THE REPUBLICAN. W. B. GULICK, Editor and Proprietor. NEWBERN, N. C. Wednesday, December 7, 1847.

The Measures of the Democratic Party-HOW THEY OPERATE.

On this subject, the Philadelphia Ledger, of Thursday week, has the following remarks

"Without stopping to dispute about causes or to assign reasons, why and wherefore, the principal financial measures of the present administration have been entirely successful .-which, it was predicted, would lessen the receipts from the customs, in the Treasury, has greatly increased them, and but for the extra-This is as the Secretary of the Treasury, the author and father of the present revenue systicians may cavil as they please as to the causes.

cel of the present revenue policy, has also

A STATE ALL AND A prevented him from becoming an actor in this same Mexican war. Mr. Clay was then anxious to have the pleasure of slaying a Mexican in this "unnatural" war, "and thought of asking for some nook or corner in the Army that he might assist in avenging the wrongs his Country"-and now he (the same-M Clay) says that it is unjust, and ought to be put a stop to right off! What has produced this great change in his sentiments? The great misfortune of Mr. Clay's political has been that he has been constantly veering about to catch the popular breeze, and in so doing has been compelled to be inconsistent with himself. His friends have himself alone to blume if he has received some hard knocks

from the Democratic press .- Wil. Jour.

Libeling the Nation.

Some of the opponents of the war, instigatnotion, or, we charitably hope, through care-The Tariff, which reduced the duties, and lessness, unjustifiable, however, in the journalist, do not scruple to make declarations and institute comparisons, which reflect libelously sailing at once the institutions of the country ordinary expenses resulting from the war, the as well as the integrity of the government.revenues would largely exceed the current Of course, there is some allowance to be wants of Government. In effecting these grat- made for the use of language under excited ifying results, the manufacturing interest has party feeling; but nothing can justify the use not been impaired- in fact, it is growing and lican character of the nation, and the privistrengthening more rapidly than ever before. leges of our people are represented to the world as things devoid of any practical good. One of these notions, and which seems to be in flippant use, is the attempt to compare the tem, predicted it would be-though he was conquest and annexation of Mexico by the U. at the time opposed by political friends and States, to the subjugation and partition of Pofoes. The fact of the success of the measure land by Austria and Russia. Mr. Clay alis therefore fully established. Partisan poli- ludes to this matter in his speech, and depre-

Whig Authority on the War. It is well known to the country that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Maryland, is whig-a Clay whig-a most decided whig. We are happy, therefore, to call in the authority of his opinions to confirm the views which have so often been taken in our columns of the justice of the war. Let other whigs abuse it as they may, for being unjust, outrageous, life a violation of the constitution ; we call in the shield of Mr. Johnson's authority to protect the war from their violent attacks. We forbear further comments. The following speec from the Congressional Globe, and speaks for the abolitionists against him; but it was not add to this the historical fact, that her Generals greatly facilitated and hastened by out itself. itself

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and said that when he first heard of the peril in which ed either by party feelings or peculiarity of our army was placed. and the invasion of the territory of the United States by the Mexican troops, he was resolved to do whatever lay in his power to rescue the one and repel the other; and he was ready now to do whatever apupon the character of the United States; as peared correct and proper. Judging from the information before the Senate-and he regretted that the documents accompanying the message of yesterday, were not before the Senate he believed that a state of war does existnot in the strict constitutional sense, but in the other, and almost equally important sense, to wit: the lerritory of the United States had been invaded, and with an armed force. He (Mr. J.) was not present in the Senate when the annexation resolution was passed . but in honesty and candor he was compelled to say. hat had he been, he would have voted against it. Texas, however, had been annexed to the United States, and the Rio Grande had been

