



THE DEMOCRAT.

Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1847.

Attention to the very able and interesting article from the Democratic Review, on the "Occupation of Mexico," on our first page, is earnestly solicited. It is written upon a subject which is now beginning to attract a great deal of interest, and contains some excellent ideas, as well as furnishes a strong argument in vindication of the government in relation to the origin of the war. Just at this time it is truly opportune.

We trust no apology is necessary for having devoted so large a space in our columns to-day to the expression of opinion, from all quarters, upon the subject of the late pronouncements of Mr. Clay. The position he has heretofore occupied in the catalogue of Statesmen, and his recent eccentric and suicidal declarations, render the subject one of deep moment, setting aside, even, the strong probability that he will be the next candidate of his party for the Presidency, and fully justify, as we think the expression and space we have given.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—We shall commence the publication of the late Despatches of Gen. Scott and his subordinate Generals in our next paper. Although they contain nothing new in relation to the brilliant engagements of the campaign, yet they will furnish interesting and authentic chapters in the History of the present war that will be highly worthy of preservation.

"Whom the Gods would Destroy they first make Mad."

In the late Lexington speech of Henry Clay we have a clear and unequivocal illustration of the adage we have chosen as a caption to this article. If any one doubted, at any time within the last few months, that Mr. Clay was still ambitious, and that the popular pulse of his party beat high for him for the Presidency in 1848, we did not. We have, on the contrary, regarded his nomination as almost a "fixed fact," while we have overrated his patriotism and misapprehended entirely the platform on which he would predicate his claims. As hostile to the Democratic party and its measures as we have long believed him to be, we could not, without much self-reproach, have imputed to him such gross inconsistency, such bitter antagonism to his country, as his late manifesto has shown him to possess. We had looked for better things of Mr. Clay. Who could have believed that the man, who, at New Orleans, scarcely a year ago, in an able, patriotic speech, took strong American ground upon the subject of the war, and declared, in language most emphatic, that he almost coveted "some little nook or corner where he might aid in avenging his Country's wrongs, and slay at least one Mexican," would now be so inconsistent as to act the part and utter the sentiments he did in his Lexington resolutions, with which, of course, his speech must coincide? We marvel not that reflecting men of all parties are taken all aback; that his enemies are overwhelmed with surprise and his idolaters with disappointment and dismay! It is not astonishing that the whole neutral press of the land break forth in unequivocal denunciation of his sentiments, or that the North American, Tribune, and many other of the leading organs of his own party, alarmed at the doctrines that he is made to propagate, and their cool reception, deny that he has been correctly reported! Yet such is the fact.

We have said elsewhere that his speech was not yet published, owing to his desire to have it go out with the sanction of his own revision. The resolutions he offered, however, are published, as well as a synopsis of his speech, which are anything but creditable to him as a citizen, a statesman or a patriot. He starts off with the declarations that the primary cause of the war was the annexation of Texas, and that its immediate cause was the order of the President for the removal of the army to the Rio Grande—assertions, which are as cool and deliberate falsehoods, as we shall show hereafter, as could well be concocted. These declarations he follows up with the assertion that the order was unconstitutional, and he denounces the Executive with impeachment for it. He then arraigns both branches of Congress, which, he avers, in voting for the resolution that "war existed by the act of Mexico," voted for a grand "lie," although the resolution was supported by every member of either branch, barring here and there a straggling Corwin, amounting to but a Baker's dozen in all. In a word, his resolutions, the correctness or rather genuineness of which is not disputed, amount simply to a condemnation of the war, the government and the country, coupled with a most astonishing and humiliating proposition to give up all the advantages we have acquired in Mexico, forgive her our old debt, the cost of the war, and meekly retire behind the boundaries of Texas. They are, in fact, a re-basis of the most repulsive features of Webster's and Corwin's diatribes and treason, Mexican to the very core. Will the American people listen for a moment to such proposals? Will a respectable portion of his own party even, (respectable for numbers) endorse such propositions? We believe not. They are not de sè. Already has the Whig camp been riven from centre to circumference, by the determination of such a proposal by their Ashland Oracle. And we know, because we

have heard many of the party express their repugnance to the proposition, that such a sentiment will find no response, but quietly down to oblivion as the offspring of an erratic mind, evidently approaching its dotage.

