## Resolutions

*Submitted by the Honorable Henry Clay, at the Public Meeting held in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, 1847.*

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy War existing between the United States of America and the U. S. of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the Army under command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi, to a point apposite Matamoros on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under jurisdiction of Mexico and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by its subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgement to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3d. *Resolved*, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress—being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to make rules concerning captures made by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to makes rules for the government of land and naval forces—has the fullest and most complete war-making power of the people of the United States, and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, cause, and objects of the war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. *Resolved*, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be farther prosecuted,—that it is the duty, of the President in his official capacity to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and, if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline and refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a Treaty of Peace.

5th. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe that the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican People in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. *Resolved*, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtue of moderation and magnanimity towards their disconsited foes, and say: We have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas.

7th. *Resolved*, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or introducing Slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory.

8th. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of Peace, or desirous, if the war shall continue to be prosecuted, that its purpose and object shall be defined and known—who are anxious to avert the present and future dangers with which it may be fraught—and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad—to assemble together in their respective communities and express their views, feelings and opinion on the subject.

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Capt. Naylor.—All accounts agree in bestowing great praise on Capt. Naylor, of Philadelphia, for the courage displayed in the late battles. The achievements mentioned in an extract of a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, and published below, certainly exceed anything ever mentioned in history. While we are proud of *him*, we are at the same time ashamed that his company should have left the gallant Captain in such a perilous time. *The following* is the extract:

Captain Naylor, of your city, distinguished himself greatly during the battles that led to the taking of the City of Mexico. No man in the army behaved with more gallantry. On one occasion he was ordered with his company to take a battery, between the position of the American army and the Citadel, where the enemy were assembled in great numbers, with fifteen cannon. He placed himself at the head of his company, waved his sword over his head, and advanced along a narrow causeway some fifteen yards wide, with the whole fire of the enemy directed against him. At least *thirty thousand balls* were aimed at his life, but not one touched him. He took the battery and kept it. For some reason I do not understand, not a man of his company, neither officer nor private, followed him. *He went alone*, and succeed alone. The General, immediately after the taking of the city, made him the Governor of the National Palace and keeper of all the National Archives, &c. So you see, a Philadelphia Captain is the chief in the Halls of the Montezumas.

Though very ill for a long time, and still much indisposed, he is indefatigably at work by day and by night. His position gives him access to everything relating to Mexico, and he is busily engaged in gathering the materials and the information to reveal the internal life.

I saw him to-day getting a new flag for the Palace. The one that *now floats over it* is fast going to pieces, and is the sacred flag, the one that first waved over Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla and Mexico. The new one will be of the largest size, forty feet by twenty, and the old one will be *sacredly preserved*.

## 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 a 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, a violation of the constitution; we call in the shild of Mr. Johnson's authority to protect the war from their vio ent attacks.—We forbear further comments The following speech of Mr. Johnson in the Senate of the United States, on the 12th May, 1846, is extracted from the Congressional Globe, and speaks for itself;

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and said, that when he first heard of the peril in which 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 appeared 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 exist—not in the strict constitutional sense, but in the other, and almost equally important sense, to wit; the territory 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 honestly and candor* he was compelled to say, that had he been, he would have voted against it. Texas, however, had been annexed to the United States, and the Rio Grande had been recognised as her boundary by the United States, and by those governments which had acknowledged the independence of the *republic* of Texas. Further, in pursuance of the offer of the Congress of the United States, Texas had adopted a constitution in which the Rio Grande was stated as her boundary; the laws of the United States had been extended over all the country to that river, and the territory in dispute was recognised as one of her congressional districts.—It was no matter, then, *how* this new State came into the Union; she was now one of the States of that Union; was entitled to all the privileges of a State; and her citizens were entitled, in their persons and property, to all the rights and protection afforded to citizens of other States; the faith of the United States was pledged to vindicate her rights, boundary, and territory. The United States having thus adopted the State of Texas, the invasion *of the territory* within the boundary which her constitution claims, was an invasion of the territory of the United States, and should be repelled accordingly. He (Mr. J.) could not vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington.)—He could vote for no amendment which implied that the United States was an aggressor in a war; but, in the present case, he 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 receive that the entire forces under the command of General Taylor had been attacked and cut off by the Mexican troops.