recognized as her boundary by the United cates, an act which may affix "to our name States, and by those governments which had and national character a similar, if not worse, acknowledged the independence of the repub stigma." Thus, as it were, suggesting a mode lic of Texas. Further: in pursuance of the The Warehousing System, a part and par- of reproach, and drawing a comparison by offer of the Congress of the United States, which to stigmatize our country from one of Texas had adopted a constitution in which the the most execrable deeds of history. We Rio Grande was stated as her boundary : the hope that such allosions as these are to be at- laws of the United States had been extended We have not heard a whisper in opposition to tonness; yet, when they occur in the delib- territory in dispute was recognized as one of article, they are liable to suspicion-a sus- then, how this new State came into the Union: picion, at least, of culpable indifference to the she was now one of the States of that Union; Independent Treasury, which, though urg- rather to extenuate an act he might think of and property, to all the rights and protection afforded to citizens of other States ; the faith malice. And we are confident no man who of the United States was pledged to vindicate will make a deliberate comparison between her rights, boundary, and territory. The U the invasion of the territory within the boun vasion of the territory of the United States and should be repelled accordingly. He (Mr. J.) could not vote for the amendment prepo sed by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. an aggressor in a war; but, in the present case, he would advocate such a course as would show to the world that the conflict was not the seeking of the United States, but of Mexico. In conclusion, Mr. J. observed, that if he was right in his view of the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over Texas to the Rio Grande, &c., we were as actually in a state of war as though the news had been received that the entire forces under the command of General Taylor had been attacked and cut off by the Mexican roops.' Washington Ution.

hope that Clay and Webster would be our is right. But when Mexico gives orders to lenged and brought on a general engage candidates, until Harrison and Tyler were her Generals, to attack the American army At that very moment every general at The men who then objected to the nomina- the Sabine-and when because we go into the trictive injunctions of the President to nominated and the Convention adjourned. tion and election of Henry Clay, were the disputed territory the Mexicans are into it also, Tribune and its co-laborers in this State ; and and make war upon our army, and we repulse for that act, will never be forgiven by those and follow her beaten forces into her own Taylor with reference to this motor who really desire to see Mr. Clay in the Pre-sidential chair. Of our course in 1844, and fence, but one of aggression and conquest !---of our exertions in his behalf, we need not Now, we do not desire to justify the sending speak They were without avail; and be- of Gen. Taylor to the Riv Grande. That suggestions on topics which may cause the Tribune and its associates who had was a rash and wicked act; but it gave no matter of delicate negotation; but if led honest men from his support in 1840 could justification to Mexico to assail us on the left ernment, in settling the question of boil not undo the work of their hands, they bank of that river. When she did so assail makes the line of the Rio Grande an found no difficulty in poisoning the minds of us, she became the aggressor; and when we tum, I cannot doubt that the settlement, DEN such an easy task to wipe out the recollection had positive orders to invade Texas, and drive ing possession at once of one of two of their own slanders.

We refer to the fact of our adherence to ceeding to execute them --- it is indeed a strange Mr. Clay since 1832, whenever he desired to infatuation, which denominates this a war of mission of Mr. Slidell, the line of be a candidate for the Presidency, to demon- aggression and conquest, and which in the Grande was forced upon the United State strate that if we differ from him in many of same breath, proclaims our invasion of Cana- cause Texas had declared it as the bond the views advanced in his recent speech in da in 1812, a war of defence! The people of her territory in her independent legis Lexington, it is not because we do not warm do not so understand it. Their instincts do not capacity, and thus she was annexed to to the man and to his noble qualities, but be- lead them to such conclusions. They know United States. The order to march to cause blindly to subscribe to all his positions, and feel, that Mexico struck the first blow; Rio Grande having been received h would be an abandonment of our oft proclaim- and when they are told that "it is Mexico that Taylor, he writes again under date of

ed convictions. Fortunately, too, Mr. Clay is defending her firesides, her castles, and her ruary 4th, 1846: is no longer a candidate for the Presidency ALTARS, not we"-they feel that it might Having reached the age of three score years have been us if we had not as in 1812, carried produce a powerful effect, and it may be and ten, he expressly declares that he comes a defensive war into the enemies country; and the common navigation of the river will before his countrymen as "a private and hum- large as is their benevolence, they prefer that be disputed."