Whether, however, these scenarios and unexpected position of Mr. Clay, will lay him upon the shelf before or after the Whig National Convention is yet a problem, although we are still inclined to believe he will be a candidate. But of one thing we are certain, he can never be President unless he repudiates his no-indecently dogmas. The masses of his own party will cover his name with deliberate and high-handed treason to the just rights and interests of their own country. He has evidently mistaken the pulses of the American people in this particular, and calculated at random when he anticipates their approbation.

Mr. Wilmot's Speech.

According to notice, Mr. Wilmot addressed our citizens at the Court House on Tuesday evening, upon the several political questions which are now agitated, beginning with the war, which he, of course, defended in a few brief but potent remarks. He next spoke upon the graduation of the prices of the Public Lands, which he strongly approved, re-asserted his opposition to a tax on Tea and Coffee, giving his reasons therefor, and then proceeded to discourse upon the Proviso, which he defended with his usual ability and clearness, for the space of about three quarters of an hour, closing with a deserved criticism upon the recent manifesto of Mr. Clay. Although the evening was exceedingly unpleasant, the audience was very large, and, if we may judge from the cheering he received, well satisfied with the effort.

Effect of Mr. Clay's Speech.

At the very moment, says the Pennsylvania, when the Mexicans are scattered, disheartened, and dismayed, by the incredible successes of the American arms, Mr. Clay's speech breathes new life into their dying cause, and once more invigorates them with energy and hope. He not only makes a sweeping attack upon the origin of the war—but not only tells them that they had not determined to invade Texas before Gen. Taylor marched to Corpus Christi—but he encourages them to refuse acceding to the just offers of our government, by saying, first, that we should and can take no territory as indemnity from Mexico, and that, after our victories we can afford to be magnanimous—that is, "close the war by backing out from it disgracefully." The voice that utters these infamous sentiments is known in Mexico as that of a great leader in this country, heretofore famous for his eloquence and his patriotism. That voice will reach the discomfited rulers of prostrate Mexico—will fill them with new vigor—make them eager to raise new armies, and resolute in refusing to come to terms with the United States. Verily, has Mr. Clay concluded to close his political career by an act that may be productive of the most fearful consequences!

News of Peace!

A rumor which is well authenticated, reaches us by way of New York, that Commissioner Taylor has again succeeded in opening negotiations with the Mexican Congress, whether by his own motion or theirs, remains to be seen. At any rate this new step if taken, was taken no doubt before his despatches recalling him could have been received.

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—The Mercantile friends of the late SILAS WRIGHT, of the City of New York, in testimony of their high respect for his public and private character, presented a service of elegant silver plate to his Lady, at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Thursday evening last, valued at \$1,900, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five pieces. It was projected to have been presented to the illustrious Statesman and benefactor of his country during his life; but death suddenly removing him, those who were instrumental in the design thought it highly proper to convey the same to his estimable Lady. Senator Dix spoke in behalf of Mr. WRIGHT, paying an appropriate eulogy to the character of Mr. WRIGHT, and an eloquent tribute to those of his friends who were instrumental in getting up so splendid a compliment.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Will the publisher of that excellent paper inform us what the reason is that we do not get the copies due us? We have now published the Prospectus several weeks, and forwarded a copy each week to that office, but from some unexplained cause have received but barely one number of the present volume. We do not think this good treatment.

If the publisher is disposed to deal justly with us, will he also send us the back numbers of the current volume?

TROOPS FOR GEN. SCOTT.—There will soon be a large American force in the city of Mexico. Col. Childs has 2,000 men, Major Lilly 1,500; Gen. Lane 3,000, and Gen. Patterson, 5,000, in all 11,500, some of which have been this joined Gen. Scott. Gen. Butler, by the end of the present month, will probably reach the capital, with 5,000 more. Gen. Scott's army will number fully 25,000 men, enough to overwhelm the Mexicans in every direction.

BUSINESS OF EASTON.—The Easton Argus says: "Some idea may be formed of the amount of the business of our Borough, when we state that a gentleman on Friday morning last, counted no less than seventy-two Wagons in Northampton and Hamilton streets, above the Court House, at the same time. They were laden with all kinds of produce."

GEORGIA SENATORS.—Messrs. Barren and Dawson, Federalists, have been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Georgia. No political change.

New Creed of the Whig Party.

