

dividuals, to admit an hereditary superiority of races? You very properly deny, that the son can, independent of his own merit, derive any right or privilege whatever, from the merit or any other social superiority of his father. Can you for a moment suppose that a very doubtful descent from men, who lived one thousand years ago, has transmitted to you a superiority over your fellow-men? But the Anglo-Saxons were inferior to the Goths, from whom the Spaniards claim to be descended; and they were in no respect superior to the Franks and to the Burgundians. It is not to their Anglo-Saxon descent, but to a variety of causes, among which the subsequent mixture of Frenchified Normans, Angevins and Gascons must not be forgotten, that the English are indebted for their superior institutions. In the progressive improvement of mankind, much more has been due to religious and political institutions, than to races. Whenever the European nations, which, from their language, are presumed to belong to the Latin or to the Slavonian race, shall have conquered institutions similar to those of England, there will be no trace left of the pretended superiority of one of those races above the other. At this time, the claim is but a pretext for covering and justifying unjust usurpation and unbounded ambition.

But admitting with respect to Mexico, the superiority of race, this confers no superiority of rights. Among ourselves, the most ignorant, the most inferior, either in physical or mental faculties, is recognized as having equal rights, and he has an equal vote with any one however superior to him in all those respects. This founded on the immutable principle that no one man is born with the right of governing another man. He may, indeed, acquire a moral influence over others, and no other is legitimate. The same principle will apply to nations. However superior the Anglo-American race may be to that of Mexico, this gives the Americans no right to infringe upon the rights of an inferior race. The people of the United States may rightfully and will, if they use the proper means, exercise a most beneficial moral influence over the Mexicans and other less enlightened nations of America. Beyond this they have no right to go.

The allegation that the subjugation of Mexico would be the means of enlightening the Mexicans, of improving their social state and of increasing their happiness, is but the shallow attempt to disguise cupidity and ambition.—Truth never was, or can be propagated by fire and sword, or by any other than purely moral means. By these, and by these alone, the Christian religion was propagated, and enabled in less than three hundred years, to conquer idolatry. During the whole of that period, Christianity was tainted by no other blood than that of its martyrs.

The duties of the people of the United States toward other nations are obvious. Never losing sight of the divine precept, "Do to others as you would be done by," they have only to consult their own conscience. For our benevolent Creator has implanted in the hearts of men the moral sense of right and wrong, and that sympathy for other men, the evidences of which are of daily occurrence.

It seems unnecessary to add anything respecting that false glory which, from habit, and the general tenor of our early education, we are taught to admire. The task has already been repeatedly performed, in a far more able and impressive manner, than anything I could say on the subject. It is sufficient to say that, at this time, neither dignity or honor of the nation demand a farther sacrifice of invaluable lives, or even of money. The very reverse is the case. The true honor and dignity of the nation are inseparable from justice.—Pride and vanity alone demand the sacrifice. Though so dearly purchased, the astonishing successes of the American arms have at least put it in the power of the United States to grant any terms of peace. Without incurring the imputation of being actuated by any but the most elevated motives, I would seem that the most proud and vain must be satisfied with glory, and that the most reckless and bellicose should be sufficiently gladdened with human gore.

A more truly glorious termination of the war, a more splendid spectacle, an example more highly useful to mankind at large, cannot well be conceived, than that of the victorious forces of the United States voluntarily abandoning all their conquests, without requiring anything else than that which was strictly due to our citizens.

[To be concluded next week.]

TEXAS.

Dates to the 25th ult. have been received from Galveston at New Orleans.

The Census returns show, exclusive of five small counties, a total population of 135,775. The number of slaves is 33,729, and of free negroes 229.

The Legislature is in session. Mr. Lamar has introduced a joint resolution protesting against the relinquishment to Mexico of the country south and west of the Rio Grande conquered by and in possession of the United States. Also another resolution respecting the incorporation of a portion of the conquered provinces or States of the Republic of Mexico into the State of Texas, with the consent of the United States, and respecting a cession of a portion of the northern part of Texas to the United States.—Read 1st time.