ble citizen"-to express his "views and opin- it should be as it is, rather than that we should ions" of the policy best calculated to "deliver now he resisting her intended and proclaimed Mr. Clay's speech, that the war might our country from the perils and dangers which invasion of our territory. And when this bly have been prevented, 'if,' amongs surround it." And who can read the beautiful speech of Mr. Clay shall have been read things, Gen. Taylor had been permitte "and touching declaration -- "In the circle of throughout the length and breadth of this remain, where is own good sense prom "the year, autumn has come and the season great country, many will be the tears shed in him to beleive he ought to remain, at Co "of flowers has passed away ;---in the progress silence, that Henry Clay-he who so nobly Christi." " of years, my spring time has gone by, and stood by his country in 1812, and even to this

the Whig Party as its candidate for the next elevated our national character in the estimait for months from even partisan oppo- erate text of a written speech, or an editorial her congressional districts. It was no matter, Presidency, that we feel it incumbent upon us tion of the civilized world, and called forth a then how this new State came into the Union. to raise our voice against the speech itself, as feeling of gratitude and pride in the bosom of hostile to the spirit of the Whigs, and certain every man whose heart is capable of beating The Federal papers are constantly h to bring npon us defeat, if adopted as our text in response to chivalrous deeds and gallant ip to the view of their readers the enor book. What may have been the chances of bearing. And yet it is Henry Clay who expenses of the present war' as well as the the Mr. Clay's success if he could have been in- thus characterises this war- who thus defends mendous, crushing weight of public duced to remain silent instead of being urged Mexico against the acts of her chivalric invato take the suicidal course he did, we will not ders-who thus unintentionally, endorses the which these expenses have already impo pretend to say; but it is not more certain that abominable sentiments of the New York his letters in 1844, destroyed his chance of suc- Tribune, and will shortly be quoted by it as country ! and all this for the purpose citing the prejudices of the people ag cess in the great contest, than that the speech sanctioning its denunciation of our gallant those in whose hands the conduct of this which we yesterday laid before our readers, army as a band of robbers, plunderers and is placed under the constitution of the has annihilated every prospect of his being a murderers, for whose defeat and dispersion, try. Now, in the first place, with a high-in ter successful candidate in 1848. We are opposed that editor and his co-laborers, are justified in led, patriotic people, this is not the point to the whole movement ; and not the less so, praying as they have, to the God of Battles ! be settled in determining whether the We cannot subscribe to such doctrines ; we that it has destroyed what hope there was in the minds of many, that circumstances were cannot, with all our reverence and respect for combining to elect to the Presidency one of Mr. Clay, unite with him in his seeming response to the heartless assaults upon those who the ablest and purest men of our party. But we are not of those who under any state have covered our country with glory ; and in of things, desired to see the great leader of our sympathies for Mexican sufferings, we the Whig Party, again brought upon the po- cannot forget the sufferings and death of our litical arena. Henry Clay in retirement at own gallant sons. If it be indeed a war of Ashland, with a hold upon the affections of conquest and aggression, if we have wickedly the people which no other man possesses ;--- assailed "the firesides, the castles, and the al without office, patronage or station, and yet tars of Mexico"; if we have robbed, plundered beloved, respected and almost worshipped by and murdered her peaceful people; who and a large majority of the intelligent and reflect- what are the men who have volunteered to do ing portion of his countrymen-occupies a this devilish work? When the news of the position to which the Presidency can neither victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma give dignity nor importance; and to drag him reached New Orleans, if we mistake not, Mr. forth again into the field of party politics, either Clay was there, and avowed that if younger, with or without his sanction, would in our he would himself volunteer to take part in the judgment be cruel and unjust. Cruel to Mr. war! His gallant son did so volunteer. and Clay himself, and unjust to the great princi- nobly offered up his life for his country. But ples of the Whig party. We do not believe would he have done so if he had believed that that under any circumstances, he would have he was waging such a war as Mr. Clay de been elected to the Presidency; and we be- scribes? Never, never. lieve that with the opinions put forth in his In censuring as he had a right to do, the late speech, even the semblance of a chance folly of the Executive in hastening this war. of success no longer exists. Were it possible, and seemingly inviting invasion and attack we would as heretofore, rejoice beyond meas- by the march to the Rio Grande, instead of ure at the bare prospect of the election of Mr. quietly waiting for the invasion threatened, in-Clay to the Presidency; but finally pursuaded tended and avowed by the Mexican government. as we are, that such a contingncey is not pos- Mr. Clay has gone too far and put Mexico sible, we owe it to candour and to our Whig altogether in the right-his own country alto defeat and prostration of military and moral tion were offered to Mexico, he had no doubt Principles, frankly to say, that we are deci- gether in the wrong. He has by his speech dedly opposed to his great name being used in our opinion, held out inducements for Mexiin connexion with the Presidency. Great as co to withhold the peace he so ardently desires: is our devotion to Mr. Clay, we profess still and thus, very unintentionally, pursued a greater devotion to our principles; and we course at war with that patriotism which has have no hesitation in saying, that we would constituted