## SPANISH VIEWS OF THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Spanish presses, as well as those of England and France, (the Ledger says) are discussing the Mexican war, and the probable consequences of it. *The Spaniards*, though sympathizing with the Mexicans, who are descended from them, see very clearly the result of a protracted war, such as the Mexicans are making, between two such different and distinct nations. El Heraldo views it as a war of nations, which will only terminate in the complete overthrow of the Spanish, by the victorious Anglo Saxons.—[illegible] stock of Spaniards and Mexicans, this sad destiny of the ancient kingdom of Montezuma, he says nothing else could have been expected, seeing the constant occurrence of revolutions in that unhappy country, whose natural effect was to unsettle men's minds, and resolve the whole social system into its primeval elements; causing the total neglect of every thing calculated to raise the standard of intelligence and industry therein. The clergy are severely reproved for their selfishness, in not parting with a portion of their immense wealth to support the national cause. The course of the United States is then commented on. The writer points to the rapidity with which this country has increased in every element of commercial and political greatness, and asks what the nations of Europe, think of the indefinite extension which the American Union is acquiring, and which it carries forward with as much safety as rapidity, sometimes by arms, sometime by money, sometime by emigration, without ever appearing to consider the morality of the means which its employs. It says;

"Will they permit it to absorb, successively, the whole continent of America, and so form a nation by the side of which the most powerful states of Europe would appear as ridiculous pigmies? Will they consent that it shall consolidate its rich conquests, and make them the base of operations from which to invade in succession the states of the most magnificent harbors in the world?—Will they permit it, without obstructions, to reach the Isthmus of Panama—its golden dream—and thus yield to it one of the principles keys to the commerce of the globe?

"Time alone can answer these questions; but the history of the past affords us but little comfort for the future. Within this century the Union has acquired, successively, the Floridas, Louisiana and Texas, and it is now about to acquire the Californias and some of the richest provinces of Mexico. Who shall fix limits to the power of the active race which peoples it? Let it once extend to Panama, and its might will be irresistible. It will hold the dominion of the seas; it will monopolize the commerce of the whole earth. And when the English language is spoken on all the shores of the Mexican Gulf, what human power will be sufficient to prevent the Island of Cuba and the English Antilles from falling by their own movement, and the impulses of irresistible attraction, into the arms open to receive them?"

The Reported Escape of Santa Anna.—A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times, in relation to the reported escape of Santa Anna, (which, by-the-by, is not generaly believed at Vera Cruz,) gives the following supposed explanation of the manner of his flight:

"It appears that Colonel Gates, the Governor of Tampico had previously received intelligence that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, and he immediately ordered out scouts to collect all possible information thereon, issuing at the same time the strictest injunctions to the officers in command of the U. S. schooner lying there, to prevent any vessels, of whatever description, from crossing the bar, without first undergoing a rigid search. We learn, however, that before the command of the Governor reached the U. S. vessel, a small craft (a schooner) which waits on the British steamers, to convey the mails, bullion, quicksiver, &c. on board, had gone out, and communicated with the British steamer. It is now ascertained, as we find it stated, that the ex-President, with his usual luck and foresight, where his personal safety is concerned, got off on this little vessel; so that all the means of Col. Gates to capture him, or otherwise frustrate his plans for quitting the country, were useless"

Some modern astrologer has discovered that there is a hole in the sun, through which the earth might pass. The Delta thinks this a *desirable opening*.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

Petersburg, Nov. 22—8 o'clock P. M.

The Picayune of the 14th inst., contains news, received by the ship Leonato, down to the 7th, from Vera Cruz.

A letter from Chihuahua, says that a force of 400 Americans, with their property, had determined peaceably to occupy that town. The Mexicans, to the number of 3000, had declared that they would resist them, and that they would not again meet with their former success in attacking the town.

The American troops under Gen. Lane, had returned to Puebla on the 23d, from an expedition to Atlisco and points beyond. They inflicted severe loss on the enemy at Atlisco.—Gen. Lane pushed his expedition 15 miles beyond Chihuahua, to a place where he had learned that the Mexicans had recently cast some cannon. The carriages had been destroyed, and the guns could not be found.