Gov. Wood has been installed into office with the usual ceremonies. The official vote was as follows: Wood, 7,154; Miller, 5,106; Darnell, 1,437; Robinson, 480. For Lieut. Gov. Greer received 4,993 votes; Jarraut, 2,979; Waller, 2,979; Haynie, 471.

A Democratic meeting was held at San Augustine which recommended the holding of a State Convention at Austin, on the 4th Monday in this month, for the purpose of electing delegates to a National Convention. A resolution declaring "that the Democratic party are willing to stand upon the Missouri compromise, and leave the slavery question with the people occupying any territory we may acquire," was passed. A public meeting to respond to the doctrines recently advanced by Mr. Clay at Lexington, was announced to be held at Huntsville on Christmas day, and General Houston was to address it.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says, that "Mr. Benton is understood to be opposed to the further prosecution of the war—talks about expense, its terrible consequences, and refers to Napoleon's wars and the wars of the Roman Empire." &c.

The Washington Evening News states, that every Whig member of the Legislature of Maryland has indicated a preference for Gen. Taylor for the highest office in the gift of the people.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The visit of Gen. Taylor to the United States (says the Savannah Republican, an able Whig paper) has been one continued triumph. His reception in New Orleans was more enthusiastic than even that of the illustrious Lafayette, for whose services during the storm of our Revolution, every man with an American heart in his bosom entertains the liveliest sentiments of gratitude. The progress of Gen. Taylor along the Mississippi was marked by anxious gaze of thronging multitudes, by almost incessant cheering and by the firing of cannon. In advance of his progress, invitations are showered upon him and in the populous cities of the North, so far removed from scenes of his victories, the notes of preparation for his cordial greeting are already heard. Such a welcome is worthy of the old hero, who comes among us to exchange the din of battle and the shouts of victory for peaceful huzzas, for congratulations and public rejoicings.

And is it not alone for brilliant deeds and noble bearing on many a well fought field that General Taylor is revered. The signal successes of a great General excite our warmest commendations and elicit our admiration and acknowledgments but it is not always they move our feelings to their depths and call up the most generous tribute of our hearts. There must be superadded to the testimonials of a brilliant career, something which belongs to the personal character of the man himself. And in this respect Gen. Taylor may be emphatically termed "the man of the people." His simple tastes and unostentatious deportment, the matchless unity of a well balanced, massive and consistent character, the plainness of his manners and mode of life, his spotless integrity and almost blunt honesty make him so. There is no distance between him and the people. He is one of them and he is loved for all his simple and manly virtues. He exercises a mild and unobtrusive sway over the popular heart; not because he seeks to do so, not because he exerts himself to attract the love and veneration of his fellow citizens, but he does it in spite of himself. It is the high prerogative of a generous and noble and simple nature like his to be revered because men naturally reverence the lofty heroism and unshakable self reliance of a modest retiring truthful and unpretending man. No! It is not on his battle fields alone that Taylor is great—He who would analyse the sources of his enviable popularity must go beyond those memorable theatres of his renown and find other causes in the marked symmetry of his well adjusted and severely simple character.

It is such qualities as those above recited that have maintained the steady lustre of Taylor's reputation not only while all eyes on this continent were directed towards him but while condemned to comparative inactivity during the magnificent career of the gallant Scott. It is these sober virtues this uncorrupted faith, and unimpeached integrity, that have recommended General Taylor to so large a portion of his Whig fellow citizens as a worthy candidate for the most responsible office of President of the United States. In all time just such men have been singled out for high stations, when their services have been wanted to calm the turbulent strife of conflicting opinions and warning passions, and it is most just and natural that the people should rally around one in whose honesty and patriotism they have a confidence that knows no limit. The ovations which await Gen. Taylor during his absence from the Army prove how truly he is the man of the people and the late movement in Louisiana, Alabama, and elsewhere show how irrepresible is the popular determination to confer honors on the laurelled veteran such as his retiring modesty never dreamed of a few years ago. We welcome these exhibitions of national feeling. They are good omens for the future and furnish the lovers of constitutional liberty rightly understood and rightly practiced with cheering hope for that eventful future towards which our Republic is tending with such rapid flight. May these demonstrations continue in all their present sincerity and go on increasing as the time rolls on which separates us from the election of another president.