so conspicuous a trait in his long rather---mnch rather---witness the triumph of life of patriotic devotion to his country. would be unable to count the gold as fast as ico would continue to possess their own territo- made in following out Mr. Webster's advice, but honest Whig to the Presidency, than to made such a speech; ten years ago he would incur the glory of defeat to our cause in con- not have done so; and that he should have nexion with the great name of the patriotic made it at this time, is alike unfortunate for his future fame and for the achievement of These are not the sentiments of a day the peace he desires. based upon his recent speech; but they are We call attention to the subjoined remarks the civilized world, the money which w the sentiments of nine tenths of the honest of the Baltimore Sun, on the speech of Mr Whigs of the country honestly entertained and frankly expressed, ever since the disas- Clay :-While it is a national misfortune that the trous campaign of 1844. In common with Early in the speech we meet with a declaour Whig brethren, we have freely put them ration that starts one of the main points on forth whenever occasion called for our doing which conflict of opinion occurs. But as we so; and at the hazard of being denounced as have so frequently adverted to this point, we repelled and chastised that power-sure unfriendly to the great statesman of Kentucky, shall not enlarge upon it now. Mr. Clay we now deliberately repeat them, accompanied uses the words: "If we had not Texas we with the expression of our well settled con- should have no war" And again: "Thus viction, that if the friends of Mr. Clay persist the war commenced, and the President, after mington Journal. in forcing him upon the Whig Party as their having produced it, appealed to Congress."candidate for the Presidency, and succeed in Here are two things alleged. First the cause their efforts, a more disastrous defeat than that of the war, in the annexation of Texas, as an of 1844, is in store for us. With these views, act of our Congress; and, second, the war it-Union is unchecked—all the great interests ingless it is. There is not a man in the Union affairs,—his admitted patriotism and talents, and believing as we do, that the people are self, as an act of our President. We dispute desirous of rewarding the great military both of these facts, submitted as unqualified achievements of Scott and Taylor, we shall assertions. The war originated in that mislabor unceasingly, to procure if possible, the erable admixture of folly and conceit which nomination of one of them as the Whig candi- is the basis of the military character of Mexico. date for the Presidency, in the full persuasion It was projected by the jealousy and hatred of that either, if nominated, will insure the Mexican leaders. The cause of these emotriumph of the Whig ticket and the establish- tions was the annexation of Texas to the Uniment of Whig principles ;-while if defeated, ted States ; but Mexico cannot plead that cause 'Among the killed, in the recent battles be- the sincerity and doubt the honesty of every and Mr. Clay again presented for the support successfully before the world as her justificafore the City of Mexico, is Col. Ransom, of Whig who presumes to differ from him in of the Whig party, we shall of course, give tion, and least of all do we expect to find a cithim all the support in our power, but in the izen of the United States maintaining it. The But while this feeling may exist to a very full belief that our labours will as heretofore, United States and Texas acted as independgreat extent among individuals composing be in vain, and that his nomination will ne- ent nations in the deed of annexation, and it is the Whig Party; those who control the public cessarily perpetuate the reign of Loco Focoism injustice to both to charge the cause of the war with a sentiment of reproach against eiwould preserve their consistency or merit the It is an ungrateful task to review unfavora- ther. respect of their readers. Among the thousand bly, a speech from one we esteem and admire _____ As for the war having been produced by the and tens of thousands who have so long and as we do Mr. Clay; but we do not hesitate President, it strikes us as an absurdity; and we ken of by his fellow-citizens? If Mr. Clay human, and cannot be justified on any ground. Clay, there is no one who has been more con- would never dreamed of making were he ful in reference to this assertion as strict jus-And this is one of the Papers which is de- stant in his support, or would now go further now of the same age as when in 1812 he tice demands. Had Mr. Clay been in the to secure his election to the Presidency, were nobly sustained the government of his country Presidential chair, he would have been deresome months since, is it treason to say so?-It may be in the eyes of his servile worship-pers, but with no one else. Now here has states are 8 per cent advance in the city of it possible, than the writer of these remarks. in its war with the mistress of the ocean.--- lict in duty had he withheld the protection of pers, but with no one else. Now, here has States are 8 per cent, advance in the city of we were among the last who consented that national rights and honor; and yet at the very of territory was threatened, and occupied, and Mr. Clay, in his great Lexington speech, de-nounced this Mexican war we invaded Cana-war we invaded Cana-war we invaded Cana-Desident threw the protection of our flag nounced this Mexican war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-waged for unholy purposes whilet in her schemes of fi-waged for unholy purposes whilet in her schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and nately calculated to benefit our schemes of fi-war as unnatural, and her and the protection of our flag since been loudest in singing his praise, were homes and altars of the unoffending Cana- over it. Mexico, at that time, refused to re- a resolution instructing their M. Cs concocting all kinds of schemes to defeat his dians who had never harmed us! But this ceive our minister, clothed with power to their influence to procure the repeal of the nomination, we opposed them at every step did not make it a war of aggression or of con- negotiate upon the subject; declared war aga- ising newspaper postage law.

