hand to execute this policy. The new Admin stration, therefore, in admitting Texas, did nothing m re thin redeem their Pledges to the sovereign constituency.

The Mexican Minister withdrew from the United States.

It now remained for Mexico to decide whether she would renew a ainst the U nited States the hostitities which she had chosen, of her own free will, to abandon

against Texas for some years
Pending this Sta e of things, the United States endeavored, by all the means in their power, to negetiate with Mexico for the establishment of a new boundary line, thus admitting, by the very terms of the proposition, that the relations between the parties had become interrupted in consequence of the Texas business. Mexico refused for a time to listen to the proposition of the United States, but at last yielded and agreed to receive a commissioner to negotiate for the establishment of a new boundary line, as a preliminary to the restoration of the peaceful relations between t.e. two countries, which Mexico continued to assert, had been broken by the act ad mitting Texas into the Union. In an unfortunate moment, the United States refused to acknowledge that they occupied this position-that of being already at was with Mexico, and insisted that Mexico should receive a regular minister.

We have ever believed, that, had the United States stood up boldly on this occa sion, and acknowledged their true position in regard to Mexico, and sent out a commissioner, according to previous agreement, the cause of a quarrel would have been speedily removed and peaceful relations between the two Republics have been restored upon a permanent basis.

But different councils prevailed and the United States played the part of the wolf. They were evidently determined to force Mexico to take up arms and it was not long before she gratified them. She regarded the whole of Texasas a rebellious province; the sovereignty over which she had never formally surrendered. She had a right, therefore, to assert her power over the whole of it or over any part of it, if she saw proper to do so; but she did not attempt to disturb the new possessor of Texas preper at all and it is possible, if the United States had never crossed the Nucces, there would not have been any actual hostilities. However this may be the United States did cross the Nueces and marched into the State of old Tamaulipas, whereupon the first brow was struck by Mexico against her new enemy, and flagrans bellum existed. The Congress of the United States hurried to recognise the open hostilities thus began between the two nations whose peaceful relations had been previously broken by the set admitting Texas.

Now if we examine the act of Congress recognising open hostilities between the wo nations, we shall find no object set forth in that law to be achieved by proscuting the war. It does not say that the restoration of peace is the object of the of a houndary line is its purpose, nor is there any thing said about the necessity of making Mexico payl'for spolintions of our citizens. What, ther torred

The war making power has authorized war to be waged against Mexico by the whole power of the United States. What is war? It is to injuire your neighbor by all the means in your power. So that the United States, have, in fact no other object in view in waging this war than to hurt Mexico by all the ways that can be devised.

It is true, the Administration of the Ex ecutive has defined the objects of the war. They are every thing, any thing and nothing long. It has gone out of the act authorising it, in search of it purposes. One day it is to "conquera peace." To morrow, it is to get indemn fication for past wrongs to our citiz ns. The next day is is to be paid the expenses of the war-and so on ad infinitum. But whatever be its objects, the purpose of its conduct is no longer a se-cret. It has been waged by the Administration with the express view of making it an element in domeste politics in the hope that its influence upon the public mind would induce the constituency to

continue in power the present dynasty.

An attentive consideration of the popular feeling upon the subject, however, at the present moment, establination beyond a doubt, that it is in favor of its being speed-ily brought to a close. The methods of effecting so desirable an object are various. One set of men is for taking a defensive line in the enemy's, country.quests and bringing home our tecops .-Another is for occupation of the whole of Mexico by force of arms. And still another is for cutting down and slaying the enemy until they are extirpated. While Mexico by the United States. Amid these conflicting elements and opinious, i will be for Congress to select that which will effect the object in view—the closing of the war. The United States have done the Mexicans injury enough, and it is time that Congress should put an end to the war as it is now waged, and to adopt some measures for the pacification of the enemy,

Nat. Whig. GREAT WHIG MASS MEETING. It wascur happiness to be present at the great whig meeting held last evening in the Third Municipality. The names of the meeting will be seen elsewhere in our columns. The attendance was large and

the best spirit prevailed-The first speaker was Judge G. P. Jackson, and ably, and eloquently, and noby did he portray the principles of the party to which he was attached. The speech of Mr. Jackson was listened to with marked attention, and we must say that we have rarely enjoyed an address till his brain began to whish; and as he

will ad the train state and at

ben and and supplemental in a

repost. We have not the pleasure of a per-sonal acquainnee with this gentleman, nor do we know anything of his previous ef-forts, but from his speech on this occasion we are prepared to accord to him rare intell ectual powers and fine taste.

