CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1848.

SENATE.

After the reception of a few petitions, and some unimportant business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. DIX opposed the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, as the best means of of securing peace and indemnity. The overthrow of a republican form of government in Mexico, he considered naturally inevitable, and not to be attributed to the career of our arms

He referred to M. Guizot's allusion to the balance of power in the extension of our territory, and apprehended that if we retire from Mexico, without some definite termination of existing difficulties, Mexico might become the object of foreign powers to its and our prejudice. England and France are watching the result. The most ample security should be demanded and received, to secure perpetual peace, and against the interference of foreign powers, to the prejudice alike of this and the Mexican government.

Mr. Dix having concluded, on motion of Mr. Phelps, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill from the Senate, granting a site for the erection of the Washington Monument.

The House went into committee on the President's message, when

Mr. Palfrey, of Mass., delivered a discourse on the abolition question. He was followed by

Mr. Henly in justification of the war, and in opposition to those who, he said, gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., obtained the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1848.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill so to amend the articles of war as to require all proceedings in court martials to be made public—persons arraigned to receive counsel—subjects submitted to decision of the court, decided by ayes and nays—all matters rejected to be placed on record, &c.

After some unimportant business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr Phelps, in opposition to the war, went at length into a review of the resources of the government, with a view to show how the war would embarrass its operations.

Without concluding, Mr. P. gave way to a motion of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the transaction of business of little or no public importance, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. J R. Ingersoll in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., endeavored to show that beyond the Nueces was Mexican soil, and that the Administration was determined, from the first, to get into a war with Mexico.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., entered into a constitutional argument, to demonstrate that war did not exist until Congress passed the act acknowledging it to exist. Therefore, the President did not commence the war by ordering the march of our troops to the Rio Grande.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill authorising an increase of the Navy. Referred.

A bill in favor of widows of revolutionary soldiers was passed.

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting the levying of certain taxes in Mexico. Laid over.

The ten regiment bill then coming up, Mr. Phelps concluded a speech commenced yesterday, continuing his remarks chiefly in reference to the financial operations of the government, as tending to destruction, if the war be continued, &c.

Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. Douglass obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for an executive session, and after a brief session, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The House was nearly all day engaged in the consideration of private bills, and no business of general importance was transacted.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1848.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Also a bill for making appropriations for Indians.

Mr. V. explained why there had been a delay in reporting these bills.

A discussion ensued, when a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, which proposed a reduction of the loan asked for, from eighteen and a half to twelve millions. The communication was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell the House then went into Committee, and took up the private calendar.

After the petition of Mrs. Mary Brown, the mother of Major Jacob Brown, had been reached, the Committee rose and reported.

A vote was then taken and decided in the affirmative, by 119 yeas to 47 nays.—The bill was accordingly passed.

The House then, on motion adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1848.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. DIX, from the widow of Major Twiggs, killed in Mexico, for a pension; referred.

Mr. Niles, from committee, reported a supplement to an act regulating postages, &c.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up; when Mr. Downs, in an argument, at length, opposed all idea of peace, other than by a vigorous prosecution of the war. He defended the President, and urged that the war was produced by the aggression of Mexico.

Mr. D. having concluded, Mr. Douglass took the floor, but the bill was laid over.

The Vice President announced communications from the President, returning certain letters from Gen. Taylor, and the late orders of Gen. Scott, in obedience to request. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gott introduced a resolution, to terminate the debate on the President's message to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Vinton from the committee of ways and means, reported two bills:—1. Making appropriations for fortifications, ($15.000 for Sollers' Point Flats,) and 2, For the support of the army and volunteers for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.

Which were severally committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California; but giving rise to debate, they lie over.

Mr. Henly introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War, to communicate to the House, a copy of Gen. Taylor's reply to the letter of the Department, reprimanding him for writing the letter to Gen. Gaines.

Resolutions on a hundred different subjects were presented during the day.

And, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., who has been detained by sickness, took his seat to-day.

Mr. Mangum presented a petition praying the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, &c.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution authorising the committee on military affairs to hear testimony in reference to the claims growing out of the military operations of Col. Fremont. Adopted.

A resolution calling upon the President respecting the levying of taxes in Mexico, was adopted.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up. Mr. Douglass, in favoring the bill, went into a lengthy review of the history and former difficulties between Mexico and Texas, to sustain the latter's right of protection by the United States, from encroachments, after its annexation, to the banks of the Rio Grande, and including San Patricio. Deducing, from so arguing, that Mexico commenced the war.

Mr. D. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions to refer the several portions of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Goggin replied to Mr. Rhett and insisted that the war was unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr Morse took a contrary view of the subject.