of their progress, and never abandoned the quest according to Mr. Clay; and Mr. Clay inst us, and in virtue of this declaration wherever it may be found in Texas, south of the United States was acting under

But let us see what was the opinion

us north of the Sabine, and were actually pro- points on or quite near that river."

Mexico having subsequently rejecta

'Our advance to the Rio Grande will.

This seriously conflicts with the re-

We now come to the next imputation I too am in the autumn of life and feel the day, defends the invasion of Canada-should inst the President, that he did not appe frost of age"---who, we ask, can read this have denounced this war as "unnatural"-a Congress prior to the occurrence of host touchingly poetical language, and again desire war of "offensive aggression," in which Mexi- Appeal to Congress for what? To de Queic to see the venerable and venerated statesman, co, not we, is "defending her firesides, her war? No! he was endeavoring to avoil sester submitted to the turmoils and abuse of a con- castles, and her ALTARS,"-against whom? He acted altogether within his approp 4c. test for the Presidency? Yet there are such Why against the gallant and patriotic spirits sphere, and executed, with a view to the select men; and it is because hts late speech at Lez- who have so nobly offered up their lives in of his country the duties which the cous not Government and to the commercial interest, tributed to thoughtlessness rather than wan- over all the country to that river, and the instigation of Politi- defence of their country's honor; and shed tion imposed upon the incumbent of cians who are determined to force him upon upon our arms a halo of glory which has eminent station to which he had been co

> The Expenses of the Walthong THE GREAT FEDERAL BUGBE king

Its success, therefore, may be added

ed and defended mainly as a peace measure. has worked to a charm even in war. It has been in operation now a year, and has proved the two acts, will hesitate to admit that gross States having thus adopted the State of Texas, all, and more than all, that was predicted of injustice would be done to our government it. During the last six months the Secretary and people by the persevering assertion of dary which her constitution claims, was an inof the Treasury has transferred some twelve similarity between the two. millions of specie from the North to New Orleans; sometimes sending the identical specie determined purpose to suppress the diffusion from one depository to another, and at other of liberal principles, and to obviate their effect Huntington.) He could vote for no amendtimes, transferring the same amount of specie upon the subjects of despotic power in territo- ment which implied that the United States was by depositing specie already in New Orleans, in the Sub-treasury there, purchased from individuals in exchange for the same amount of extinguished, but in no single particular justispecie handed them in New York. And all fied or palliated it. As to the comparison bethis has been done without the loss of a dollar tween that affair and our operations against at an expense not exceeding one quarter of one per cent., and at such times and in such sent one prominent feature of similitude .manner as not to disturb in the slightest de- Even the mode of conquest is utterly dissimigree, the trade and business of the country .-- lar. Poland was overwhelmed by the most what would have been the condition of the been deposited in Bank, forming a new basis Siberian misery.' Subjugation was followed months, been checked for by the Secretary? been chronicled as the consequence. But, under the Independent Treasury, those twelve millions have been transferred without producing as much as a ripple on the surface be dishonest, insolent, and impracticable .- material a change in Mr. Clay's views?

