wast is the meaning of this question? A portion of the recording of the squestion? A portion of the present contrast of the subject, in no eduction, and there is a possible to extrain portion of the presence of contrast of the propose of the country object. They are all calculated the places and or principle, and they assume that actual northly object of a well-based of principle, and they assume that actual northly object. They are all calculated the places and or principle, and they assume that actual northly object. They are all calculated the propose of the country object. They are, that if we accomplish their purpose.

The first of the propose of the presence of the presen

This is one of those difficulties which have sur This is one of those difficulties Which have so rounded us from the organization of our government and it can only be properly settled in accordance with the constitution of our country. Shall we deprived of the opportunity of gaining this territory. What shall we do with the Wilmot Provise? For I hold myself in readiness for the crisis when tine, I hold myself in readiness for the crisis whence wer it shall be presented, even should I be compelled from my position, to give another terrible casting vote! I shall carefully examine the subject, weighwell the able arguments on both sides of the question which may be presented by the giant intellects of our country, and reserve to myself the right to do as I think right, when the time may come for action.

There is but one political course which a man can take, in safety to his conscience. That course is strict adherence to the constitution; that is the cha ter by which to determine our powers; that is the compass by which alone we can safely steer our political bark. If you can accomplish the abolition o slavery in the southern States through its instrumen tality, why do so; but I hope there are none who would do so at the hazard of our union, liberty, and independence. The only true test, however, to which independence. The only true test, however, to which we can submit this question; or any other that may arise, is the constitution. But it is unfortunately the case with many of those who seem most interested in the question of abolishing slavery, that they are not much governed by such a principle as this.—
There is a something above our constitution, above our laws, above our world itself, that is invoked.—
These persons should remember that there is a means by which to accomplish their ends, if they be right, ey when to accomplish their ends, if they be right, much more safe and sure than that of destroying the only safeguard which they have for their own liberty. If they be indeed sincere in their designs, let them toil on until they shall be able to effect such a change in the constitution itself as they desire; but while that instrument positively prohibits any interference by one State with the institutions of another, I could hope that State pride alone if they were no I could hope that State pride alone, if there were no nore liberal and general principle, would forbid the people of Pennsylvania to interfere with the peopliar affairs of her sister States, as readily as she would reseat even the appearance of meddling by another State with affairs especially her own.

But we hear, in some quarters, much talk of what is called compromise. I am of that old school of de-mocrats who will never compromise the constitution of my country. This is one of the words not to be found in that instrument. It was itself a result of found in that instrument. It was itself a result of compromise; but, once having become a thing of shape, of life, of spirit, then all compromise was at an end. It was a settled principle, a positive rule—a thing which might be broken; but having no materials in it which were capable of being bent. In it are to be found all the provisions for our government; and if you wish for other provisions, you cannot put them there—all the legislation of Congress cannot put them there—unless in accordance with its provisions. At the time of the admission of Mis-highly or there were many who could not see where the agita-tion would end. Then men got together and talked

The whole thing, passed off quitty, and in the eye tion would end. Then men got together and talked of compromises, and made compromises; and one-half, insisted on what they had no right to nek, and the other half, submitted to that, which they should never have submitted to. Any such system as this is calculated gradually to undermine the constitution. Far better would be an instantaneous change in its provisions, by convention, than any compromise whatever inconsistent with that instrument itself.

The officers of the general government are awake of the cart for home amid the low county took the cart for home amid the county took the cart for home amid the county took the cart for home amid the county took the county took the cart for home amid the county took the county

officers of the general government are awake importance of this subject; and there is no to exist, the people of the country have themselves adopted the institution; they have the right, alone to determine their own constitution; and, as the matter so exists elsewhere, they are not to be condemned for its existence.

There is one elsewhere.

States themselves; and it is claimed, with great force, that, under this provision, the right to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers and harbors is unconstitutional. It is, however, certain death was sudden, his salvation is no less scence.

The other points of Mr. Dallas' speech are equally commendable. His views of the war and after kinged, their industry, and energy, and wealth will mark ed to the Bar in the different courts of Cumberland out roads for commerce which will require the attention of the government. And, if there is no constitutional inhibition, why should not the west purtake of the means of improvement which she so material by J. Reed, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

Nextucky Girls.—The girls of Kentucky have commendable. His views of the war and other kinged to Post.