FLARE UP IN WASHINGTON.

We learn, says the Richmond Republican, that quite a scene took place at the Fremont trial on Friday.

Gen. Kearney called attention to the fact, that during his examination as a witness, Col. Benton sat opposite to him, frowning and making grimaces, evidently with a view to intimidate and confuse him. He called the attention of the Court to the circumstance, not with a view to ask any protection for himself, but that the tribunal might preserve the decorum due to its own dignity.

Col. Benton, in reply, admitted that he had so frowned upon the witness, who had quailed under his glance; and after the rising of the court, whose decision we did not hear denounced Kearney in the Court Yard as a perjured witness, (not in his presence, however.)

It is supposed the General will "call out" the Senator, and give him an opportunity of looking as ferocious as he pleases during the interchange of bullets.

Mexico—An Insurrection Prevented.—We have seen a letter, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, of late date from an officer of the army, which states that an insurrection was about to break out in the city of Mexico, and that it had been discovered by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent serious results. The affair had created great excitement, and a more rigorous policy of vigilance and precaution had immediately been adopted.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Clayton's Speech drew a crowd to the Senate to-day, and commanded very marked attention among the Senators and all present. General Scott was vindicated from the recommendation of the force now sought to be raised, and an anecdote was told of him as follows:

Mr. Clayton said that before General Scott went to Mexico, he remembered to have asked him if he was not apprehensive of defeat in the mountain passes of that extraordinary country? He smiled, and said that with 5000 American regulars he could whip any army which Mexico could raise, though it rained Mexicans for a week.

Mr. Clayton said he could not exactly understand what the President meant by "indemnity for the past and security for the future," but an ingenious friend had told him that indemnity for the past meant one-half of Mexico, and security for the future the other half. [Immense laughter.]

Mr. C. wished gentlemen upon the other side to answer whether war by conquest, or rapine, was a legitimate power of this Government. He denied it.—There was no such power, express or implied. To establish justice was the object of the establishment of this Government, and not conquest. Our Government was organized for pacific and not warlike purposes. But we were pursuing a course which would compel us to lay hold of the whole of Mexico, and these Bills were elements of this great design.

It is claimed here (in Resolutions delivered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan) that the annexation of all Mexico as a Province is constitutional. We were indeed about to send to Mexico an armed emigration. There were in Mexico 8,000,000 of people, most of them colored men. There were as many Abolitionists in the country, and a fact like this ought to alarm this country.

Admit of all Mexico, and you could and would send this Union to atoms. He besought men to pause where he had paused, and to keep that territory from this Union. He intended to vote for supplies, clothing, munitions, &c., but no more troops were necessary.

The financial question was then considered, and it was argued that an enormous expenditure would be necessary, much beyond any amount which would be raised to do what Mr. Johnson proposed. It was said it would be the utter annihilation of Mexico. You prevented them from having a power to negotiate a peace. The Government was now colonizing Mexico by the bayonet.

The idea of colonizing Mexico as a Province was regarded as impracticable and abused. This was borrowing the example of the Despotism of Europe. If we meant annexation and to seize the whole of Mexico let us say so.

Mr. Clayton closed with some strong comparisons between modern Democracy and the Democracy of Jefferson, when commissioners were sent to France to negotiate for obtaining territory, whereas the Executive would now lay violent hands upon territory without negotiation of any sort.