Under this head the New York Evening Post thus ably dissects and exposes the Anti-American propositions of the "Sage of Ashland," in his late Lexington manifesto. The article needs not a word of commendation or qualification from us:

If these resolutions are to be regarded as the platform of the whig party for the next session of congress and as embodying the leading views to be taken by the whigs in the next presidential campaign, they possess an importance which no inherent merit of their own could ever give them. That such will be the case to a certain extent [already apparent, and they will form an unofficial declaration of measures to be pursued by the Clay portion of the whig party.

We cannot refrain from expressing, at the outset, our regret that these resolutions are not marked by those broad, manly and statesmanlike views which the whig party is capable of expressing, or by that strong adherence to the honor and welfare of the country which is certain to carry it, safely and proudly through every crisis.

The first position to be taken is that of an attack upon the Government. This is to be done in a willful 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 thro' the thin gloss with which it is here attempted to cover the object intended. It presents 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 thro' 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 they will next ask for. The annexation of all 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 close, "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 limits of Texas is asked for. What are those limits? Are they to be 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 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 further 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 ever 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 that 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 the southern side of the Proviso question.

Such is the substance of these resolutions and of this speech. We hope the whig party will have the good sense to reject them, as not expressive of their views or feelings, or in harmony with the spirit of the country. What their fate would be, if ever submitted to the decision of the nation, no man could have any hesitation in declaring.

NO SENATOR YET.—The Legislature of Tennessee has not yet succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator, a Mr. Scattering prevailing over the several candidates in the field. About thirty ballots had been taken up to the last advice. "Harmonious Whiggery!"

Let the Federalists dare to bring Henry Clay before the people for President in 1848. With that Mexican speech on his back, Pennsylvania would only give 40,000 majority against him. He never was born to rule a free people and he never will.

Unpopularity of Mr. Clay's Position.

As an evidence of the general disapproval and disgust which Mr. Clay's late assaults upon the government, institutions and destiny as well as rights of his country, have awakened, we have only to cite the fact that the entire neutral press of the country, so far as they have spoken, which is pretty general, has taken strong and decisive ground against them. An article below, which is copied from the N. Y. Sun, neutral, is a journal wielding a potent influence whichever way it goes, and having a circulation of upwards of 50,000, is both able, eloquent, and overwhelming. Another which follows it from the N. Y. Herald, also neutral of the same city, and another from the N. Y. True Sun, are true representatives of public sentiment, and show how widely of the mark the great Whig Oracle has shot in his effort to slide into the current for the Presidency. Every neutral Daily press in New York city is out radically opposed to his diatribes and propositions:

From the N. Y. Sun.

