

it was a legislative act, and Mr. K. had no right to go behind it. Her western boundary, it was true, had not been clearly defined; we did not exactly know where it ought to be—but still we did, we had no right to depart from the bounds she had fixed as hers. We admitted her with those bounds. It was a legislative act, and the President was not to blame for it. It was his official duty to see the laws faithfully executed in regard to this as to all other things. And what had he done? He sent a minister to settle that boundary—not by war, but by negotiation; but Mexico refused to negotiate, and said she intended to settle that question by the sword; she would reconquer Texas.

Some gentlemen said the President should then have stood fast at the Nueces. But Mr. K. asked, what gave him any right to stop there? Had Texas agreed that her territory stopped there? Did Mexico recognize the Nueces as the boundary? If not, what gave the President the right to do so? It was true that a certain distinguished Senator had said that it was his opinion that that was the true line. But was the President to take his word rather than an act of the Legislature? He was bound to take the claim of Texas as *prima facie* evidence that she was entitled to the boundary she claimed.

All this noise about an Executive war was nothing but a poor mean effort in gentlemen to escape the responsibility of their own act. So the world would view it.

And now, (said Mr. K.,) you peace-loving, war-hating, religious men, you have a very great regard for Mexican blood. I understand the anti-war principles, I was raised among the Quakers myself, they held to non-resistance, but I never could quite go that. I always felt as if, after turning the other cheek, (and that was the extent of the command,) I should like to give the fellow that struck me a good hard blow.

I admit that war is an evil, but I ask, who is responsible for all the blood which has been and shall be shed in Mexico? Who is responsible before all just men? (I will say nothing about the bar of my Maker.) I will tell you; I hold you responsible for it. If it had not been for your obstinate resistance to the annexation of Texas, and your flaming speeches on that subject, if Mexico had not expected support & aid to her cause from you, she never would have presumed to make war upon us. But they believed you would keep your word. You said that annexation was wrong, and would certainly bring war with it—and they trusted to you to keep them out of war. They must be infatuated to expect to cope with us. No; they thought that they would catch Taylor in a trap and cut him off before we could come to his aid, and that then there would be such a clamor by you against the Executive that we should give them good terms of peace. But you have thus cast a shade on your own patriotism, and you are responsible for the war. Were not your inflammatory speeches published in Mexico? Did not their leaders dwell on these speeches of yours as evidence to show that you would paralyze the arm of the American Government?

But this was not all. Your clamors against the Executive, and your intimations that you would not suffer the President to carry the war into Mexico, emboldened them to attack us. If you had threatened a vigorous prosecution of the war, they would never have dared to give us battle, after having been so whipped at Palo Alto. Good as your intentions may be, I say you are responsible for the blood shed in Mexico. I hold you responsible for it all, and so will the American people.

If your power was equal to your will, you would make us now call back our army from California and New Mexico, and if you persist long enough in your opposition and they do not become fully satisfied that you will not get the reins of power, they will go on in the hope that, as soon as you come into power, you will not only withdraw your troops, but give them indemnity for all the injury you have done them.

Such (Mr. K. said) were his views; he was not learned; he meant nothing but what he said, and he meant all he said. To him it seemed passing strange that, in all their clamor against the President and the war, gentlemen seemed clean to forget all the outrages perpetrated by Mexico on the persons and property of our citizens.

Surely, it would better become gentlemen when looking for the cause of the war, not quite to pass over all that Mexico had done to us. But he feared they were exposing themselves before the world. They occupied seats which ought to be filled by statesmen and lovers of their country's honor. But, after the course adopted here, he should think that some gentlemen would not have ventured to walk into the Rotunda and

look in the face even the picture of the Father of his country. Were they not acting the part of mere partisans, who were not able to draw a distinction between party warfare in time of profound peace, and party war against their own Chief Magistrate when conducting the nation's war? Such men, either from a natural want of brains, or from the sort of heart they had in their bosoms, were incapable of being true Americans. He cared not where this censure might fall; if it bore on himself, he was willing to take his full share of the blame.

All the attempts of the gentleman over the way to throw firebrands among the friends of the President were perfectly seen through, and his brands were quenched as soon as thrown. Even if Mr. K. had any private and personal quarrel with the President, he wanted to help his country out of the war, and with honor, before he made any onslaught upon the President on his own account.

