution'—and for aught we know, their detestation of a sentiment so repugnant to the 'friend of the poor slave,' would have been engraved on plates of brass, and worn about the necks of these—consistent 'Abolitionists.'

But as this sentence was uttered by Mr. Van Buren—the expositor of Locofoco democracy—we presume that no Journal professedly advocating the cause of 'third party' Abolitionism in Vermont, has especially directed the attention of the people to its hideousness. While this Abolitionism is so busily engaged in traducing and vilifying the character of Henry Clay, and mis-stating facts to prove that he is the firm supporter of Slavery (and consequently is not entitled to the support of the North, for the Presidency)—they can find no time to show the truth in regard to the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren and his party—but seek to aid in the elevation to office of the man who unequivocally declares himself as the "INFLEXIBLE and UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION"—of the first step which they propose to take.

As a counterpart to this declaration of Mr. Van Buren, we will add an extract from the remarks of Mr. Clay before a meeting in Kentucky, in 1836.—Upon this occasion Mr. Clay said:—

"Recently, a new school has sprung up; one which maintains that Slavery is a blessing; that it is an indispensable element for the preservation of our own freedom! Of this school I take the liberty to say, I am not one. There are two extremes of opinion on this subject, in neither of which do I concur. The first is that of those who regard slavery as no evil, but a good. I consider Slavery as a curse—a curse to the master; a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In abstract it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right. It is condemned by all our notions of natural justice, and our maxims of natural political equity among men."

LOCOFOCO HARMONY.

On Monday next the discordant elements of Locofocoism are to meet in solemn convocation, at Baltimore, to determine upon the candidates of the party to lead them in the field against the stout and true-hearted men already placed in nomination by the Whigs. But a few short months since, almost every Locofoco paper in the country was filled with boasts of the 'wonderful harmony' and 'union' which pervaded the ranks of their party; while their only fear, (professedly,) was that the 'roons' would 'disband' before the day of trial came, and thus rob the party of the glory of their expected triumph. Serious fears were then entertained by these 'sons of harmony,' that the great Whig family would be distracted by such private and sectional feuds as would render it impossible for them ever to agree upon such candidates for President and Vice President, as they would be willing to present for the consideration of the people.

Well, the Whigs have most nobly done their work, and we now look with no small degree of anxiety, to see, if after all their boasting, the Locos can, in the same spirit of unanimity, designate the men to be placed upon their ticket. From present appearances it would seem that in their over-anxiety to preserve a due and becoming unity of feeling in the Whig ranks, they have too much neglected their own affairs; and the consequences are now witnessed in the dissensions of their own party. 'Confusion worse confounded' seem now to prevail in the camp and councils of the 'brotherhood'—the wildest spirit of discord has sprung up among them—and as "No man can hold fire-breathing wickedness, When down the hill he holds his fierce career!"—we shall not be surprised to see the defection at

present manifested in their ranks, increasing to open warfare, and ending in the final disunion and dissolution of the party.

Curiosity is now on 'tip-toe' to ascertain who is to be their candidate for the Presidency—and ours for the highest navigable point of 'Salt River'—but, as yet, all is surrounded in mystery. But a short time ago it was confidently asserted that the 'Palmetto' had been compelled to 'cotton' to the 'sage of Lindenwood'—but present appearances would seem to indicate a change in the political barometer; and it is now more than likely that the 'Kinderhook Fox' will at last be forced to 'cabbage'—if not to the 'Palmetto'—at least to the 'Slave-ray' of the South.

In consideration, however, of the earnest desire on the part of the Whigs, to do full justice to Mr. Van Buren, we sincerely hope his friends will not at this late hour throw him overboard. Yet as ample justice will be meted out to this gentleman in any event, and as it is written in the Whig song book, 'yellow liver,' (we forget the page) that

"With Clay we can beat any man, man, man, Of the Van Buren Clan!"

it is, after all, a matter of perfect indifference to the Whigs who the Locos select as the—navigator of Salt River. With Mr. Van Buren, however, we dare say the case may be materially different; as he may think, even a nomination consoling, in his present situation; and if he fails in that, well may he exclaim, with Richard—

"Oh that I were as great As is my great or lesser than my name! Or that I could forget what I have been! Or not remember what I must be now!"

VOTE ON THE TARIFF.—We give below a classification of the vote in the House of Representatives—by which Mr. McKay's Locofoco Tariff bill was put to sleep for this session of Congress.