Rebert Pronux, a candidate for the Senite, next addressed the assembly in the French language, and from the repeated ourses of applause with which he was greeted, we would infer that his remarks were well timid and elequent.

Col. Wm. Christy took the stand sponse to the vociferous calls of the meeting. The address of this veteran and indomitable whig was characteristic of the man. It was telling hold indignantly cloquent When he alluded to the charge of the Union, and the friends of the administration, that the whigs were Mexican in sentiment, he administered a scathing, withering and blasting rebuke to the spoils-men who dared to repeat slanders as they were ordered by the weak and infatuated officers of the Federal Government.

"Mexican whigs!" said the Colonelwhy, gen leman, the humble individual who now addresses you gave his time, his inflaence, and freely parted with his money to aid in the Texas revolution, and the battle of San Jacinto was won because of the men and the money—the sinews of war furnished by the speaker and his whig friends. The speech of Mr Christy was recieved with distinguished consideration. and during the delivery of it he was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of

N. O. National.

THE SLAUGHTER.

A day or two ago, says the Louisville fournal, in looking over New Orleans papers, we found in the Delta what pur ported to be a full list of the killed in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapu'tepec, and El Rey. The catalogue was appalting. It filled several solid and close printed colume, and we contemplated it with feelings of pain too intense for expression. We looked and mused upon that legion of the names of the slaughtered dead until every thing seemed to wear to our eyes the hue of blood, and we could almost hear the expiring groons of the fallen and the still more agonizing shricks of widows and orphans.

And in this conviction we would ask, and every just minded citizen of the country will ask why Gen. Scott was placed in such circumstances as to be unable to take the city of Mexico without all this frightful slaghter? Why was his gallant little army required to make its way hundreds of miles through a hostile country, encountering four times its own numbers at every pass, and at length to storm the almost impregnable defences of the capital with so small a force and under such disadvantages as to render an awful sacrifice of life inevitable? Why was all this done when our home Government, instead of exposing our brave and devoted little semy to such great, such cruel inequalities, and to such horrible slaughter in those battles, might at any time have poured an overwhelming force into Mexico and thus have empowered work at a blow and at comparatively little cost of blood! Why, in short, were six or seven thousand men r quired, at the sacrifice of nearly a third of their entire number, to storm powerful fortifications defended by the whole military power of ands of their countrymen at home were not only ready but burning to rush to their

The responsibility for the torrents of A merican blood that have dyed the soit of Mexico rests upon the head of the administration, and it is a responsibility which no right-thinking man or right thinking body of men would willingly bear for all the wealth and all the honors of a thousand Nat. Whig.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Steamship Alabama at New Orleans one day later than the James L. Day is received.

We have news from the city of Mexico. and all there appears to be quiet-no action having taken place since our last re-

Gen. Lone, about whom some anxiety has been felt, entered Guamantla on the tith ult. Santa Anna leaving the place just in time to avoid a combat with our

S nta Anna, after leaving Guamantla, at the head of 1000 horse, was reinforced by 1500 men, of the command of Gen. Reves, and both remained in the neighborhood of that place, till Gen 'Lone's departure, after which the town was taken possession of by Gen. Santa Anna and Reyes, who, following up the rear guard of the Americans, killed 70 men, principally inebriated strug-

glers, and took 20 prisoners. Gen. Rea sallied out of Puebla, at the hend of considerable force, and was awaiting at Pinal the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flank and rear the Mexicans are reported to have been continually harrassing .-News of a battle between these troops may be daily expected.

Commercial.