A large number of anti war memorials were presented to the Senate during the day, from Indiana, Ohio, and different parts of New England, one of these was thirty six yards long, and signed by the principal clergymen and laymen of the Unitarian denomination.

Mr. Yulee, you will observe, has presented a series of resolutions, as a substitute to those offered by Mr. Dickinson. The design appears to be to proclaim the right of the South to hold all conquered territory in common with the free States, and if need be, to extend the institution of slavery over such conquered territory.

This subject, the most exciting which can come before Congress, will enter largely into the debates, and as they involve the subject of additional territory they cause a feverish excitement, even here, to know what Congress will do.

Mr. Butler, of S. C. will tomorrow move the recommitment of the Ten Regiment Bill, with a view of providing for keeping the old regiments full rather than allowing the organization of ten additional Regiments.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, will speak tomorrow, and there is much anxiety to hear him on the War question.

The House by a very decided vote indicated an intention this morning to debate at greater length the President's Message in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. There are a great many speeches to be made upon Internal Improvements, the Tariff, Currency, and most of all, upon the War.

The question of classifying claims upon Congress, and giving the names of rejected Claimants, was further considered and sent back to the Committee on claims with instruction to make inquiries.

Much miscellaneous business was transacted during the day, and a very able speech made by Mr. Lincoln, a new member from Illinois, in vindication of his vote that the war had been unconstitutionally and unnecessarily brought on by the President.

Among the Reports presented was an important one by Mr. Hilliard, looking to a revision of the Consular System; the appointment of a full mission to Rome; the making of Ministers Resident to take the place of Ministers of the second grade and allowing of Ambassadors in extraordinary cases.

The Supreme Court, after a suspension of two or three weeks have commenced the consideration of the Van Ness case, which was before the Circuit Court some two years since. The case is argued by Messrs. Brent and My upon one side, and by Messrs. Bradley upon the other.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial of upwards of 2900 Ministers and Laymen of the Unitarian denomination, praying the adoption of pacific measures for terminating the war with Mexico, and the reparation of all wrongs that may have been done by the United States to that Republic; which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sevier, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the joint resolution for the appointment of a board to ascertain and determine the amount of each of the claims of our citizens against Mexico, with an amendment providing that in no event shall the United States be held responsible for these claims.

Mr. Ashley, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back the bill changing the times and places of holding the District Courts of the U. States in Virginia, with several amendments.

Several private bills were reported, and adverse reports made in some cases.

The bill for the relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Dickinson, relative to annexation of territory.

Mr. Dickinson supported his resolutions in a written speech of some length, contending that we ought to annex the whole of the Mexican territory now in our possession, and leave the question of slavery to be determined by the people who may inhabit the acquired territory. The people demanded more territory, and even had the war with Mexico never taken place, it would have been impossible to have prevented the annexation of a portion of Mexico.

Mr. Yulee was much pleased with the liberality of the Senator from New York, on one point embraced in his resolutions, but he did not go quite far enough to meet his southern views. He intended, therefore, at the proper time, to submit an amendment declaring that the federal Government has no delegated authority, nor the territorial community any inherent right, to exercise any legislative power within the territory belonging to, or which may be acquired by, the United States, by which the equal right of all the citizens of the United States to acquire and enjoy any part of the common property, may be impaired or embarrassed.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to amend the resolutions by striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting the *Wilmot Proviso*.

The Resolutions were then laid on the table. The Senate then proceeded to the special order, and the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. He contended that there was no necessity for the increase of the force asked for, that now in the service being sufficient even to conquer all Mexico. He was willing to vote supplies to our army now there, but not to create new regiments.

Much had been said about "indemnity and security," and now it appears that "indemnity for the past" meant one-half of Mexico, and "security for the future" meant the other half! Towards the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Clayton referred in strong terms to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico by order of the President.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, move to recommit the bill, with a view to offer an amendment to increase the number of privates and subaltern officers in the existing regiments, instead of creating new ones.