Gen. Lane had invited the dispersed inhabitants of Puebla, to return to their house; and had given permission to the Governor to return and resume his official functions, under the protection of the American army, so long as they was submissive.

Puebla was effectually subdued, and no more trouble was anticipated.

## HORRIBLE MURDER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.

A farmer named Roberts, living back of Camden, was murdered last evening, while driving home from the Philadelphia market, by a young man who rode some distance in the wagon. The murderer drove the wagon containing the dead body across the Delaware Ferry, and escaped into the city. The pockets of the deceased had been rifled of $10, received for his marketing. A bullet had entered the back part of his head, and his skull had been subsequently fractured by some blunt instrument inflicting a wound some inches in length.

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More Tariff Ruin!—We find the following in the last number of that truly Democratic Journal, the Washington Examiner.—The fact here presented affords additional evidence that the people's Tariff of 1846 is working terrible "ruin"—not to the country—but to all the hopes and calculations of the panic federalists:

The Price of Ruin.—At a public sale of Sheep in Hopewell Township, on Wednesday last the 10th inst., a *Saxony Buck* sold for the sum of *three hundred and fifty two dollars*. Several Whigs made bids rising $300; but our old Democratic friend Col. James Lee, of Cross Creek, happened to have a few dollars more *confidence* in the administration, than the Whigs, and consequently the Buck was "knocked down" to him. Is not this very strong proof of the benefit arising from *Whig Principles?* Did the truth loving Whigs not predict, that neither Sheep nor Wool would command half the price under Polk's tariff of '46? Where are the *panic makers? Wake them up!*

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The Delta contains an official account from the late Capt. Walker, made to Col. T. M. Wynkoop, of the engagement of the mounted Rifles under Capt. W. With a large party of guerrillas at La Hoya. The report states that musician Richardson and interpreter Raborg were slightly injured by falls from their horses, but none of his men were killed.—Private Huguenin belonging to Company E, Rifle Regiment, having been left sick in the hospital, was also slightly wounded. The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and such daring bravery, that was with reluctance that many of them seemed to obey the orders to take cover behind the rocks, from the shower of bullets which for some time filled the air above their heads.

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Corporations.—No feature in the result of the late election is more gratifying than the fact that the people have endorsed the fearless and consistent opposition of Francis R. Shunk, to the increase of corporations in this State. Especially is this gratifying, when considered with reference to those [illegible] establishments, which have mainly regarded legislative privileges as necessary to their prosperous management. We presume such establishments as the Lancaster Cotton Factory will get along in spite of the fact that Governor Shunk would not submit to their claims for privileges not asked for by others. They themselves will hereafter involuntarily attest to the wisdom of this Democratic policy. We rejoice that the people have not waited to be convinced of its propriety by those who are now its opponents. They sustained it from the highest and purest motives, and after the most earnest reflection.—*Pennsylvania.*

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Washington, Nov. 18, 1847.

*The Secretary of the Treasury*, Mr. Walker, has recommended, and the President has just signed, the following salutary financial measures in regard to Mexico.

1st. The export duties exacted by the Mexican government before the war, are to be levied by our officers as amilitary contribution.

2d. Whenever it is practicable, all internal property taxes of any description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town or city thereof, are to be collected by our officers, and appropriated as a military contribution towards defraying the expense of the war, excepting transit duties, which are a check upon commerce.

3d. The export duties on the precious metal are as follows—gold coin or wrought, three per cent; silver coin, six do; silver wrought, with or without Mexican certificates, seven do; gold ore or dust, three do; silver ore: seven do.

*Nota Bene*—When the precious metals are taken from a city in our possession, the duty must be on them prepaid, or charged double, at the port of exportation.

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Funds in Mexico.—The financial difficulties of remitting money to Mexico, disappeared some time ago. In the present state of things in that country, it is impossible for the English merchants to forward the dollars to the coast which they collect from the mines and other sources in the interior. They have been glad, therefore, to exchange these dollars for drafts on the Treasury of the United States, and to give $105, and sometimes we are told as high as $115, for $100 payable here. The effect is to turn our coin to England instead of Mexico. We take the coin in Mexico which the Englishmen would send home, and deposit the amount ourselves in London.