One of our exchange papers contains the following notice of Banvard, the self taught artist who has executed the gigantic work of a paneramic riew of the banks the Mississippi on cheets of canvass three

miles in length: There was a young lad of fifteen, a fartherless moneyless youth to whom there came a very extraordinary idea, as he was floating for the first time down the Mississipple He had read in some foreign jour picturesque and magnificent scenery in the world but that she had not yet produced an artist capable of delinearing it. On this thought be pondered and pondered,

that he would take away the repreach from his country—that he would paint the the beauties and sublimities of his native

Some years passed away and still John Banvare for that was his name, dreamed of being a painter. What he was in his waking working moments, we do not know-probaby a Mechanic; but at al! events he found time to turn over and over again the great thought that hounted him till at length before he had yet attained his twenty-first year, it assumed a distinct an ! tangible shape in his mind and he devoted himself to its realization. There mingled no idea of profit with his ambition, and in deed strange to say we can learn nothing of any aspiration he may have felt after artistical excellence. His grand object, as he hims-if informs us, was to falsify the ascrtion, that America had no artists commensurate with the grandeur and exent of her seenery,' and to accomplish this by producing the largest painting in the world.

John Banvard was born in New York and raised in Kentuchy:' but he had no patrons either among the rich merchants of the one or the wild enthusiasts of the other whose name his become a synonyine for all that is good, bad and ridiculous in the American character. Ha was self taught and when he determined to paint a picture of the shores of the Mississipi which should be as superior to others in point of size as that prodigious river is superior to the streamlets of Europe he was obliged to be take himself for some time to trading and boating no on the mighty stream in order to raise founds the purchase of mate rials. But this was at length accomplish ed and the work begun. His first task was to make the necessary drawing and in executing this he spent four hundred days in the manner thus described by him-

"For this purpose he had to travel thousands of miles alone in an open skiff crossed the rapid stream in many places over two miles in breadth to select proper points of sight from which to take his sketch; his hands and skin became as tawny as an Indian's from exposure to the rays of the weather.-He would be weeks together without speaking to a human being having no other company than his rifle, which furnished with his meat from the game of woods or the fowls of the river. When the sun b gun o sink behind the lofty bluffs & evning to approach he would select some secluded sandy cover, overshadowed by lofty cotton wood, draw out his skiff from the water and repair to the woods to hunt his supper- Having killed his game, he would return, dress, cook and from some fallen log would eat it with his biscuit with no beverage than the wholesome water of the noble river that glided by him. Having finished his lonely meal he would roll himself in his blanket creep under his frail skiff, which he turned over to shield him from the night dews and with portfolio of drawings for his pillow and the sand of the bar for his bed would sleep soundly till the morning when he would arise from the rays of the rising sun had dispersed the humid mist from the surface of the river, and then start fresh to his task again."

When the preparatory drawings were completed he erected a building at Louisville in Kentucky where he at length commenced his picture which was to be a panorama of the Missippi painted on canrass three miles long and it is noted with justifiable pride, that this proved to be a home production throughout the cotton being grown in one of the Southern states and the fabric spun and weven by the factory girls of Lowel. What the picture is as a work)of art we shall probably have an op portunity of ascertianing personally, as it is understood to be Mr Banvard's intention to exhibit it in England; but in the mantime we must be stisfied to know that it receives the warmest eulogiums from the most distinguished of his own countrymen, and a testimony in faver of its corectness from the principal captain and pilots of Misstssippi- At a meeting in Boston in April last General Briggs governor of Massachusetts who was in the chair talked of it with embusiasm as 'a wonderful and extraodinary production:' and Mr Calhoun, president of the Senate moved a series of resolutions expressive of their high admiration of the conception and of the indefutigable preseverance of the young and talented artist in the execution of his Herculean work and these being warmly seconded by Mr Bradbury speaker of the House of Regresentatives, were carriep unanimously.

LAWLUL REVENGE. Many years since a gentleman in Newngton, a parish'in Weathersfield, Coenecticut, who was a very religious and conscientious man married one of the most ill natu red and troublesome women he could find in he vicinity. This occasioned universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors 'ventured to ask, him the reason which governed his choice. He replied that naving had but little trouble in the world he was fearful of becoming too much at ached to the things of time and sens and thought by experiencing some affliction he should become more weaned from the world and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish his object The best part of the story is that his wife hearing the reason why he married her was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and datiful wives in the town, declaring that she was not going to be a pack horse to carry her husband to heaven.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It was but the other day that the Govern proffered terms were regarded by the Ament organ declared the Whigs would be merican people as that only satisfactory

Nat.

hand.