The other points of Mr. Dallas' speech are equally commendable. His views of the war and other kinged to personal chairs. When the volunteers were leaving to the following resolutions were offered of the means of improvement which she so material by J. Reed, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

Nextucky Girls.—The girls of Kentucky have always been as remarkable for their spirit as their dred topics, are patriotic, and worthy of his democratic country, having been announced while the court was it is assion, the following resolutions were offered of the means of improvement which she so material by J. Reed, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

Nextucky Girls.—The girls of Kentucky have always been as remarkable for their spirit as their dred topics, are patriotic, and worthy of his democratic country, having been announced while the court was it in procession, escorted the solders to the public spirit as a spirit as their dred topics, are patriotic, and worthy of his democratic country in the first of the means of the made of the war and other king dred topics, are patriotic, and worthy of his democratic country in the first of the means of the made of the means of the made of the made of the means of the made of tutional inhibition, why should not the west partake of the means of improvement which she so materially aids in furnishing? Why should the eastern States grudge to the sons of the west a portion of those means? Why virtually say to them, You may look at our light-houses, our piers, our buoys, and our breakwaters; but we will not allow your rivers to be cleared; the beacon-light may shine forth to bot cleared; the beacon-light may shine forth to grant our sailors of rocks and shoals, but your steamboats may be sunk by snags and sawyers; we care not! We have had what we wanted, what we needed for the protection of our commerce: take care of yourselves. Such distinctions as would prompt to this course are unworthy, and would never be reade by a generous mind. If the constitution speaks of equality among the States, and the people of the States, and the government encourages, as it has done, improvements in the cast, let us wisely appropriate the public menory for the benefit of all.

But here an objection is raised. We will be con-

with our worthy collegage, the highly probable many proposed the public many for the benefit of all.

But here an objection is raised. We will be contained by the contained president of this Board, flow sheart, it was the benefit of all.

But here an objection is raised. We will be contained president of the Board, for the sheart of the board of the Board, and after it is well broken up to the special being to contain the contained by the special proposed in the contained propose

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. ARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOVB'R. 25, 1847 AGENCY.

173 V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for prouring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making allections for the American Voluntee, at his office, N. W. strang of Tuird and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia. The communication of a "Democrat" wa

anded in too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our nexi.-THANKSGIVING DAY .- This day (the 25th of Nov.

will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving by twen

President Dallas for a copy of that valuable work, The Constitution." Also, to Senator CAMERON, for a sunilar favor.

A PARADE.-The parade of military in our town on Saturday last, was indeed a brilliant affair. The companies all looked neat and tidy, and they not only looked neat, but they marched and drilled well. We have seldom witnessed a more handsome display of military. The companies present were-

National Cadets, Shippensburg, Capt. Carey.
Springfield Light Infantry. Capt. Copc.
Newburg Light Infantry, Capt. Wherry.
Carlisle Light Artillery, Capt. Todd.
Carlisle Light Infantry, Capt. Crop.
Carlisle Cadets, Copt. Henderson.

Capt. Todd, of the Carlisle Artillery, took com nand of the companies, after they had been formed into battalion by Licut. Stevenson, who acted as Ad-We need searcely say that the officers appointed to the command performed their respective duties to the full satisfaction of all, and in a manner cannot put them there—unless in accordance with highly creditable to themselves. After parading the its provisions. At the time of the admission of Mission of the souri into the Union, I found the same sentiment different public streets, the battalion was marched to the souri into the Union, I found the same sentiment different public streets, the battalion was marched to the source of the same sentiment. highly creditable to themselves. After parading the vory generally prevailing in some sections. I had a field close to the town, and reviewed by Brig. Gen Armor, who expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and soldier like-bearing of the mep.