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A Father's Life Saved by his Son.—Among the deserters tried and sentenced to be hung in Mexico, was a man named Edward McHenry, of the 4th artillery. Gen. Scott, as commander-in-chief, had the power to approve or disapprove the sentence of the court. In passing on that of McHenry, the General made these remarks: "A like remission [from hanging] is made in the case of Edward McHenry, company G, out of consideration for a son, a private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors."—*N. O. Delta.*

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Striking Contrast.—We commend the following paragraph from the New Orleans Delta to the consideration of the London Times, and the admirers of its course towards this country:

"What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington, is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico. The former burned all our public buildings and archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter in the public buildings of Mexico, or even to touch a book, a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture, in them; and the order is obeyed to the letter."

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Man is a reasoning animal, who paints with the sunbeams, travels by steam, talks by lightning, speculates in breadstuffs, and swaps jack-knives.

# THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, November 27, 1847.

☞ Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

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☞ On our outside this week will be found a variety that cannot fail to please all tastes. From "grave to gay, from lively to severe" is embraced in its range.

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☞ We understand that the U. S. Steamer Michigan has been ordered to Buffalo to lay up this winter for the purpose of undergoing repairs. Why is this?—every repair necessary can be effected here as well as at Buffalo.

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☞ The steamers Louisiana, Madison, and Missouri, have been laid up for the winter at this port.

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☞ Several new advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out this week—they are however from yearly advertisers, who, being allowed to change as often as they please, must bear a little disappointment of this kind occasionally.

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☞ There has been an arrival from Europe since our last, but as the news is not very important we have not thought it worth while to occupy space with the details. The grain market had advanced a shade in prices since the last arrival, owing, it was thought, to a slight improvement in the money market.

### Drowned.

A young man named Bonnell, attached to the U. States Revenue Schooner, Erie, fell through the dock on Wednesday evening last, and before assistance could reach him from the vessel, the only place where his cries for assistance could be heard, he was drowned.

### Backing Out

The North American has at last exonerated the Hon. Jesse Miller, from the foul charge made against him in the celebrated Salisbury disclosures. Would it not have been more becoming in these gentlemen to have done so before the election?

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☞ The Pratt Bank of Buffalo is the name of a new banking institution recently established in Buffalo. E. N. Pratt, Esq., formerly of Albany is President. Its capital of $100,000 is composed of New York State Stocks.

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☞ The Liberty Star is the title of a new Abolition paper just started at Jamestown, N. Y. We hav'nt seen it, but presume it is like the balance of the same kidney—full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

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☞ The Panama Herald, the bantling of the *honorable* Abner Lewis, one of those who voted against the bill to call into the service 10,000 more volunteers for the war with Mexico, has breathed its last!

### Ladies Benevolent Society.

We understand a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Lyon in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last in aid of this praiseworthy institution of this city, when a collection was raised of about *Fifty Dollars*. A similar sermon is to be delivered by Rev. Mr. Flint, in the Episcopal Church, to-morrow evening, and one for the same purpose by Rev. Mr. Laurie, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday evening the 19th of next month. We understand that Rev. Mr. Spring, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Presley, of the Associate Reformed Church, will preach for the same occasion, but we have not learned at what time. The funds thus raised are to be placed in the hands of those ladies who have united themselves for the laudable purpose of relieving the destitute and unfortunate wherever they may be found within our limits. It is one of the beautiful and cheering manifestations of the present day to see members of the different denominations of Christians meeting and uniting in one Christian purpose in doing an undoubted Christian act. There is no true philanthropist who does not cordially unite in feeling and prayer for the harmony of action and success of this society. A more extended notice of its proceedings may perhaps be given hereafter.