It states that "Gen, Spott had no instruc-tions to grant an armistice-or we ought rather so say, to suspend hostilities-until a treaty of peace had been ratified on the part of Mexico." And it further siys: We may be permitted to repeat that it would be most unfortunate if Nr Trist should permit the negotiation to be spun out beyond the shorest possible time. We may add it is to be regetted that as long a period as forty eight hours afie; the negotiation had terminated has been d'owed for the resumption of hostili-

Is it not evident from all this that if evil hould come from delay afforded the Mexi cans to negotia'e an effort will be made o throw the blame on Gen. Scott?

Now is it not supremely ridiculous to hear persons snugly enscoreed at home feeding on Government pap-out of the reach of danger, and consequently unqualifird to judge-setting themselves up as critics upon a subject utterly beyond the cope of an impurtial mind?

Can it be supposed that Gen Scott surrounded as he is with high spirited and in elligent officers would be blind to the true interests of the country and to the glory of the arms entrusted to his command? only just method of criticism would be to send the grumblers to the army to take part in its dangers and toils and let them give practical evidence of their ability to correct blunders and achieve greatness.

Rich. Rep.

WONDERFTL FEAT.

A brick building at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, was moved fately 11 or 12 feet, including, the cellar wall, upon a temporary ra way, by means of jack screws. The building was estimated to be 500 tons in weight but scarcely a jar was felt in the process of moving-not so much as the rolling of a barrel of flour upon the floor-and the contents of the grocery store for which it was used were not removed but the ordinary business continued all the whille without interruption. This is the first feat of the kind ever accomplished as may readily be imagined was work of much difficulty. The process as described in the Whig, was to first dig the new cellar and lay a foundation wall to correspond with the old one. Upon this wall two iron bars were affixed several inches ever which the building was to move on small iron rollers. Underneath the old wall a similar preparation was made. The diffi culty of moving was made greater by the unevenness of the stones composing the wall many of which were taken out and their places substituted with others of a smooth surface. Six screws were used in the operation which was done under the direction of James Brown of Providence,

"Small Potatoes."-This term is so generally reproachful that the person or thing to which it is applied is placed in the lowest attitude. Rut even small process facts which were related to us by one of our townsmen who derived most profit from the proceeding fully illustrates:

Some years ago a gentleman visiting a farmer in Massachuseus, took from his pocket a small intruder which some how the sacrificed estate of the ufortunate debtgot in there at home. It was thrown out with a smile. and the farmer taking it in his hand to look at it a curious little boy of twelve at his elbow asked what it was Oh nothing but a potato, my boy-take and plant it and you shall have all you can raise from it till you are free. The lad took it and the farmer thought no more about it at that time. The boy however, not despising small potatoes carefully divided it in'o as many pieces as he could find eyes, and put them in the ground the product was cerefully put aside in the fall, and seed for several hills was obtained for he next spring. The product was all kept or seed antil in the fourth year, the yield being good, the actual product was four hundred bushele! The farmer, seeing the prospect that the potato field would by an other year cover his whole farm asked to be released from his promise,

With the same calculation prudence and industry how many who are disposed to ragard the trifling things ou which fortunes are built as too small potatoes to receive their attention would have been in indepenent circumstances if they had husbanded their small advantages! Small Pstatoes should not be despised even though there be at first but a FEW IN A HILL. Portsmoth Journal.

has not advocated the conquest and the acquisiton of the whole of Mexico, "For ourselves," it adds, "we have never under taken to determine how large a portion of Mexican territory ought to be required by our government in the form of a teritorial indemnity. We have given no opinion on this subject either before the late renewal of hostilsties or since. Still less have we undertaken to give upon this point any

indication whether of the purpose and

policy of the Administration. In a matter

f such moment and delicacy indeed, we

should deprecate at this time-while the

war is yet waging and just after the enemy

From the Baltimore American.

The Washington Union affirms that it

has broken off negotiations-any detailed disclosure of the terms ofpeace apon which our government may intend to insist." The official paper, however, proceeds to name certain points upon which it supposes the judgment of the people of this country is fully settled. One of these points is "that the terms of pacification offered by Mr Trist had the general approval

of the country, at the time when they were resolved upon by our government."The Union takes it for granted that these

magnanimity and forbearance and desire for peace."

A second point, nevertheless is that the public mind is also majured in the convic tion that the rejection of our prolfered terms and the subsequent resumption of hostilities by Mexico, constitute "a new outrage against us by the Mexican Government," which demands "new and additional reparation in the conditions of peace which may be agreed upon.