Finally: If gentlemen were determined to carry on this course of discussion, he asked them if they could do so without giving both aid and comfort to our enemies? The effect might be to induce them to carry on the war, and if they did, it would finally annihilate them; for the Government could not, and would not, retreat from its position until we either obtained an honorable peace, or had crushed and annihilated our enemy. They must give us peace, or be extinguished. As to the attack upon the President, he said to gentlemen, keep it up—lay on the President was abundantly capable of defending himself; and some of these gentlemen were already very sore precisely because he had done so. He was a slender man, personally; Mr. K. did not say he was a Hercules, but, just as he stood Mr. K. would pit him against the whole of them, and felt sure he would come out of the arena unscathed. Yes, let gentlemen go on; but let them also count the cost. They would either induce their constituents to despise and condemn their own country, or they would degrade themselves. The first they could not do. If they could, so many of their party would not have displayed such noble courage and patriotism on the fields of battle. No; they could not do it, and the result would only follow to the deep grave of infamy the men who had signalized themselves by a similar course in our last war.

A False Alarm.—Col. King tells the following anecdote, relative to one of his marches in South America: "On passing through the woods of Baria, our advance guard suddenly came in, stating that from a noise ahead, they were sure that a body of men must be approaching. Their report led me to suppose that the enemy had anticipated our movements, and were coming to meet us. I immediately ordered every man to his post, and continued advancing. In a few minutes the noise was distinctly heard, but bore no resemblance to the sound that would arise from the movement of a body of men.—There was no clattering of horse's hoofs, no distinct voice, but a continuous Babel-like conclusion of sounds, as if a regiment of women were chattering together. Still we advanced at a slow pace; when, on turning a sharp pronomy, we beheld about two hundred monkeys swinging themselves from tree to tree, twisting their long tails around the branches and all enjoying the most perfect freedom of speech and action. As we came in sight however, all was suddenly as silent as death—not a creature among them moved—each several monkey stopping in his career of fun, in the exact position in which we discovered them. Some hung pendant by their tails to the branches, some lying out-stretched upon a limb, and others, in the act of climbing, remained with their long arms clinging to the tree. Each played the part of a dead monkey, and after the first moment of mortification at having arrayed and rallied my men for such a piece of ridicule, I could not resist joining in the universal roar of laughter that followed the discovery. Some of the least subordinate men levelled their pieces at the innocent creatures that had produced a temporary excitement among us, but I instantly ordered that they should not one of them be harmed and we left them, no doubt congratulating themselves on their fortunate escape."

There is a family living in Jasper co. Texas, a man, his wife, and father-in-law, who weigh, together, one thousand pounds.

Affairs of California and the Pacific.—The Union of Tuesday evening contains the President's message and a number of the documents transmitted to Congress, on Monday, in answer to the resolutions passed by the House on the 15th inst., concerning instructions to our officers in California and the Pacific. In reference to the voluminous documents accompanying the message, the Union says:

"We have no room at this moment to enter into a full investigation of these interesting papers. But we may undertake to say that there is nothing in the President's views, or in the secretaries' instructions; which are not fully in unison with the constitution of our country and the laws of nations. The open charges and secret insinuations which have been made against the President be found amply refuted, and his course and that of his secretaries fully vindicated from all censure. There were no instructions to Gen. Kearney—none to Commodore Sloat and Stockton—to annex permanently any territory to the U. States. The President never dreamed that such a measure could be adopted by military or executive authority alone. No instructions have been given to exercise any other authority than are, under the laws of war, applicable to territory conquered by the force of arms."

The following is the message of the President:—
To the House of Representative of the U. S.

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th inst., I communicate herewith reports from the Sec. of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany them.

These documents contain all the orders or instructions to any military, naval, or other officer of the government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico, which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the U. States."

These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the right of a belligerent, engaged in actual war, over such portions of the territory of an enemy as, by military conquest, might be taken possession of, and be occupied by our armed forces—rights necessarily resulting from a state of war, and clearly recognized by the laws of nations. This was the authority which could be delegated to our military commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary, and dependent on the rights acquired by conquest. They were authorized as belligerent rights, and were to be carried into effect by military or naval officers. They were but the amelioration of martial law, which modern civilization requires, and were due as well to the security of the conquest, as to the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

The documents communicated also contain the reports of several highly meritorious officers of our army and navy, who have conquered and taken possession of portions of the enemy's territory. Among the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, will be found a 'form of government' established and organized by the military commander who conquered and occupied with his forces the territory of New Mexico. This document was received at the war Department in the latter part of the last month, and (as will be perceived by the report of the Secretary of War) was not, for the reason stated by that officer, brought to my notice until after my annual message of the 15th inst. was communicated to Congress.

It is declared on its face to be a temporary government of the said territory, and there are portions of it which purport to 'establish and organize' a permanent territorial government of the U. States over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been approved and recognized

by me. Such organized regulations have been established in any of the conquered territories for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these territories while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be recognized and approved.