### A New Chapter in the Clay Game

We have before us the Louisville Courier, a Taylor whig paper, containing a Circular, dated Oct., 1847, signed by Leslie Combs, Benj. Gratz, H. F. Duncan, D. C. Wickliffe, B. W. Dudley and G. Robertson, all political and personal friends of Henry Clay, and residents of Kentucky. This circular, it is said, has been *secretly* circulated among the leading whigs of the Southwest, and is a complete solution of all the mystery which has hung about the recent movements of Mr. Clay, and proves his "last" demonstration at Lexington to be the first move in a preconcerted plan between himself and his old personal and political friends in that State to again bring him before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. The Circular itself goes on to say that the authors of it are whigs, mostly residents of Lexington, and several of them members of the general Whig committee of Kentucky in 1844. They say that various meetings have been held in Kentucky during the present year, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for President, but that the meetings have been thinly attended, and got up by assiduous concert and management, and frequently by Democrats who aim to sow dissensions in the whig ranks. They express great respect for the General, and would support him cordially, they say, if he received the whig nomination, but if Mr. Clay was nominated, he would, without doubt, carry the State, for the great body of the whigs of Kentucky remain true to him, and are desirous of casting their votes for him. The present position of Mr. Clay and his views of the matter are disposed of with the very modest declaration that "after the unfortunate issue of the last Presidential election, he relinquished all expectations of ever being again a candidate for that office, or of re-entering into public life. He has not the remotest wish to have his name again used in any doubtful contest." They conclude by stating that "they have considered best that this letter should be regarded as confidential," and ask for information and an expression of opinion on the subject, from those to whom it is addressed.

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☞ Mississippi has gone Democratic as usual by a large majority. The congressional delegation is composed of all democrats, save one federalist, elected from the Vicksburg district. It is supposed that this district would have been democratic too, had not so many of that party been absent as volunteers.

### MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

In another column will be found the resolutions passed by the Whig Mass Meeting at Lexington, on the 13th. These resolutions are the production of Mr. Clay himself, and it is presumed are to be the platform upon which he has decided to stand another race for the Presidency. In submitting them he made a speech of some length, which, owing to his squeamishness in refusing to let the reporters take notes of what he said, although they offered to submit their notes to his inspection before publication, has not yet reached us. The Resolutions themselves, however, are explicit enough, and require neither speech nor commentary to show the position their author has chose to place himself and friends before the country.

The New York Evening Post, in noticing the resolutions, makes use of the following language which we adopt as our own. "The first position, (says the Post) is that of an attack upon the government. This is to be done in a wilful and violent manner and carried, if necessary, even to an impeachment of the President. The mode in which this is to be brought about is certainly set forth with considerable ingenuity. It is to be assumed in the outset by the whig majority in Congress, that the hostilities between this country and Mexico arose out of an order of the President for the movement of troops, which was "improvident and unconstitutional," although the President is commander-in-chief of the army, and is the only person authorized by the constitution to give these orders. But the unconstitutionality consists in the neglect to ask permission of Congress for this order.—Having thus established the guilt of the administration, it is entirely removed by setting forth the subsequent sanction of Congress.—Thus it is asserted that the President is the immediate cause of the war—no declaration of its objects and ends has ever been made, and that it is the duty of Congress to insist upon one at once; and if the President refuses to conform to this in the conduct of the war, then Congress should adopt most efficacious measures to arrest its further progress.

"Any one can penetrate through the thin glass with which it is here attempted to cover the object intended. It present the only even plausible ground upon which the author of this resolution believes the whig party can secure a shadow of apparent justification for commencing immediate, open and direct opposition to the measures of the administration in the conduct of the war, and for defeating to their utmost all the efforts of the patriotic citizens to secure its "vigorous prosecution" until peace is obtained. Planting themselves upon these assertions, whether true or false we need not stop to consider, the whig majority in Congress and the party throughout the country will intend to demand a suspension of all further hostilities.

"But let us see what next they will ask for. The annexation of Mexico is unhesitatingly denounced. What portion of the country, then, is this new creed in favor of obtaining or receiving? The sixth resolution reads thus at the closer "We have no desire for the dismemberment of the republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas." Only a proper adjustment of the limit of Texas is asked for. What are those limits? Are they confined to the Nueces? to the Rio Grande? or to extend even to the shores of the Pacific? A candid exposition of the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Clay, so far as reported, lead to the conviction that the Nueces is the limit intended.—This is confirmed by the preceding resolution. That asserts it to be the duty of Congress to take measures and effective measures, to arrest the farther progress of the war, if the President should decline or refuse to carry out the objects of the war which may be specified in the declaration.