Another thing regarded as finally settled in the conviction of the country is that the next overtures for peace must come from Mexico; also that the war must, to the fullest practicable extent be hencefurth waged at the expense of Mexico.

If these postulates he unconditionally granted then the policy which the Union affects to disclaim, the ascription of which it designates as utterly gratuitous and unfounded," and as "a gross mistake not to say a wanton misrepresentation"that very policy, so claimed, follows inevitably as the only probable result,

The rejection of Mr Trist's terms being ragarded as a new ostrage calling for new and aditional reparation it is clear that the principle of a progres sive ratio of demand here indicated based upon the continued refusal of the Mexicans to negotiatiate on the platform of our own propositions must absorb, if the war continues, the whole of Mexico- And that the war will continue for a very considerable time if its termination is to be secured only by the acquiesence of Mexico in our demands is the belief we presume of nine tenths of all per sons who know anything about the war or the Mexican character.

If the Union denies that it favours the plan of the acquisition of all Mexico it does so because it dare not at this time avow it openly. To that idea however. it would lead the public mind; for, the positions it assumes as settled in the popular judgment must result in that consumation & nothing less. In the meantime the public sentiment is tried in various ways, to see how far it will respond to bold avowals of conquest & subjugation. The obstinacy of Mexico is dwell upon to inflame the pop ular mind.

On account of this obstinacy we must nerease our exactions. The conditions which we were willing to recognize when Mr Trist went to Mexico will not do for us now; we must insist upon greater concessions. Thus it will go on until it will be impossible for Mexico to negotiate except upon the admission of her own

This indirect mode of provoking new issues and abandoning former ones is quite worthy to form a part of that series of petty expedients and shuffling evasions which has constituted so large a part of Mr Polk's administrative policy. To the further prosecution of such a policy in reference to the war with Mico we have to hope that the plain good sense and honest sentiment of the American people will speedily be opposed in a manner so direct and decided as to leave no doubt whatever the policy is condemned. Let us say at once what we demand as indemnity from Mexico; and having defined it take it. It is not for us to act the part of an unfeeling usurer who makes every postponement of his claim the means of its enlargement until it grows enormous enough to absorb

Whig Ascendency in New York.

The Whigs have swept every thing be. fore them in this State. They have carried the Ligislature by large majorities in both Houses which will give them a Whig successor to Mr Dix in the the Uni ted States Senate-not the least of fithe blessings of the this tremendeous bouleversement.

We cannot call this result a Whig Triumph because the contest was against divided enemy but we can esteem it a piece of good fortune for the State and for the country that the corrupt faction which has ruled New York so long with a rod of iron has fallen into roins. Let the Whigs of New York take war

ning from the dissentions of their opponents not to fall into the same errors. Majorities are of very little interest in

contest waged as this has been, yet when the official returns shall come to hand we will give them.

Nat. Whig.

LATER FROM THE SALT LAKE-Mormon Location &c.

We yessterday saw a person direct from Council Bluffs, (says the St. Louis Requb lican of the 26th ultimo,) who states that on the day he left a runner came in, who was sent on in advance by the Mormon "Twelve," who were on the route back from the Salt Lake. They sent a small if not rendered totally abortive, by the party to the Bluffs twenty days in advance present tendenci s q our system, produced of the main returning party to the main returning party, in order to have fresh teams provision &c. sent to meet them, as they did not intend to burthen themselves with a full outfit back. Our informent states that the Mormons have located their grand gathering place about ha'l wav between the Utah and Salt Lake in Catifornia on a stream which connects the 'wo waters, The distance between the two lakes is about sixty miles a fertille valley extending the whole distance of several miles in breadth. There they have laid out and cemmenced making improvements. They are in the midst of the Blackfoot Utah,

and Crow tribes of Indians who are said to be peareable and favor this settlement. The main body of emigrating Mormons which started from the bluffs in June last rious differences may be expected to prehad advanced about 200 miles beyond the South Pass by the latter end of July and were passed at that time. They had got on without difficulty to that point and go

Nat. Whig:

glided along the shores of the stopendors entirely responsible for all the consequences, and advantageous to ourselves, but calculative gazing around him with wonder and of a protracted war with Mexico, if peace ted in their moderation towards our van-Rail Road will be built. The accomplish the Loy resolved within himself should not follow the negotiations then in quished for to exhibit in a strong light our ed Engineer, who returned the accomplish quished for to exhibit in a strong light out ed Engineer who returned last week in a Reconneiseance pronounces the route as uxceedingly favorable one: The more formal Survey will be promptly made under his superintendence: And the results will be laid before the country. will then be our interest and our impera-tive duty to make this road "the base line instead of one which would carry every thing into Virginia and South Carolina.