dia is very interesting. Every thing looks bad in that the revenue has been increased several millions of dollars. The revenue for the first quarter of the of England has violated the act of 1844, in order to doubt that there will be much againtion in both houses of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no see of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed of Dolgress upon it. In the Senste, I have no seed the revenue of the first quarter of the last fiscal distinction drawn by Gen. Seott be correct, and we contemptate the triff of 1842, by four millions nine dendered and forty-five thousand dollars. The follow-from the triff of 1842, by four millions nine dendered and forty-five thousand dollars. The follow-oction mills are stopping. The harvest is expected to the service of the duties received for the triff of 1843, by four millions nine dendered and forty-five thousand dollars. The follow-oction mills are stopping. The harvest is expected to the service of the duties received for the triff of 1843, by four millions nine dendered and forty-five thousand dollars. The follow-oction mills are stopping. The harvest is expected to the service of the duties received for the triff of 1843, in the follow-oction from the duties received for the triff of 1845, in the follow-oction from the duties received for the triff of 1845, in the follow-oction from the duties received for the triff of 1845, in the follow-oction from the duties received for the triff of 1846, content of the assist the commercial public, but without avail .powerless to give it existence; and where we find it some portion of the general distress, however little,

demned for its existence.

There is one other subject upon which I will say a few words. A great convention recently assembled at Chicago, composed to some extent of gentlemen from all parts of the country, of both the leading political parties. What led to this meeting, it seems, was a desire to see whether something could not be done to change the face of a measure which had been fully realized by the discovery of the body of Mr. Blair was found on Thursday of improvement of rivers and harbors. Upon this subject the people of the United States should think much, and act resolutely. Our first inquiry should be, Does the constitution authorize Congress to improve the navigation of western rivers? Respecting improvements calculated to facilitate commercial operations, a great difficulty has been to find what Congress angish do. The subject is one of extreme interest and importance, and is likely to claim much of our attention hereafter. It has a risen under that provision of the constitution which gives to Congress to interest and importance, and is likely to claim much of our attention hereafter. It has a risen under that provision of the constitution which gives to Congress to interest and importance, and is likely to claim much force, that, under this provision, the right to approach to the constitution which gives to Congress to interest and importance, and is likely to claim much of our attention hereafter. It has a risen under that provision of the constitution which gives to Congress to interest and importance, and is likely to claim much and the provision of the constitution which gives to Congress to interest and importance, and it is claimed, with great force, that, under this provision, the right to approhave been fully realized by the discovery of the body bably fallen much short of one million of dollars.

that is intimately connected with this war. I upon the conclusion of a trady with Maxico, we should come into possession of one-half or two-thirds of the United States have their bearts set when has intellectually descended to the what is the meaning of this tertion. It is known as the Wilmot Proviso. And what is the meaning of the function of the functi

birg, which was to be stricken to the earn, and percent of all participation in the authorship of said to declare upon their honor whether the Moxican nocent of all participation in the authorship of said twelve month, and yet the most cheering evidences rather late in the day, and can afford Mr. Miller no for prosperity every where met the eye, and the most become in operation for any injury he may have ceived by buoyant hopes were entertained with good reason for the future. And the man who was addressing, the though the future of the future of the future of the future of the future. And the man who was addressing that the public of Mexico, was the annual to do with the passage of that desirable taken pains to ascertain the facts it alludes to, before taken pains to ascertain the facts it alludes to, before of the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a casting the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a casting the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a casting the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a casting the manufacturing the manufacturing the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a casting the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering the manufacturing monopolisis, for adhering to his political integrity, and giving his a cast and integrity and giving his a ca So, likewise, remains that glorious structure of the ancestors of the American people—the Union—a fixed, and unchanged, and unchanged fact, which and whether in the most cheering evidences of the American people—the Union—a fixed, and unchanged, and unchanged fact, which has fought them in the north, and the most cheering evidences of prosperity overy where met the eye, and the most country? Can you believe that this "last hope of prosperity overy where met the eye, and the most country."

That tariff had then been in operation well nigh a twolve month, and yet the most cheering evidences of prosperity overy where met the eye, and the most country. The most cheering evidences all men" will not over remain? Stand by your glorious institutions. Cherish them as the brightest the thronging citizons of that busy mart, was he who thad much to do with the passage of that dosirable measure. It was the man who incured the principal odlivery of this address, by deafening rounds of aphane; and state that after having offered his political integrity, and giving his exception the carrier and low months ago, of the political integrity, and giving his exception that the full the full that after having offered his principal delivery of this address, by deafening rounds of aphane; and state down amid three hearty rounds, such as the democracy know how to give.

The Mort to develve month, and the most cheering evidences are the dear and from Mr. Miller not the to the the country."