MEXICO, OR NO MEXICO.—The tones of Henry Clay's voice have scarcely ceased ringing from the political platform at Lexington, yet their sound has vibrated over the Union, scattering confusion through the great political party of which he has been called the embodiment, and creating astonishment among the intelligent masses of American people of all parties. His speech is the political death-knell of millions who pinned their faith to his skirts, but who at length have found him abandoning his country in the proudest and most perilous moment of her destiny, and advocating a policy that would bring her peerless name to dishonor and contempt amongst the nations of the world. Whilst a few of our countrymen and contemporary journals have been breathing treason to their birth-right, we hoped that the voice of Henry Clay—he, who for forty years, has battled nobly for his country and the extension of freedom and human rights, would strike them dumb in the midst of their reviling and defamations. We, and not only we, but the nation is disappointed. The man who, up to this moment, has defended the interests and integrity of his country—who armed and sent his favorite son to die for her, now proposes her abandonment and dishonor. Much as we regret his error or madness, we are glad that Henry Clay has spoken at this time and upon the question of Mexico or no Mexico. It has brought the subject closer home to the American people, who will now arise and utter their will. We wish it distinctly understood that we are not partisans. We find ourselves opposed to the stand Mr. Clay has taken, and to all who may adhere to his propositions, from a love of our country, its liberty and institutions—from sympathy for the future well of the down-trodden millions of Mexico, and from an earnest conviction that providence has willed this war to unite and exalt both nations, which result we now believe, is as certain and inevitable as any event in human destiny. Can it be that there is an intelligent American so blind and mad, as to calmly propose that the United States, after being forced by the act of Mexico, to enter her territory, defeat her armies and hordes of merciless robbers—scatter the cloud of despotism that hung over her people and plant our protecting banner over her ports, fortresses and capital, at the expense of thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure, should at once, without indemnity for the past, present, or future—without accomplishing peace or justice, abandon the splendid prize that has been thrust into our hands. Yes, Henry Clay proposes all this! He asks that Mexico and the Californias be at once abandoned without indemnity or specification. He asks the Congress which voted men and supplies to assert the rights and defend the honor of the nation, to impugn its own deliberate act, by withdrawing our armies from the field where they have covered themselves with glory, and threatens the President, whose patriotism will fill a proud page in American history—should he resist such action, with impeachment. Before what tribunal does he think such impeachment can be made? Is it the people? Already from the hills and valleys of Maine to the deltas of the Mississippi we hear the voice of the people and the press denouncing the insult and dishonor offered and proposed, with tones of thunder. Politicians may connive, or quake and tremble as they will—Wilmot Proviso, Abolition, and Disruption of the Union, are lost in the tremendous shout of the American people! Mexico must not—shall not be abandoned! Her tyrants have trampled on the olive branch that craved our banners—have rejected the hand that professed peace, protection, and blessing—and now conquered and scattered, Mexico, by all her interests, asks us to bind her to the Union—to save her from the revolutions and oppressions that have drained her blood and treasure, and raise her to the level of peaceful and prosperous nations. Considerations of interest aside, we are morally bound not to forsake her, and we never will. Congress may, if it dare, defy and belie its masters, the people—the President may falter from his trust, but their treason would be brief. The destiny of Mexico is now in the hands of the people, and the next election turning upon this point, not all the powers of earth can alter their decision. Their determination is made, and neither Henry Clay, nor the combined politicians of the Union, can avert it. The glorious sierras and valleys of Mexico are fated to be linked to the mountains and prairies of the United States. The soft, delicious breath of her orange-scented air, must mingle with and temper the cold breezes of the North. Our liberty, institutions, art, science, and enterprise will transform her serfs to a free, happy, and vigorous people. Her gold, silver, precious woods, dye stuffs, and rich tropical fruits freely exchanged for our grains, iron, manufactures and arts, will fill the treasures of both, and when a passage is cut through her soil from the Gulf to the Pacific, the North American Republic will hold the keys of commerce, and Freedom will hold the balance of power in the world. All this must transpire. The two Republics yearn together by common wants and natural instincts. The difference of language, habits and social sympathies will soon fade out, before the march of enterprise and civilization. Telegraphs, canals, Railways, mail routes and common schools will Saxonize Mexico in less than the life time of Henry Clay. We heartily second his recommendation that the people of the United States, once assembled in their communities and discuss the question, Shall we hold or abandon Mexico? Shall we stop the career of freedom that despotism, perhaps European—may reassert its bloody rule in a sister Republic? Shall we resist providence that guides the course

of nations, and refuse to save and bless millions of trampled fellow-men? Shall our soldiers return from the field without laurels, and our country be shamed and dishonored in the eyes of the world? These are questions for the Americans to discuss—Henry Clay says, we will not the people say no! We stand where we have stood—we have said, a CONTINENT for freedom, its boundary the ice-bergs on the north, the oceans on the west, and Central America, until we need it on the south, and short of that boundary no human power can stop the irresistible current of the Anglo Saxon race.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Clay's Speech and Resolutions. Mr. Clay's speech and resolutions, presented at the Lexington meeting on Saturday last, have created great astonishment in this community. His proposition to abandon all the brilliant advantages gained in the war—to throw up California and both sides of the Rio Grande—to heat the poker for Mexico, without asking indemnity for the fuel used in the operation—are beginning to be considered the emanation of a mind oppressed with years, or with misfortune. Among the Democrats such a policy is, of course, laughed at and ridiculed; among some portions of the whig party the same feeling is almost displayed, besides among the great mass of independents and stragglers belonging to every camp. In short, every party seems to be astonished, confounded, paralyzed at the propositions and the movements of Mr. Clay; with the exception of a certain branch of the whig party—that amiable and philo-sophic branch which advocate abolition, anti-rentism, short-pantaloons, long hair, white hats, and other bizarre indications, towards and outwards.