"Now if the declaration which the whigs may put forth, calls for the Nueces as a boundary, of course the President would refuse to endeavor to accomplish such an object. The alternative is here thrown in, that if Mexico should refuse to come to terms when we have *declared the objects and ends of the war*, then it should be prosecuted with vigor until its ends were attained. We might add further, that Mr. Clay, in his remarks, states that he would "undertake in sixty hours to settle all difficulties in relation to a boundary line."

"If such a position is taken by a powerful party in this country, it will afford such aid and comfort to the Mexicans that they will listen to no terms of peace that will be offered by us to them, and the war will not be ended until the whole country is in our possession. Such positions as these are evidently in conflict with the spirit of this nation, and it is altogether too late to look for their success.

"Having taken this ground of opposition to any further annexation of territory, the resolutions next assert what almost every person in the country would assent to. They disavow any desire to acquire any foreign territory for the purpose of "propagating slavery, or introducing it from the United States into such territory." This is not the Wilmot proviso by any means. The proviso assumes that territory will be annexed, and forbids the introduction of slavery into it.

"These resolutions are opposed to any annexation of territory, and also disavow any desire to propagate slavery from this country into any other. This was disavowed by congress years ago, when the law was passed prohibiting the slave trade. This resolution does not touch either the northern or southern side of the proviso question."

### One of the Whig "B'hoys."

At a whig meeting in Columbia (Mo.) Col. Young, a whig leader, is represented by the Columbia Globe as having employed the following language; the *good* taste of which, to say the least, will not bear the ordeal of criticism:

"If the President says that war existed by the act of Mexico, he is a *liar*, that the Democrats who accused the Whigs of committing moral treason by opposing the war, were also liars, that all knew he could take a bull by the horns, *yes sir-e bob.*"

### Death of Lieut. Young.

Among the deaths in Mexico, we notice that of Lieut. Montgomery P. Young, of Capt. Moorhead's company of Pennsylvania volunteers. He died at Puebla of fever. Mr. Young was well known in this city, having formerly practiced law here.

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Dinner.—The Philadelphia Whigs are about to tender Gen. Irvin a public dinner.—What for?—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

As a set off for the defeat the Democrats gave him in October, probably.

### Pope Pius, the IX.

For years liberal opinions in Europe have been steadily and surely progressing among the masses. Like the shadow of some giant tree on the banks of a placid river, spanning from shore to shore, they have reached from their primeval home in America to the shores of the Atlantic in the old world, and have been recognized as something tangible—something real—and while despotism, with its iron hand, has rudely tried to drive them back, to hem them in on the continent that gave them birth, they have triumphed over all opposition and have now found an advocate, where one was least to be expected, among their potentates and crowned heads. We refer to Pope Pius, the 9th, the new Pope of Rome. That liberalism in despotic Europe should find its most energetic advocare in the Pope of Rome is a fact well calculated to excite amazement in the minds of all who have been in the habit of regarding middle and southern Italy as the strong hold of absolute power, it is fortunate that of all the third-rate powers, the Pope should have been the one to make this forward movement, for any other would have been instantly crushed by the iron hand of Austria, but Pius wields a power before which the hosts of Metternich tremble, and fear more than they would the united armies of Europe; the thunders of the Vatican carried more terror to Count Lutzen, than the roar of hundreds of French artillery, and in this lies the great power of Rome for all her purposes of defence. Pius the ninth, is not a mere Monk, educated from his youth in the cloister; an old officer of the "*Grande Armee*," his sword has flashed at Jena, Austerlitz and Montebello, and he appears to have mixed up in him the elements of Napoleon's greatness, with the fervor of that true Christian spirit that in a Ruler, creates the wish to see his people happy; he is a most extraordinary man, and his movements are watched with intense interest by every lover of freedom in the world.

### An American Mother.

We find in the Richmond Enquirer a correspondent who states that it was his sad duty to inform the *widowed mother of the late* Lieut. William T. Burwell, of the death of her youngest and darling son, who was killed on the 9th September in the battle of El Molino del Rey. He says he "told his mother he was dead, and that he had fallen in battle. Not a tear fell from her eyes—not a sigh escaped her. 'Is he dead? *Did he do his duty?* Thank God, he left no widow!' were the only words she uttered." What a sad yet beautiful commentary on the stearn patriotism which pervades the breasts of our American mothers! Language is too feeble to express the admiration for such devotion to the country's cause. If such is the mother what must have been the son!