Mr. Pierce has the floor for to-morrow.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced that the resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Claims respecting a list of all claims presented to Congress since the Fourteenth Congress, was first in order.

Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, rose and offered a resolution to stop the debate on the President's Message at 2 o'clock this day.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay said resolution on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded and stood, yeas 99, nays 74. So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Andrew Stewart rose to make a personal explanation. One point in his speech yesterday was misreported in one of the newspapers. He corrected the error.

The resolution from the committee on Claims was then taken up.

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, stated that the information called for had been mostly compiled by Mr. Simon Brown, a former Assistant Clerk in this House, and a competent person. A debate arose upon the best, readiest and cheapest method in getting the list of claims desired, in which several members took part.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved to recommit the resolution to the committee on Claims with instructions to report the most feasible method of obtaining the information desired, which motion was agreed to.

The Chair now called on the committees for reports. Many bills of a private nature were reported, read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hilliard, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill remodeling our diplomatic system. The report presents a history of the diplomatic systems of the civilized world down to the sitting of the Congress at Vienna, where three grades were established, to wit: Ambassadors; Ministers plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, and Ministers resident. It gives a history of our own three grades, viz: Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary; Ministers Residents; and Charge des Affaires; and it proposes an alternation in the grades, so as to send occasionally, Ambassadors to Governments where the spirit of Republicanism is bursting into existence. It recommends a mission to Rome of one of the higher grades, and presents the reasons thereof. The bill was read and referred in the usual method.

After the morning business was disposed of, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole. (Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll in the chair,) and took up the President's message for reference to the several Standing Committees.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, who was entitled to

the floor, addressed the committee at length, and against the postulate in the Message that the beginning of the war was the shedding of American blood upon American soil.

Mr. Jamison, of Missouri, next obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion that the committee rise, which was carried, and then, On motion, the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Times and Compiler. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, P. M.

U. S. SENATE.

After calling the Senate to order to-day, the Vice President laid before it a report from the Secretary of War in relation to Army Contracts for the past year—which was ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered some time since by Mr. Benton, to have printed five thousand copies of a history of Colonel Doniphan's Expedition, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate all estimates and plans of General Scott, for the prosecution of the Mexican War.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information in regard to the loss which the revenue of his Department has sustained, arising from private expresses between New Orleans and Montgomery.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Dayton on Tuesday last, calling upon the President for copies of letters from General Scott and Taylor relative to levying forced contributions upon Mexico, was taken up and passed.

This resolution, also submitted on Tuesday, Mr. Baldwin, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Trist and the Mexican commissioners during the armistice, was adopted.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, The Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, opposed the bill in some pertinent remarks. He regretted that he had to differ so widely from his colleague, Mr. Reverdy Johnson. He controverted most of Mr. J.'s positions, and denied that the boundary of Texas extended to the Rio Grande. Mr. P. cited the authority of Messrs. Benton, Ashley, Ingersoll and others, in support of his denial, and gave a detailed statement of the facts in the case.

After Mr. Pearce concluded, Mr. Butler obtained the floor; but he gave way for a motion to adjourn; and, on motion.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Evans, soon after the organization this morning, rose to a privileged question. He moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday laying upon the table a resolution of enquiry relative to the rank of Sergeants in the Navy, reported by Mr. Schenck from the Naval Committee. The question was thereupon propounded to the House, and the motion to reconsider was adopted—yeas 94, nays 66.

Mr. Schenck explained the character of the resolution, with clearness—regretting that, coming from a committee, the House should have treated it so cavalierly.

The resolution was then adopted, by yeas 83, nays 79.

The reply of the President to Mr. Goggin's resolution respecting the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, was then taken up and read. The President refuses to communicate the instructions called for, because incompatible with the public interest—cites the example of Washington for precedent—says that its communication might prevent negotiation for peace being consummated, &c.