N. C. Arsenal. Liont Kingdory, a young Officer whose gallantry in the bank of Buena Vista earned honorable mention in Gen. Taylor's official Report has arined here to take command of the around

to which he has been recently appointed.
We learn that his predecessor Cap.

Jas. A. J. Bradford, has been ordered by Vera Cruz but we sincerely regret to my that his health is so much impaired as to render it imposible for him to under ake such a journey.

From the Nashville Whig of the 11th Oer. TAYLOR MEETING ON SATURDAY

At the appointed hour on Saturday, the Oth inst., for the Taylor meeting, the large Hall of the House of Representatives was filled to overflowing. It being apparent that the Hall would be entirely insufficient, to contain the crowd who were present the company repaired to the couring below, where, on motion of Major Wa. Leadbetter, of Ratherford County, Major Alexander Allison, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair. Col Balie Peyton being then called for took the stand, and in an able and eloquent speech addressed the meeting. We do not recollect ever to have observed a more attentive audience Col. Peyton, addressing himself of their na son and intelligence, proceeded to vindicate in the most triumphant manner the position assumed and occupied by Gen. Taylor in regard to the Presidency. The arguments advanced by him to show that the heart mass of both parties could rally to his support without the slightest departure from their principles and, that in doing so, they would promote the interests of the whole country, seemed to us entirely con-clusive. We forbear to attempt even brief outline of his eloquent remorks, as we are not without the hope that he will

write them out for publication-After Cot. Peyton had concluded Julge Wm. K. Turner, of this place, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The practice of nominating candidates for the Presidency, by Conventions composed of delegates freely and fairly chosen rom among the people, may sometim be expedient in order to concentrate opinion and secure a united action over a country so widely extended, and when an election by the people is in danger of being de feated by the number of aspirants of equal or nearly equal pretens ons and popularity; but the evils of such a practice, when upheld and pushed upon on exclusive and established system, are of such magnitude and the ease with which it may be abased and its legitimate objects perverted and defeated by the superior activity and address of the designing and selfish is so manifest, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it should only be resorted to when it is apparent that in no other way can the esired concert be produced.

The existence of parties, when formed upon an inpacest deflerence of opinion as to principles of government or views of public policy, is admitted to be healthful and pm. motive of the pupils interest and welfare in all governments, while, at the same time, the history of the past admonishes us that to the excesses and the abuses of this prevalent spirit, the free institutions of antiquity owed their downfall; and the father of his country has raised his warning voice and pointed to these as the rock upon which our own vessel of Sain is likely to split; and without intending to the two great purities which divide this country, and not upon the other, we think t may be assumed that whatever may have been the purity and singteness of purpose in which these parties had their origin, and whatever difference may still exist between them founded upon principle or upon measures of public policy, interest and passions of a less praisworthy descrip tion, and such as deeply and injuriously affect the public welfare and happiness, de now largely mingle in the party contests of the day; and it is the sentiment of this meeting that the legitimate and appropriate functions of the departments of the government, as prescribed by the Constitution. and which constitute the principal guaran ties of both public and private liberty and the wise and faithful administration of pub-lic affairs are in danger of being disturbed. Under all the circumstances of the

country at this time, in view of the pass as well as the luture, and more especially aview of the deeply exciting and mag-entous questions which are likely to arise out of our present relations with Mexico it may be regarded as peculiarly fortunite country - every section and all parisis the executive department of the government after the expiration of the term of the present incombent-a man who, although he may have impressions and opinions every question of interest which has attracted ed public attention, is pledged to no party upon the points upon which the most so sent themselves in the conduct of pub affairs-a man whose whole carret his been marked with singular discretion, firmness, judgment and devotion to his country-a man against whom there exists no prejudice or hostil ty mising out of pall