### Godey's Lady's Book.

The December number of Godey's Lady's Book is received. It is an elegant number, comprising a valuable collection of artistic and literary gems. Its embellishments are exquisite, and its letter press contents contributed by the most popular magazine writers in the country. T. S. Arthur contributes "The Widow and Widower,"—a beautiful sketch, illustrated by two splendid engravings, representing each character.

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☞ The Election in Louisiana has resulted in the complete triumph of the Democracy. The Congressional Delegation stands as formerly, three democrats and one federalist.—Both branches of the Legislature is democratic, securing us a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Johnson, whig.

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☞ The Washington Union has inquired into the matter, and finds there is no ground for the babble about outbreaks and probable wars by the Indian tribes at the west. Most of these rumors originate with the St. Louis Republican, an industrious enemy of the administration.

### A Printer in Luck.

Lieut. Thos. J. Myers, of company I, Massachusetts volunteers, has sold and received his discharge, and has "annexed" himself to a beautiful Senoretta near Monterey, and as luck would have it, she is worth a cool $30,000.

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☞ A large and brilliant audience assembled at the Odd Fellow's Hall on Saturday evening last, to listen to a Lecture on the claims of Odd Fellowship to public confidence, by P. G. Pascal Donaldson, of New York. The lecturer was evidently a man of talent and deep thought, and handled his subject with a master hand; and we doubt not convinced many, if not all, that becoming a member of that fraternity did not make a man any the less a good citizen, a true christian, or a pure patriot.

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☞ The "Conneautville Courier" is the title of a new paper just started at the enterprising village of Conneautville, in our neighboring county of Crawford. It is neutral in politics, respectable size and appearance, and if it can be sustained, will be of much service to the western part of Crawford. Mead & Brown, publishers.

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☞ We learn from the Commercial and the Gazette that the members of the Masonic fraternity, in this place and vicinity, have held a meeting and have concluded to apply to the Grand Lodge of the State for a Charter of a *lodge to be located in this city*. What has become of old fly-blown, rotten, putrid Anti-Masonry?

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☞ The Gazette says "Mr. Clay's speech has come like a thunder-clap upon the Democrats. Very possibly, but then, the speech hasn't been published yet, hence how it should have such an effect, puzzles us not a little.

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☞ We expressed a belief last week that Mr. Clay would not take a stand on the war question corresponding with Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin, and the Gazette wants to know now that he has taken such position, what we have to say. Simply, gentlemen, that we *over estimated* Mr. Clay's sagacity, patriotism and consistency.

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☞ The Legislature of Georgia have elected Messrs. Berrien and Dawson, United States Senators. They are both federalists.

### Connecticut Senator.

Gov. Bissell has appointed Ex-Gov. Roger S. Baldwin, U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, deceased.

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☞ We rejoice to record the appointment of Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.—He once before filled the office to the satisfaction of all parties, and we have no doubt will do so again.

### Now for It.

The Gazette last week had a sweeping article on the "Influence of Taylorism," in which the editor made it appear as clear as mud that the said "influence" had defeated them in all the State elections where they had not been successful, and that it was owing to the non-"influence" of said Taylorism that they had been successful in New York. This, we took it, was a sly but pointed hit at our Taylor cotemporary of the Commercial; and it appears he so understood it too, for he is down upon him of the Gazette this week, "like a thousand of brick." He says the article in question was "as glaringly deceitful as ever disgraced the Press," calls the arguments adduced "Jesuitical," and last and worst, stigmatizes our *amiable* friend as a "soft-soap Jesuitical Editor." Not satisfied with this, he very *cruelly*, if not unnecessarily, contrasts the difference between the vote in Erie county, where Clay was first nominated, and that in Somerset, where Taylor was first nominated—says the nomination of Gen. Irvin was forced upon them "by the old Hunkers of the party, in defiance of the popular will," and therefore "it fell still-born and could never be galvenized into life." In regard to the New York election the Commercial says:

"And the Editor too very well knows that the clear whig sweep in the election was owing to a split in the locofoco ranks. No respectable paper in the state claims it on any other ground. The old Hunkers there also forced a nomination on the party, and the Barnburners wouldn't stand it, and permitted the election to go by default. Yet in the face of all these notorious facts the soft-soap jesuitical Editor of the Gazette would endeavor to impose upon his readers, for the purpose of making an opportunity of hitting old Rough and Ready under the ribs."