In a later in the dath the most cheering evidences are the dear and for Mr. Miller not to the the country. The most cheering rounds of aphane with the vile slanders and low about the country."

Not to be behind Santa Anna, General Parades hound have the futurity which the pure character of the future of the future of the country. The most cheering rounds of their most cheeri Promithe North American.

Promithe North American.

Promithe North American.

Promithe North American.

Having taken pains to examine into the testimony in support of the charges which were published in this in support of the charges which were published in this in support of the charges which were published in this in support of the charges which were published in the support of the country is placed. It demands vast efforts and sacrifices. It poster in the support of the charges which were published in the support of the charges which were published in the support of the country is placed. It demands vast efforts and sacrifices. It poster in the support of the support of the charges which were published in the support of the charges which were published in th

raised to a spirit of phrenzy by the wiles of designing This law of 1846 was a mild measure and affords very considerable protection to our heme industry, although it is devoid of the rank injustice ind, inequalities of the tariff of 1842. The present THANKS.-We return our sincere thanks to Vice- tariff is for revenue-that is its object-but that does not necessarily preclude its protective character.-And here was the great mistake into which the overheated zeal of the protectionists thrust themselves, n their mad tilt in favor of the protective policy-as f protection cannot as well be an incident of a rovenuc tariff, as revenue an incident of a protective tariff. The tariff of 1846 is not a free trade measure—no tariff can be. The very idea of a tariff necessarily volves a restriction upon trade. Mr. Dallas beautifully illustrates this in his speech. He says "Every duty imposed upon articles of importation is in con travention of the laws of free trade, and goes to protect the manufacturer of similar articles in our coun try, and so far as it goes, is a direct tax upon the onsumer of that article, for the benefit of the producer. So long, therefore, as the people of the country shall prefer to support their government by a reser to taxes upon imported articles, in preference to a direct tux, they go to sustain their own manufactures. to the exact extent of the amount of duties collected. whether that amount shall be thirty six millions of dollars or only thirty millions of dollars. This tariff is not one according with any just idea of free trade; but is positively, to the extent of the duties accruing inder it, a restriction upon commerce,"

The colculations of the federal politicians were all would project nobody, but that it would not produce revenue. Some made their calculations as low as current fiscal year, ending on the 1st of October, ex-

\$1,170,260 21 \$1,940,328 36 Total, 9770,058 05

molete returns for the month of October not having been received, of course the total increase

economical views which he possesses—and which carry their political projudices with them, and would be is not afraid or ashamed to give utterance to, all the herces as heine "sent the Rose as heine "sen mauger the mad dog cry of "Free Trade!" "Free all the heroes as being "whige." So says the Bos-

he rises from its perusal, will feel an increased con- and placed it upon the shoulder of a volunteer -- after erced, and an increased admiration for one of that the brave hoys to the town limits.

which embarked from New Orleans lately for Vora Inquiry to investigate all the facts connected with Cruz, is reported to be composed of men all under 30 the late duel between Lieuts. Mumford and Mahan

Resolved. That we, the Directors present, deeply sympathize with our worthy colleague, the highly esteemed President of this Board, (now absent, in his rocent calamitous bereavement; and trust that the "Why sir," said the latter, "I put my plough the "who tempers the wind to the shore lamb" may

of a prison their morning spectacles, because the sovges against Mr. Miller were false.

What must the country coons, who were made to North American has told them that all the horrid Muhlenberg disclosures were LIES? Will they, too retract, or stick to the falsehood? A little time

OUR TABLE.

Godey's Lady's Book, for December, is a splended number. The leading plates, "The Widow" and like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly?" 'The Widower," are full of touching beauty, and must create a demand for this number of "the Book." The Fashions are well done, as are also the " Model for new names; and we feel warranted in promis-No man certainly, better deserves a bountiful har-

"A piscussion on the order of the Sons of Temperance, between the Rev. WM. R. Dr WITT, D. D., of Harrisburg, and Rev. W. Easton, of Smyrna, Pa." This is a book of 280 pages, and will be found very interesting. Mr De Witt defends the Order and Mr. and can be had at Loudon's Book store, Carlisle.