YEAS.	NAYS.	ABSENT.
Loco Whig	Loco Whig	Loco Whig
Maine, 0 2 4 0 0 1 0		
New Hampshire, 0 0 4 0 0 0 0		
Massachusetts, 2 8 0 0 0 0 0		
Vermont, 1 3 0 0 0 0 0		
Rhode Island, 0 2 0 0 0 0 0		
Connecticut, 2 0 2 0 0 0 0		
New York, 10 10 12 0 12 0		
New Jersey, 4 1 0 0 0 0 0		
Pennsylvania, 8 13 0 0 0 2 1		
Delaware, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1		
Maryland, 0 6 0 0 0 0 0		
Virginia, 0 3 10 0 0 0 1		
North Carolina, 0 4 4 0 0 1 0		
South Carolina, 0 0 7 0 0 0 0		
Georgia, 0 2 4 1 1 0 0		
Alabama, 0 1 5 0 0 1 0		
Mississippi, 0 0 3 0 0 1 0		
Louisiana, 0 0 3 0 0 1 0		
Arkansas, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0		
Missouri, 0 0 4 0 0 1 0		
Illinois, 0 1 6 0 0 0 0		
Indiana, 0 2 7 0 0 1 0		
Ohio, 0 10 9 0 12 0 0		
Kentucky, 1 5 4 0 0 0 0		
Tennessee, 0 5 5 0 0 1 0		
Michigan, 0 0 3 0 0 0 0		
98 77 98 1 15 3		

* 1 vacancy. † 1 vacancy. ‡ 1 vacancy. § 1 vacancy. || 3 vacancies.

Of the whig members, it will be seen that all but three were present and voted, while nine Locofocos were 'found among the missing.' SEVENTY-SEVEN WHIGS and TWENTY-THREE LOCOS voted to lay the bill on the table—i. e. in favor of the present tariff—while NINETY-EIGHT LOCOS & ONE WHIG voted against laying on the table, and of course AGAINST THE TARIFF. Notwithstanding the pretensions of the Locofocos of this State, we imagine the people will again see, in this test vote, who are, and who are not, the true friends of American Protection.

COL. E. H. BILLINGS.—The remains of this young gentleman, whose recent death at Baltimore has by his friends been so deeply mourned, passed through this place on Monday.

In accordance with orders previously issued, the corpse of our deceased friend was met at West Rutland by the 'Rutland Citizens' Corps' and the 'Clarendon Guards,' under their respective commanders, and in connection with a respectable civil procession, formed an escort to the body through the town, on its last return to our own green hills,—and upon which, he, but a few days since, looked, in all the pride and glory of a true Vermont.

The suddenness, and the circumstances attending the death of one so universally esteemed, all conspire to render his loss at this time peculiarly affecting to those who knew him, and more especially to his intimate personal friends and family connections. To add to the affliction of the immediate connections of the deceased, and to render, if possible, still more bitter, the 'bitter cup' which they were draining to the 'very dregs' through a misapprehension (doubtless,) the facts connected with his death have been entirely misstated and exaggerated. That those who from long habit have accustomed themselves to look upon an imperfection in a man's character as sufficient to destroy the beauty and loveliness of thousand virtues, should thoughtlessly give utterance to remarks calculated to give wrong impressions and wound the feelings of others, is not strange. But that an editor of a respectable political journal, should so far forget the sympathy which is ever due to those in affliction, as, for the sake of party, to wantonly attempt to wound the feelings of those who already are so deeply afflicted, is to us strange and unaccountable. We cannot allude further to this unpleasant subject, and perhaps we have already said more in regard to it than we ought to, or will be justified in saying.

The ceremonies upon the sad occasion above referred to, were performed in a manner highly creditable to the military gentlemen in charge,—and seldom, if ever, have we witnessed a more impressive scene, than this reception of our deceased brother.

The communication of E. C. we do not publish, although we like the spirit in which it is written and agree with him fully in his belief. Much has already been written upon this subject, and yet but few, we fear, are willing to take a sensible view of the matter. By referring to Fielding's 'Euridice,' or Bulwer's 'Aemilius,' he will find the question he refers to, ably treated, and we think altogether in favor of the negative of the question raised.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Con. Advertiser. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17, 3 o'clock, P. M.

We have not yet seen the message of Wednesday which announces that the President has declared back I cannot conceive.

In the meantime, the tenor of the message is stated by Mr. Tyler's friends to have been misrepresented. Another Message. A highly important message was sent to the Senate yesterday (Thursday)

by the President. I fear that its object was to urge instant annexation.

In the Senate, to day, after a few movements, Mr. Evans called up the joint resolution fixing the day of adjournment.

Mr. Morehead said that in the present state of things, it was inexpedient to act on the Resolution. But to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to lay it on the table. This was carried yeas 21, nays 40.

The Senate then went into Executive session. The House did no business worth mentioning. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

From Albany Daily Advertiser.