of the quiet waters. And yet, the separation She has brought on a state of war with us, of Bank and State was opened under predic- and will not yield, even under the complete States Senate, said, "if any advice or mediations that it would destroy all the banks by power, to conditions of peace at once mode- she would be advised to peace ; and if it were draining them of their specie. The banks on rate on our part, and not dishonorable to her. offered he for one should then be for a suspenthe contrary, never had so much specie on In such a case, annexation has been sug- sion of hostilities; but if Mexico preferred a hand as since the Independent Treasury has gested, and what does that involve? Any sin- senseless persistence in war, why then we been in operation. It was to create trouble to the merchants and the Assistant Treasurer of nationality? Not one. The people of Mex- The only mistake that our government has Whig principles in the election of an inferior, received. On the contrary, it has created no ry in their own right, not as Mexicans, but as is, that it did not prosecute the war rigorously. trouble; and there has been received at the free citizens of the United States. They Mr. Webster has also materially changed his Custom House over two hundred thousand dol- al laws which are common to us; and as for carrying on the war. Such changes of lars in one day, and for three weeks nearly a States, would be free to adopt their own mode sentiment in great men, in a single year, are million a week has been received at a single of government, subject only to that compatibil- extraordinary.-Phila. Ledger. office, counted in and again paid out, with less ity required by the spirit of our constitution. inconvenience than the same amount in Bank notes could have been. Domestic exchanges harmonious assimilation of public and social were never so regular and foreign exchanges relations; and time, aided by the prosperous great and good men of our country, do not have been in our favor ever since the Inde- and happy effect of practical republicanism, exercise upon national affairs the influence to pendent Treasury went into operation. We would speedly guide them to those peaceful which they are justly entitled, it cannot be realities which we enjoy. no longer hear of ups and downs in the money market; of expansion to-day, restriction to- lation to agroundless question put by Mr Clay, ing as to destroy in a great measure, the free morrow. The Banks, no longer having Gov- viz: "Why should we seek to interfere with agency of its members. And precisely such ernment money to speculate with, their busi- them in their mode of worship of a common is the position of Mr. Clay in regard to a ness is kept within means, and every thing goes snug and smooth. The prosperity of the cy of the United States, to prove how mean- country, during a long life devoted to public of the country, commerce, agriculture, manu who seriously believes that "we seek to inter- and his fearless defence of what he considers factures, &c., were never more flourishing fere with them" in any such matter. We the right ;-- and withal, his repeated failures and prosperity and happiness abound throughout the land. These are the facts as they ex- infer. ist, and partisan politicians may ascribe them to whatever cause is most agreeable, but being facts the people should know them." respect to the late Col. RANSOM :

to the measure previously mentioned, and to fair fame and the spotless integrity of the na- was entitled to all the privileges of a State; tion. A citizen should be found anxious and her citizens were entitled, in their persons

doubtful character, than to set down aught in

The dismemberment and partion of Poland was the result of a deliberate and forerial proximity. It is true that the dissensions amongst the Poles, themselves, favored the monstrous deed by which her nationality was Mexico, should we ultimately annex the whole territory, we defy the most ingenious to prefearful disparity of numbers against her, and

an unsuccessful resistance was the precursor money market if the twelve millions sent by to degradation and death; or, still worse, exthe Secretary from the North to the South had patriation to the icy and cheerless abodes of

of discounts and had during that period of six by the extinction of that liberty which had What an outcry we should have heard in fi- tice. The loss of nationality included servile every citizen supporting his country, and longnancial circles, and what failures would have subjection to a heartless and suspicious tyran- ed for an opportunity to "slay a Mexican."

Some modifications would be introduced for the general facilitation of the intercourse and denied that their influence with the great mass

Changes of Sentiment in Great Men.