rill be runtestbered that General Scott Tofused to sign the death warrant of Riley on the ground more than twenty-two or three millions of dollars that he descried before the war was recognized by Congress, and therefore was not liable to the death eighteen millions. The experience of the law is, penalty. In the case of fifty others, who descried after the Congress of the United States declared that war existed, Gen. Scott approved the finding of the ceeds the revenue of the first quarter of the last fiscal distinction drawn by Gen. Scott be correct, and we voted in favor of the law-recognizing the existence of will deprive his children of a knowledge which to them would be greater than all his riches. Fresident to employ ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand men in carrying it forward. Since the passage of that law—and since his own vote in favor of its passage, Corwin lies deserted to the enemy and is found fighting against his country with weapons of more wide-spread danger than thore used by the deserters who terminated their lives on the gallows we venture to assert, than does her ignorant parent. deserters who terminated their lives on the gallows THE FATE OF YOUNG MR. BLAIR.—Our worst fears cannot be accurately ascertained, but it has not pro- If he had done this before the war was declared, he would have occupied common ground with Riley, but as it is, he ranks with those who were con-

and executed. FEDERAL CANDOR .- The federal journals suy the heroes of the Mexican war "happen, unfortunately for the democrats to be all whige." There are a good many whig heroes in the war, to be sure. Noble fellows they are-brave, honorable and sensitive to that degree that they are "almost afraid to open a whig newspaper" when they receive it. But the of Mr. Evans and Mr. Webster and other federal present civil and military Governor of Mexico is a democrat. So is the Governor of Montercy. So are and hosts of other officers, and three-fourths of the mon. Yet neither the officers nor men of the army

KENTUCKY Ginls,-The girls of Kentucky have day, that he would vote for William Provise for next willy Mexican chief deceived the President into a always been as remarkable for their spirit as their President, viction of the truth and honesty of the democratic which the girls again formed into rank and escorted

THE CASE OF LIEUT, MARAN.—The Ledger learns The Tennessee Regiment, under Col. Cheathem, that the Secretary of War has oppointed a Court of

> TELEGRAPHIC .- If the law of Congress requiring the Presidential election to be held on the same day the National Whig, we shall know in Washington on the next morning after the election who will be

ry."

If these Mexican Generals could fight as well as reign people decided at the polls that all their char- they write, the probabilities are that our victorious troops would not now be revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas, With nearly all of them, personal saferoll these dirty, slanders under their tongues as a ty and personal aggrandizement seems to be the acsweet morsal, now think of themselves, since the tunting motive. They promise, but seldom perform are forever prating about sacrificing their lives for the country's honor, and the first to fly at the slightest apperance of danger.

"NO TIME TO READ."

"Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here's one of our last. Would yo "I would-but can hardly afford it-besides,

have no time to read.". "Too poor," "have no time to read," &c. &c. are Cottage" plates. " Hothar," Miss Leslie, Mrs. Hale, the excuses generally offered by nearly every man and a number of Godey's best contributors may be whose ignorance prompts him not to take a newspafound in the number. The prospectus for the New per. We pity the poor, miscrable ingnoramus who. Year sets forth new attractions and inducements can attempt to excuse himself by fabricating such stories. We holdly assert that every man has time ing Mr. Godey a largely increased revenue for 1848. to read, and with the exception, perhaps, of one in a thousand, no man is so poor but that he can take a paper. They are the ignorant who make such excucuses as are named above.

A few days since a hale hearty man stepped into our office, and asked for our last paper. We handed him the paper, and asked him whether he had no better subscribe. " I would like to take the Volun Easton condemns it. The work is neatly bound, [cer," said he, but really times are a little hard, and as a paper is not a necessary article I have conclu ded to do without one." "Have you a family of children ?!' we asked. " Yes, four children," he said. And don't some of them like to tead?" asked we. Oh yes, one of my little girls was very much pleased. with the last paper you gave me, and she road every line in it, advertisements and all, and she has been asking me for another paper ever since." "And ye you consider a newspaper in your family an unnec court murtial and sentenced them to death. If the ble miser hung his head, and after making some other de not doubt that it is legal, how would it operate if applied to the BLOODY HANDED SENATOR from Ohio? On the 13th day of May, 1846, Corwin world in favor of the lawrencemizing the existence of dollars he will deprive his children of a knowledge for itself.