Mr. Clay's resolutions are plain and distinct propositions. His speech, such as has been received, corresponds with the resolutions, and we have no doubt, when a full report reaches us, it will be eloquent, impressive and startling. But no eloquence, no years, no wisdom, can sanction a course of policy which will throw ridicule and contempt upon the two brilliant campaigns in Mexico—the one by Gen. Taylor, and the other by Gen. Scott. In eighteen months an army of American Volunteers, fresh from their mountains and their valleys, and without any previous discipline, have met in nearly fifty battles, five or six times their number of a military race, conducted by military officers thirty years in the field, and have defeated them in every engagement—in every campaign—and ended by taking possession of all their principal sea ports, and their magnificent Capital. This campaign exceeds, in certain points of importance, any military operations that the world has ever seen in its past history.

Now, after such a campaign as we have briefly indicated—after an expenditure of fifty millions of dollars, and a loss of ten to fifteen thousand of our brave men and generals as ever fell—after reaching the capital of Mexico, and possessing all her sea ports—is it possible that any man, pretending to be a Statesman, claiming to be an American, and willing to stand by his country, can come forward, and with the Lord's prayer on his lips, and "a grace before meat" on his tongue, calmly propose that all these advantages—all this blood and treasure—all that these fruits, should be abandoned and thrown away, and that we should call back our armies, evacuate the country, and retire to our own borders without exacting indemnity for the past and security for the future? It would be a child's play. We do not believe there is a fraction of the people of this country that would sanction such a course of action on the part of their government, their President, or Congress. There is, to be sure, a small faction of fanatics who din the world about the colored race, that would sanction the wildest notions, under the name of humanity and moderation; but beyond that tramp, it is our firm belief there exists among the American people not the slightest disposition to adopt such a policy as that indicated by Mr. Clay.

In this part of the country, therefore, the speech and resolutions of Mr. Clay have fallen on the public mind like a hand-grenade. The first effect of it will be to rend into two factions the whig party, just flushed with the victory it has accomplished in this State. There is a portion of the whigs, who will adhere to Mr. Clay, as their candidate, up to the day of judgment; but there is a large section of them, with American feelings, American principles, who will not follow the course pointed out by him; and who will support, any other candidate for the Presidency, in preference to a man who would take such a course.

From the True Sun.

In the first place, his reflections on the conduct of those Whigs in Congress who have sustained the war, are exceedingly ill-timed and ungenerous. It with high and generous patriotic feelings these gentlemen threw aside the obligations of party to sustain their country, they were actuated by motives that did them honor, and we regret to hear such a man as Mr. Clay, was declaring he would have did before he would follow such an example!

Mr. Clay again in the Field.

Mr. Clay has again appeared before the nation to present an issue for the Presidential campaign; and that issue seems to be the old Federal cry of no more territory. This is the same cry which was raised when Louisiana was purchased by Mr. Jefferson, when Florida was acquired by Mr. Monroe, and when Texas was annexed by the election of President Polk. Time has proven the wisdom of these acquisitions; for if any could be found willing to re-treat any of this acquired territory, and if the Californias are acquired from Mexico, twenty years will prove the act as popular as the acquisition of Louisiana. Mark the prediction.—Democratic Union.

THE BARRAGE.—In spite of the prognostics to the contrary, and hard times in England, the Revenue increases under the new Tariff; the receipts in the first two weeks of this month being nearly \$500,000 more than the receipts in the same time last year. Much interest is felt to read the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will equal in array of facts and sound argument, any report ever offered to Congress. It will exhibit the vast and increasing resources of the country, its pecuniary stability and credit, in a manner as novel and striking, and show the feasibility of meeting, by loans or otherwise, whatever amount we may require for the exigencies of the country. On the Warehousing System, and other points of ad valorem duties, and some modifications to be proposed, we shall at once perceive that the deep consideration and amount of labor bestowed by the Secretary on the subject, and the high estimate which the country should place on his services.

which she has subjected us. The precious lives she has sacrificed cannot be restored, nor can the dangers which must assail our institutions growing out of the circumstance, be avoided. All that she can repair she should be compelled to make good; and this can be done in the shape of full payment in money for past debts, and an annual payment over the expense of the occupying force sufficient to pay the interest in full, and to form a sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of the debt created by the war, and this, in addition to the territory acquired. As a Mexican government under such circumstances would have no military of its own to pay, as none should be suffered to exist, the burden would not be heavy upon her.