It will be apparent, from the reports of officers who have been required by the success which has crowned their arms to exercise the powers of temporary government over the conquered territories, that if any excess of powers has been exercised, the departure has been the offspring of a patriotic desire to give to the inhabitants the privileges and immunities so cherished by the people of our own country, and which they believed calculated to improve their condition and promote their prosperity. And such excess has resulted in no practical injury, but can and will be early corrected in a manner to alienate as little as possible the good feelings of the inhabitants of the conquered territory. JAMES K. POLK, Washington, Dec. 12, 1846.

A Gallant Affair.—Our southern papers give us further particulars of a brilliant little affair that took place under the very walls of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulton, by three young officers and five men of the squadron, which was no less than burning a Mexican packet vessel called the Creole, taking seven prisoners and making a safe retreat. They were discovered before reaching the Creole and the alarm bells of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz were telling the tale while our gallant fellows were engaged in the work. The officers engaged were Lieut. J. L. Parker, Passed Midshipman, J. R. Hynson and R. C. Rogers—the five seamen are not mentioned in the report, which concludes as follows: "Seven Mexicans were found on board and forced into our boats as prisoners, and landed at Sacrificios. In setting fire to the train, the first attempt failed—the light was then accidentally extinguished—everything looked ominous of failure. The use of firearms would have provoked the fire of the castle. One of the Mexicans were forced to fire with a pistol at his head. It was a single coal, and it was on the point of going out. To save the last chance, Mr. Hynson then poured powder from his hand upon the coal, and succeeded. He was however, considerably burned. After going into the boat, in order to be sure, the officers returned to make a second fire in the hold; and having no other means of carrying the fire they tore up their shirt-tails, which burned remarkably well. The Mexicans must be astonished when they find how many diverse purposes a Yankee shirt may be put to; the other day at Tuspan, it was a flag of truce—this is, fashion' of use was."

A National Government Massacred.—A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Kismaloo, the capital of the Kingdom of Nepal, in Northern India, last September. The queen had a favorite, one Gen. Guggun Singh, whom the King ordered to be murdered on the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock at night. Her Majesty was so outraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the Prince Minister, the Members of the Cabinet, the nobility, Council of State, generals and chief men; the number of two hundred. The King alone escaped, but his whereabouts was not known. A single nobleman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander-in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government; were among those slain or confined in dungeons. Nepal is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are Tartars, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

Healthy.—In the town of G. H. in Maine containing 1,000 inhabitants, but three died during the past year, and those were all over eighty years of age.

BIENEOGRAPY.
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
ELCONSBURG:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.
AGENCY.
V. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,' and receipt all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agencies in
Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street.
New York " 100 Nassau-street.
Boston " 16 State-street.
Baltimore S. E. cor. Balt. and Calvert-sts.
Merchants-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper as it is the only one published at the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

CIRCULAR.
The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania who have not already appointed, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding their township and county meetings and select delegates equal in number of their Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature to represent them in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday the 4th day of March next for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and of performing such other duties as may pertain to them in accordance with the usages of the party.
By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOHN C. BUCHER,
Harrisburg Sec'y. Chairman.
Harrisburg Nov. 28 1846

Col. L. L. Tate has disposed of his interest in the Columbia Enquirer to Benj. S. Gilmore by whom it is hereafter to be published.

THE VOLUNTEERS.
On Monday last the Columbia Guards started from Danville for the seat of war. They went by way of Lewisburg, Hartleton, Holidaysburg &c. to Pittsburg, at which place they will be mustered into service. The company numbered at starting over 100 men. We give their names in the list below. On Sabbath Dec. 27th the Guards were eloquently & impressively addressed by Rev. Mr. Lightner and Rev. Mr. Yeomans.

The Commissioners of this county made an appropriation of \$700 to the Guards which added to the sum raised by individual donation, was sufficient to send them off in a respectable manner, and pay their necessary expenses until they are mustered into service.

- LIST OF MEMBERS**
COMPOSING THE COLUMBIA GUARDS.
JOHN S. WILSON, Captain.
CLARENCE W. FRICK, First Lieutenant
EDWARD LE CLERC, Second do
WILLIAM BRINDLE, do do
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
George S. Kline, First Sergeant
John D. Sater, 2d do
Robert Clark, 3d do
Charles Evans, 4th do
John Adams, First Corporal
James Oliver, 2d do
John Smith, 3d do
A. J. Gearhart, 4th do