> Hen's Chicken says that Gen. Cass, our former minister to France, formerly taught school in that city. Many of the present citizens of Wilmington went to school to him.

The members of Congress are arriving daily t Washington.

THE MISSING ARMY STEAMERS .- The steamer Fash ion, which was reported to have been lost, is lying at New Orleans, undergoing repairs. The atcamer Beaufort District, however, has been lost.

FREMONT TRIAL.—On account of the sickness of Generals Worth, Pillow, Pierce, Wool, Butler, Twiggs Col. Craig, one of the Court, the trial of Col. Frement opinions. was suspended on Saturday. A drover, named Parr, from Ohio, was robbed or

A man at Hartford, Ct., told a Federalist the other

Hon. LEWIS Cass arrived at Albany on Satura he effect with Gen. Scott, on the 20th of August,

The "Hoo Caop."-The hog crop-as they call it no consure to cast on the President, neither have We is coming forward from the west, says the Cumber. any to visit on General Scott—they both acted from land Civilian, with considerable briskness. The patriotic motives and the best information within railroad books show that nine thousand, eight hundred are, at the present time, registered for Balti-

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS UPON MEXICO.—The recent order of the President, lovying several contributions upon Mexico, is everywhere loudly and warm. throughout all the States be carried into effect, says ly applauded. It is indeed a step counselled by the oundest reasons and the clearest policy, and will do having persuaded and assisted certain negroes, slaves as well, probably, as anything clac to bring Moxico of Mosses, Jacob Fiory, John Shafer, and Benj. Long.

more, in squealing anxiety.

Great anxiety has been manifested as to the course Mr. CLAY would pursuo in his great speech at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, week last. The speech occupied two hours and a half in its delivery, and he producated his remarks upon eight resolutions, which ie read to the meeting assembled, and which we

and inhabited by its citizens; that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent, acts recognized, the, war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or concent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

national.

2nd. 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 Predicts of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is loft to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the region to require.

ation to require.

3d. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the U. States, Congress, being invested with powers to de-clare war and grant letters of margue and reprisal to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support, armnes, to provide and maintain a. Navy, and to make rules for the government of the land; and naval forces, has the fullyst, complete war making power of the United States, and so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of the war when once commenced, or at any time during their progress or existence.

4th. Resolved, As the further opinion of the meet-

ing, that it is the duty of Congress to declare by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of, the President in his official conduct to conform to such a declaration of Congress, and if after such declaration, the President sho 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 sutherity should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by purposes ann objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measure to arrest the further progress of the war; taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the salety, and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or 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 uty of the government they were attained by a

treaty of peaces:

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, Sth. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mxico to the United States in any mode, and especially by beinquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, I.w. language and religion, and the vast extent 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, and the constant application of unlitary fore; 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 U. State. That we deprecate therefore such a union as whilly 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 undestored possession of its own laws, largers and be arised a discovered the present of the form the statistic transfer of the first own laws, largers and the arised of the contraction of the statistic transfer of the first own laws, largers and the arised of the contraction of the contracti

ONOE A SCHOOLMASTER.—The Wilmington Blue density of the purpose of proper fixetion of the limits of Texas.

The Resolved, That we do positively and emphasically discolain and disavow any wish or desire on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of promulgating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the U. States into such foreign country.

ountry.

8th Resolned, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the rest-ration of the blessings of peace, or if existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who purposes and objects some no dennee and anown, mare anxious to wart present and further perils and dangers with which it may be frought and who are also unaious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the National character should, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and continions.

Who fooled Gen. Scott !

The Whigs have lately said but little concerning the pass which they assert President Polk gave to is this silence to be accounted for ? Do they see any resemblance between the cases of Gon. Scott belief that he was a friend of peace, what less did when he induced that distinguished American com Ex-President Tyler is making a tour of the West mander to grant him time, under the pretence of beand South. He was in Cincinnati on the 18th inst. ing ready to negotiate for peace? Whilst we have their reach.

> BIBLE DESTITUTION It is stated, on the authority of the Rev. John Poisal, that in Virginia alone there were upwards of fifteen thousand families without the Scriptures!

> Mr. John Eakle, a farmer residing near Ha geratown, Md., has been arrested on the charge of

at New York, during the month of October.