Even this mode of settling the difficulty would be accompanied by great disadvantage to the United States, inasmuch as it would involve the continuance of a large standing army, and greatly extend the patronage of the federal executive, while it would foster that military spirit which has already been developed to so great an extent; but it apparently presents evils of a less magnitude than any other mode of arriving at a settlement. To withdraw troops to a life of defence, would be first to surrender the military reputation which has been so dearly bought, and which, in view of our relations with Europe, is invaluable, and still to require an immense standing army, fraught with all the evils which such an institution engenders; to surrender all the advantages which commercial intercourse with Mexico would confer on both nations and on the world; to leave our commerce in all parts of the world permanently exposed to Mexican privateers; and to impose a heavy and useless expense on the people of the United States—an expense of not less than \$20,000,000 per annum, or equal to the whole ordinary expenditure of the government—in addition to past expense, and all that Mexico owes us under treaty. Without the force, the frontier would be continually exposed to incursions. Such a scheme is practicable on the ground that Mexico would forever remain inert—abandon the project of reconquering Texas; which has been the instrument of revolution for ten years—and tacitly preserve the peace which she refuses to acknowledge. To subjugate with the view to annexation, is the greatest of evils: because it is impossible to confer equal rights on eight millions of vanquished people; and what could be done with such a race subject to the federal government? Unless those people held the same relation to the government as do all the existing states; the nature of the federal government would be changed, and in their form assume a monarchical character. Under such circumstances, what sovereign of Europe could sway a power equal to that of an American executive ruling Mexico with the support of a United States army? An army trained in such a war would throw to the surface vigorous and dangerous military chiefs, under whom the consolidation of military strength, based upon the monarchical character which the government in Mexico must assume, would be fatal to our institutions. The military vigor exerted for the subjugation of Mexico, would engraft upon the form of government there, be easily turned against the institutions which sent it forth. The background of such a picture is too fearful to contemplate.

An army of occupation auxiliary to a purely Mexican government, would present less of danger, because the federal executive could not get that hold of the Mexican people which an incorporation of the governments would effect. The soldiers ascending each other for short terms would meet of them, as they were discharged, remain in the country, and gradually infusing vigor into the race, regenerate the whole nation. They would lay the foundation for that law-abiding population, on the growth of which the Mexican government would rely for its support when the United States army should be withdrawn. This mode of proceeding would involve no retrograde movement of our arms, which would promptly be construed, whatever might be its real motive, by all our European friends into weakness and inability to maintain a war, and color with a shade of truth those malignant predictions in which public men and writers, especially in England, have delighted to indulge in relation to this country.

The great problem is to inoculate Mexico with the commercial spirit, without availing to too great an extent, the military spirit of the Union. Most assuredly this proneness to martial enterprise has been powerfully stirred among us during the past eighteen months.—The temper of the nation is now such, that were the northeastern boundary question still under discussion, the government would not feel safe in making large concessions for the sake of settlement. To allay this feeling, and yet find means to make Mexico pay in full the damage she has done, and promote her own interests by adopting a free-trade policy, are the objects most desired.

THE BATTLE OF MOLINO DEL REY.—From the official despatches, now publishing in the journals, this battle, fought on the 8th of September, under the immediate command of Gen. Worth, should seem to be one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. With a force consisting of only three thousand one hundred men, in the short space of two hours, an enemy fourteen thousand strong, commanded by Santa Anna himself, strongly entrenched, were entirely routed, with the loss to them of three thousand in killed and wounded, eight hundred prisoners, including fifty-two commissioned officers, three of the four of their guns and a large quantity of small arms, and gun and musket ammunition. Five to one, with strong entrenchments, was the proportion of force against Gen. Worth's division, yet more of the enemy were slain, wounded and made prisoners than the whole American force engaged.—The annals of modern warfare scarcely show a parallel to the achievements of our troops in Mexico.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A HEAVY CLAIM.—An officer in the British army has instituted a suit in the Courts of Malta to obtain possession of a large tract of land claimed by him in Kenebec, Lincoln and Somerset counties, comprising 25,000 acres in cultivated farms. A gentleman of Washington City is also a claimant. We trust that neither may succeed in his suit, unless his title is as clear and plain as the sun at noon-day. It seems anomalous that 25,000 acres of cultivated land should be wrested from its present numerous holders, to be given to one or two men. And yet, if justice be done, though the claimant fail, which they will not be very likely to do, as long as justice is done.—Savannah Daily.

The bridge across the Delaware at Cochection Creek, was destroyed some eighteen months since, has been rebuilt, and is now in good condition for the crossing of teams, droves, &c.