When rogues fall out honest men get their due—so go it boys, we'll hold your hats.

### Graham's Magazine.

The December number of this Magazine is on our table. It is embellished with engravings illustrative of "The Troubadour," "A Skin Lodge of an Assiniboin Chief," and "The Fashions." We observe among the literary contents, original contributions from W. G. Simms, H. B. Hirst, W. H. C. Hosmer, J. F. Cooper, and other well-known writers.—*Published by Geo. R. Graham & Co., Philadelphia.*

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☞ The bachelor editor of the Gazette thinks that the "large and brilliant audience" at the Odd Fellows Hall on Saturday evening, was "rendered so by the sparkling charms of young ladies." Our cotemporary is evidently a "gone sucker"—his bachelorism "on its last legs," and his *individuality* about to be absorbed by the conquering "charms" of one of Erie's fair daughters. We know the symptoms too, well to be mistaken—we used to act and talk just as he does.

### Look out for Fun.

That inimitable wag and pantominist, Wm. Mitchell, we see, is on the road to this city and may be expected soon, unless like the "Alleghenians" he sh-ut off "lodge" by us. When he comes, let every one see that his buttons are tight on his jacket, for such a shaking of sides as he'll get up here will be a caution to long faces and gloomy looks.

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☞ *Our* compliments to the Editor of the Mayville Sentinel for his kind invitation to partake of his thanksgiving dinner. Circumstance prevented our availing ourself of the invitation, but although we were not with him in proper person, we were there in *spirit*.

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☞ We are indebted to Mr. Thos. J. Fargo, of Fairview township, for a nice fat Turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner. May he live a thousand years, and his children never want for bread.

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Abbey Kelley, has been married for some time, and an official announcement has been made that her "domestic duties" will preclude all hope of her destroying the constitution during the present year. We breath again.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

You are not the only one, doubtless.

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A Long Nose.—A cloth manufacturer having got by some accident a severe cut across the nose, and having no court plaster at hand stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation, "warranted, 350 yards."

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☞ There are more newspapers printed in the United States than in all the other countries of the world put together. There is no limiting our march of greatness. Fourteen years ago, Iowa was a wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians. Now it contains 16 newspapers.

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Advertising.—Blackwood's Magazine says "There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way obtaining publicity—advertising. The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

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Official.—An honest German sheriff in Lancaster, lately made an endorsement by way of return on a writ placed in his hands: "Dere ish no *gutz* (goods) found in my *bellywick.*"—(Bailiwick.)

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Cheap Postage.—The deficit of the first year after the act, was $800,000: the deficit of the last year was $45,000; while the deficit this year is only $40,000. It is said that the Postmaster-General is so gratified with the result, that he will propose in his next annual report the introduction of a *uniform system of cheap postage*, similar to the Penny postage in England.

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A country cotemporary compares some of his subscribers to *cats!* He says, "you must stroke the fur the right way for years—coax and write to please them, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on a tail—say something that comes in contact with their faith, prejudice and interest, and what a scratching and clawing there will be."

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Young Travelers.—Three pauper Irish children were found on board the ship Liverpool, at New York, the oldest of whom was but seven years old. They were concealed in a barrel or cask all the way, and fed by the passengers in the steerage. We presume this is the first instance of crossing the Atlantic in a barrel.

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☞ James Noe has been tried in the City of Lafayette, La., on charge of murdering Dr. Easton, and was acquitted. The murder was testified by several witnesses, but the jury acquitted Noe on the ground that there had been an improper intimacy between Dr. E. and Noe's wife, and that the deceased was a mulatto, or had negro blood in his veins.

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The Revenue still Increasing.—The Union states that the amount of revenue received for duties in some of the principal ports as far as heard from, for the first two weeks in November 1847, at $856,693, and for two weeks of November, 1846, in the same ports $348,497, showing a gain under the new tariff, of $608,186.

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New Paper.—A new paper, devoted to the exclusive support of the war, has been commenced down east, called the "Poixan Gazette and World Astonisher."