- MUSICIANS.**
Jesse C. Clark, Punter
Thomas Clark, Machinist
PRIVATES.
Benjamin J. Martin, Gentleman
Peter S. Reed, Gentleman
Adam M. Roy, Boatman
Casper Olenweider, Laborer
Peter M. Space, Laborer
Ira Lowensburg, Furnaceman
Jasper Musselman, Moulder
Robert Lyon, Moulder
Dan F. Revalen, Manufacturer
Levi Snyder, Laborer
Frederick Brandt, Tanner
Hugh Roberts, Laborer
Edward Magdonal, Laborer
Berj. F. Siamm, Tinsmith
Thomas D. Martin, Puddler
J. A. Lowery, do
Samuel Hunt, Laborer
David Allegor, Puddler
Wilhelm Wekmann, Shoemaker
John Gravae, Manufacturer
William Israel, Cordwainer
Wm. H. Deitrich, Miller
Shep. W. Girton, Chairmaker
John R. Sanders, Shoemaker
Philip Rake, Laborer
Wm. Banghart, Laborer
Wm. W. Bright, Machinist
Benjamin Laform, Laborer
Elm B. Bonham, Miller
Samuel Burns, Weaver
Peter R. Giger, Miller

- Edward Grove, Shoemaker 19
Salomon Kaley, Laborer 25
Daniel Snyder, Laborer 20
George Miller, Miner 19
Leffert W. J. Laborer 30
William Moser, Laborer 20
Oliver C. Stephens, Plasterer, 24
Mablon K. Manley, Cordwainer 21
Andrew Welliver, Brickmaker 23
John G. Mellon, Mason, 33
Jacob Willet, Laborer 22
Alex. McDonald, Machinist 22
Edward Siler, Mason 33
John Burkenbine, Boatman 18
Wm. McDonald, Boatbuilder 18
Daniel S. Fullmer, Farmer 23
G. W. Armstrong, Printer 22
James A. Stuart, Carpenter, 25
Daniel Marshall, Laborer 21
Charles Lytle, Laborer 22
Peter Siegfried, Mason 33
Peter S. Roberts, Teamster 25
Richard Carigan, Miner, 35
Matthew Lyon, Blacksmith 30
Jerome Walker, Farmer 18
Joseph Smith, Baker 24
Daniel Caldwell, Fuller 18
Charles Ryans, Laborer, 19
Samuel D. Baker, Farmer 20
R. H. McKeen, Carpenter 39
Sewell Gibbs, Butcher 39
Charles Maynathan, Furnaceman 23
Charles W. Adams, Miner, 18
Isaac Reed, Farmer 21
Jacob App, Farmer 21
David Lovet, Laborer 18
Adam Heisler, Baker 18
Alvin McAllen, Carpenter 25
John C. Snyder, Boatbuilder 32
Wm. King, Laborer 32
Henry Hemesstle, Machinist 24
Jerome Kinkle, Furnace keeper 22
John Sarba, Blacksmith 21
Chas. W. Furrier, School teacher 37
Francis Bower, Laborer 23
Peter Brobst, Taylor 19
Norman B. Mack, Printer 20
Joseph H. Stratton, Chairmaker 22
Lyman Cole, Boatman 26
Wm. S. Kuz, Printer 19
Wm. Worthington, Miner 21
Randal Bod, Lumberman 22
William White, Miner 32
George Wagner, Laborer 28
George Garner, Laborer 20
Oliver Helme, Cabinetmaker 19
A. B. Corley, Teacher, 20

Below will be found the names of the companies accepted into the second regiment of Volunteers from this State.

- Captain V. Guzwiler, German Grays, Pitsburg.
Capt J. Johnson, Westmoreland Guards, Greensburg.
Capt J. S. Wilson, Columbia Guards, Danville.
Capt. T. S. Leoser, Reading Artillery, Reading.
Capt J. W. Greary, American Highlanders, Summit, Cambria county.
Captain James Murry, Cambria Guards, Ebensburg.
Capt. E. C. Williams, Cameron Guards, Harrisburg.
Captain E. B. Roberts, Fayette County Volunteers, Uniontown.
Capt. Charles Naylor, National Rangers, Philadelphia.
Capt James Miller, Stockton Artillerists, March Chunk,

Gen. Scott and Son arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst. in the ship Union. He was to leave in a day or two for Rio Grande.

A Negro Boy belonging to Gen. Taylor was murdered at Monterey, by two Mexicans on the 2d Nov. He was in a field procuring a load of corn, when the two fellows set upon him with knives and murdered him on the spot.

The first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers left Pitsburg, for New Orleans on the 21st, 22d and 23d ult. in Steamboats where they will take passage for the Rio Grande.

Gen. Taylor at the last accounts still remained at Monterey, and was actively engaged in pushing his troops forward to Saltillo and Victoria. The troops on the Rio Grande under the command of Gen. Patterson, were moving, either by water or land for Tampico, with the view, as was generally supposed, to unite with the naval force in the attack on Vera Cruz.

Curious Coincidence.—The Boston Traveller of Monday night says:—In our paper to day we report the loss of the ship Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia, by fire, and the abandonment at sea of the brig Thomas P. Cope, of Brunswick, Me. The only two vessels of that name in the United States, &