Mr. Clay, in the commencement of the war, conferred much happiness upon her people, at a meeting in N. Orleans, as he was reported though not thoroughly systematized in prac- at the time, took decided grounds in favor of

Now Mr. Clay denounces the war, and cen-Mexico has her dissensions; she has the sures Congress for voting for "what they name of a republic, and the rule of anarchy. knew to be a lie-that the war was exacted And in the recklessness of strife has chosen to by the act of Mexico." What has effected so Mr. Webster, also, in 1846, in the United gle one of the consequences of the subjugation should let her have war, and rigorous war, of Poland, more than the nominal extinction until she should be brought to her senses."would be under the protection of those nation- views, and is even for withdrawing supplies statesman of Kentucky.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

ought to be prosecuted. We trust that people have hot yet become so mercenar to calculate the dollars and cents which it perpe cost to vindicate the outraged honor Republic. We trust the day will be far ddays tant when such a mean, degrading sentimentre th as this will find an abiding place in the bragaid. of any American citizen. But has the war Clay reality, thus far been so expensive as the F eralists would have the good people to believe We answer No : not half nor quarter. we have seen Federal papers possessed of brazen hardihood to say that the expenses the war were over half a million of dollar day, when they knew their statements we false. We have also seen it stated that war had already cost the country one hund millions of Dollars! Equally false. Wh are the real facts, and what has the war the far actually cost the country ? These are facts ; when the present administration

into power on the 5th of March, 1845, the cords of the Treasury Department shew the United States' debt then amounted State \$17,788,799 62. The same records exhit and 2 the debt of the U. States to be \$45,122,4239 which, it will be seen, is an increase of #184 public debt of \$27.333.624 31.

Well, now, the war has existed already 18 months, and in that time the sum o ty seven millions of dollars has been add the debt of the courtry. These are the na facts and we defy our adversaries to deny controvert them. What, then, has become the enormous Federal Bugbear of an" mous" national debt? During this time, the American Army has performed featso ring, achieved victories, and made conque tead the lustre and brilliancy of which throw the shade every and all other militar tions which have yet been performed continent. If the sole result of this wat no other than the raising the military i and resources of this Republic in the

thus far expended, would be well laid But when it is considered that this is vindicate the honor of the country whi

" Loco Foco Abuse."

Whenever a Democratic paper says any about Mr. Clay, that looks like censure of his views er his course, our Federal cotemporaries cry out that we are " heaping filthy abuse upon the head of the Sage and Patriot."-Why is this? Is Mr. Clay so far above all other mortals that his course, when he choosperished in an inglorious cause.' es to come before the puplic, must not be spolighted with Mr. Clays speech ! citizens, but also with those which he uttered speech some 6 or 8 months since in New Or- our expenses in that country upon more adleans, the same Mr. Clay regretted that age vantageous terms.

We had intended to say a few words in re- of their own party, is frequently so overpower-Saviour ?" But it is only necessary to quote very large portion of the Whig Party at this the question, and refer to the established poli- time. His great and varied services to the say the question is meaningless, and so it is- to reach the Presidency, while inferior men or it has a subtle meaning we not choose to have been elevated to that high station in direct repudiation of Mr. Clay's acknowledged

The 'Charter Oak,' published at Hart. ness and claims-have given him a claim ford, (Conn.) utters the following language in upon, and a power over a large portion of the

Whig Party, which induces them to question the New England regiment. He took the opinion upon national subjects: sword in an unrighteous cause, and has perished by the sword. We regret his death only as we regret that of other homicides, whose career of blood is arrested by the gallows .-

Such language is as disgraceful as it is

Press, must not and may not yield to it, if they and misrule. He has perished ingloriously-for he has

fit-

been grossly outraged -when we reflect we must either have tamely submitted there is not a man in the country so devod. patriotic feelings, as to stop and calculate dollars and cents of the transaction-

Still Later from Mexico.

We have dates from New Orleans 10 25th ult. The steamship Alabama artiv New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the even of the 23d. She left the latter place on 18th ult. By this arrival, we have datesting of th the City of Mexico up to the 8th, and Queretaro, the present seat of the Mexi government, to the 2d.

The news is not very important. The rillas have almost entirely disappeared the road between Vera Cruz and the Cal The great train of about 600 wagons left the Capital on the 1st ult., arrived at ra Cruz on the 15th, without any molestat A quorum of deputies had arrived at Conthe a taro, and Congsess had been organized. of the first thing to be done was the election President. Herrera, Almonte, and Pens! na, were the most prominent candidates. The Alabama brought over 220 sick disabled soldiers, together with a number officers. Amongst the latter, Generals & ted th man and Shields, and Colonels Harney that Garland.

On the evening of the 24th ult., the zens of New Orleans assembled almos masse in front of the St. Charles Hotel, serenaded the gallant Quitman, Shields Harney .- Wilmington Journal.

The Legislature of Vermont have