Mr. Truman Smith moved that the message be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. John Q. Adams spoke on the subject with energy. The members crowded about him in breathless attention. He moved to refer the whole matter to a Select Committee—which committee would show Mr. Polk that he is bound to furnish the information desired.

Mr. Isaac Holmes followed in a speech laudatory of Mr. Polk for his firmness in refusing to communicate the information, and for his taking the example of Washington for his guide.

Mr. Schenck replied vehemently to Mr. Holmes. He thought it high time that the Representatives of the People should maintain their rights, and take a stand against the President's being the master.

Mr. Toombs followed. He regarded the matter as a question, not whether the President may not, in certain cases, withhold information asked for by the House, but whether this was one of those cases.

Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll next obtained the floor. He justified the course the President had thought proper to pursue, and cited authority to sustain the President. He moved to refer the subject to the committee of the whole for House, and made it the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Collamer replied to Mr. Ingersoll. He regarded the President as bound, in this case, to give Congress the information asked for.

Mr. Tompkins next obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was adopted.

And the House adjourned.

SCOTT AND HIS GENERALS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following statements, in the truth of which he says the most implicit reliance may be placed:

1st. That all the differences between Gens. Scott and Worth will be submitted to a Court of Inquiry, to be held in Mexico. Both officers will be relieved from command and duty for this purpose.

2d. Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan will be brought before a Court Martial. These are facts.

It may be that Gen. Taylor will be put over Mexico, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and having civil powers confided to his judgment.

COMING OUT!

The Taylor Ball is now under full head-way in Virginia. People are moving in the good cause, and we see mention of meetings in every quarter of the Old Dominion. Virginia is determined not to be behind-hand in appreciating properly one of the most distinguished of her many illustrious sons.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

An official statement by the register of the United States Treasury, shows that the expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were \$19,500,000.

THE CAROLINA
Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1849.
FOR PRESIDENT
GENERAL LOUISIANA
OF LOUISIANA
TO THE
It is proposed that this Convention be held on the 8th day of February next, at Raleigh, to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, and to deliberate on the subject of the party.

Rail Road
Tax Citizens of this County
Salisbury, on Thursday the 12th inst. upon the subject of applying for a Charter to extend the Rail Road from some point on the Virginia line to Salisbury, citizens are requested, as early as possible, to address the Convention.

The Standard is quite a flurry about a Representative, Mr. Boyes, following resolution introduced by Mr. Hudson, of the Standard.

We do not intend here a defence of Mr. Boyes, or any unjust remarks or insinuations of the North Carolina Standard as a Quaker once said, "I abused him," "thy tongue is as a sword," "So we say to the Standard, extolled HENRY CLAY to as a bitterly reviles and whenever an opportunity And so far as reference to paper in the article referred to, we see nothing to vote, as we believe most in the conviction which to give it; much more of the Standard in his giving this vote.

If the War is unjust, not to say it is.) our army drawn to the east bank of Our honor as a nation, nished one iota by such the contrary, it would ever before the world, that it was not our desire (true policy) to acquire main as we are and population quantity of Territory have,—and spread the free institutions without Sword. Let our form of the inestimable civil people enjoy, recommend we, to the attention of which they are already antly shown by the movement in other Countries, own rights, independent of war.

But we are digressing, the outset, that it was defend Mr. Boyes. He and no doubt will, when arrives, to the full satisfaction; and further, he will see, that the "party Ashe, Surry, Davie, Rowland and Wilkes," have for this miserably conducted who are its advocates. sponse will be "well served servant." We believe not a man in the House charge his duty more tious than Mr. Boyes, to

The Constitution of the expressly gives the war Congress: We candidly did Congress declare the President begin the our army to advance to If such is the fact, (and one with the least seem prove it otherwise.) If a sident's and not of the who fulfils his oath to tution, can approve the war of aggression, but does not and cannot which will forever attack Polk.

Mr. Clays's room in Washington generally crowded with visitors, among others, had called