TEXAS—MEXICO—PRESIDENT TYLER.

We copied on Saturday, in our postscripta paragraph from the National Intelligencer, relative to the influence of the Texas annexation operations, on the government of Mexico.

Those movements, taken in connection with the clandestine manner in which the negotiation of the treaty was carried on, and the various false pretences on which it was founded, fairly authorize the inference that President Tyler has rather sought than avoided, occasion to offend Mexico and provoke war.

The more his conduct, in relation to this whole subject, is laid open to public view, the worse it looks; and if there were in the House of Representatives the virtue and firmness, the reverence for the Constitution and the deep sense of duty of the early days of our government, the House would proceed without delay to impeach the President.

If he has not made himself justly liable to impeachment, it is difficult to imagine what would be ground for such a procedure.

Mexico and Texas are at war; and the President has done what is directly calculated to make these United States a party to that war, without any authority from Congress, to which body alone has the Constitution committed the solemn authority to place the country in such a condition.

The President has done this on his own motion, as President, and not even as part of the Treaty-making branch of the government, for the Senate is an essential part of the branch; and the Senate was not consulted, and had been officially informed of the doings of the President only within a few days, in answer to a call by that body on the President for information.

Even under the general rule of the law of nations the acts of the President are held to be acts of hostility and cause of war. But his conduct is rendered still more heinous by the fact that there exists between the U. S. and Mexico a Treaty of peace and amity, by which our government has expressly engaged to respect the rights and honor of Mexico, to avoid all occasion of offence, and to cultivate friendship with that country.

If a President of the United States, as the whim takes him, or as a lawless ambition may prompt, may engage in any enterprise, on his own mere motion, the direct and certain effect of which is, to plunge the country into war, which in fact, amounts to a declaration of war, what may he not do with impunity?

Did the people of the United States, when they adopted the Constitution, mean to give to one man all this power thus to change their relation with other countries? Did they make their Chief Executive Magistrate, a king, and place their peace, their honor and good faith as a nation, all their vast interests, their whole character and welfare, in subjection to his individual caprices, or his schemes of party and personal aggrandizement?

We do not write under the influence of mere party dislike of John Tyler. What we have said is in perfect consistency with what the most enlightened and experienced statesmen of the country, of the most respectable parties, have maintained.

It is, indeed, the same ground that was taken by the Van Buren administration, in relation to this question, and the same ground that he has himself recently taken in his late letter on the annexation, namely, in the existing relations between Mexico and Texas, the immediate annexation of Texas with this country, would of itself, make the United States a party to the war between those two countries; that is, would point in fact, convert the war at once in a war between this country and Mexico.

We close these remarks with the following passages from a journal opposed to us in politics. The last N. Y. Evening Post, speaking of the military movements ordered by the President, says:—

"These martial preparations are a public acknowledgment of the probability of immediate hostilities with Mexico the moment our project of possessing ourselves of Texas is sanctioned by Congress. But this is not the worst aspect of the matter. Not only do they contemplate a war with Mexico if the treaty with Texas be ratified, but even should it be rejected, they scarcely fall short of a declaration of war against that power. A fleet is ordered to the coast of a friendly nation with whom we have a treaty of peace, to watch the movements of its government and to intercept, and if necessary attack and capture the vessels of war which it may send against its revolted provinces. The act is an act of hostility in itself; a breach of our neutral obligations; and if it happens that any armed vessels of Mexico should be hovering about the Texas coast we have a war upon our hands at once. The President breaks the existing treaty, sets it aside by his sole authority! and employs our forces against a nation which has given us no provocation to resort to the dreadful ordeal of battle."

STOP HIM! STOP HIM!!

An Exchange says: a man with a most endearing visage called at our office yesterday and left a billet; we found it contained a "string of verses," the nature of which may be inferred from the following stanza—the only one we should dare to publish:

For Henry Clay and Frelinghuyzen
The country all around is risin'—
The paper-man puts in more sizin'—
The painter-cook more sweet her pies-in—
The painter-man more blues his skies-in—
The portrait man more light the eyes-in—
The charcoal-man more loud his cries-in—
The note-engraver thins all his dies-in—
The boatman his oar quite well he plies-in—
The widow, her tears how well she dries-in—
The barking dog puts more ki's-in—
The demagogues may throw their lies in,
As strong as any other lies-in—
But this worst stop as I'm surmising,
The people all around from risin'
To vote for Henry Clay and Frelinghuyzen!

Morse's new electric telegraph, which has now reached within fifteen miles of Baltimore, transmitted to Washington the nomination of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyzen an hour and a half before the cars got along with it.