The hour of two, to which hour the debate was limited, arrived, and the committee proceeded to vote.

Mr. Wilmot offered an amendment to one of the resolutions, viz: "And that the said committee be instructed to report a bill to raise, annually during the war, and until the payment of the public debt, the sum of $5,000,000, to be assessed on personal property, stocks, and money on interest, to be apportioned among the States, as provided by the Constitution, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gentry suggested a modification, that the committee inquire into the expediency.

Mr. Wilmot accepted of it, and said that of all national curses, an enormous public debt was the worst. On extraordinary occasions, an appeal ought to be made to the pockets of the people. It was the straightforward mode; and he was sorry to say that the Secretary of the Treasury had not the courage to recommend now what he urged when he was in the South.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 93, nays 29.

The committee rose, and the Speaker announced the question on agreeing to the resolutions.

Mr. Collamer made a speech about Texas and the affairs of the war generally.

And the House adjourned without taking the question on the resolutions.

MORTALITY IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.—A letter was received by Benjamin Wade, of Bangor, a few days since, from his son in Mexico, who belongs to the 9th regiment, which states that when they left Newport (R. I.) it numbered 800 strong, but that it had been reduced to 265.

GEN. HARRISON'S CARRIAGE.—The Frankford (Ky.) Commowealth contains an advertisement offering for sale the splendid family carriage of the late Gen. W. H. Harrison. It was presented to Gen H. by the young men of Baltimore; the original cost was $3500, and it is now very nearly as good as when new; though it will be sold for much less than cost. The circumstances of the family are not such as will permit them to keep it.

Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1848.

In the Senate, Mr. Hambleton from the committee on Judicial Proceedings, reported the supplement to the act establishing a Library, without amendment, being the bill, changing the power of appointing the Librarian. The bill was read a second time. The question being put "shall the said bill be read a third time, by special order," it was then determined in the negative, (under the rule requring a two-third vote,) by the following vote:

Yeas 10, Nays 7. Adjourned.

In the House a message was received from His Excellency, Governor Thomas, transmitting the resolution of the Legislature of Alabama approving of Mr. Whitney's plan of a Railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The following petitions were presented and referred:—By Mr. Ware, from sundry citizens of Baltimore city, remonstrating against the passage of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. By Mr. Long, the report of the Trustees of the Washington Academy in Somerset county.

Leave was granted, on motion of Mr. Hopper, to the Queen Anne's delegation, to report a bill authorising the commissioners of the school fund of said county to pay to the trustees of Centreville Academy a portion of said fund.

The committee on Federal Relations submitted a favorable report upon the resolutions referred to them by this body approving of Mr. Whitney's Plan of Rail Road to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—concurred in.

The resolution authorizing the commissioner of Loans to receive from any State collector, certain coupons and certificates, was passed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day—being the substitute offered by Mr. Chaplain to the bill fixing the Governor's salary, which was amended yesterday, so as to leave but the first section, providing $3 000 as the amount was read. The question being on the first branch of the amendment offered by Mr. Gallagher, to strike out the $3,000 it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Dorsey moved to substitute $2,-000.

There being two questions before the House—the motion of Mr. Gallagher, made yesterday, to insert $3,500, and the motion of Mr. Dorsey, the question was taken on the largest amount first, and resulted in its rejection, by a tie vote, of 37 yeas to 37 nays.

A proposition was then made, to fill the blank with $3.400, which was negatived by a rising vote of 39 to 34.

A call of the House was then ordered. The question being upon the proposition of Mr. Dorsey, Dr. Owens moved to insert $3300. Determined in the negative by 36 to 36. Mr. Carroll moved to insert $3200. Lost by 35 yeas to 39 nays.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Coad addressed the House at some length in opposition to the increase of salary. After he closed Mr. Duckett moved to strike out the enacting clause of the substitute, for the purpose of coming to the simple view in the original bill, which proposes, without reference to the present Governor, to fix the salary permanently at $3500. Upon this proposition the House was addressed by Messrs. Duckett, Clagett, Coad, Fernandis and Cox.

At the close of the latter gentlemen's remarks, Mr. Duckett again took the floor and was still speaking when, at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, he gave way to a motion to adjourn and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1848.

In the Senate, the House resolutions in favor of the plan of Wm. A. Whitney, to construct a Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean were reported from the committee favorably and passed. Also the bill authorising the conversion of Maryland Sterling Bonds into currency stock; and authorising the Commissioner of Loans to receive from State Collectors certain coupons. Adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Fowler it was ordered, that the select committee appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the call of a convention, to make such changes in the constitution and form of of government of this State as may be deemed necessary, report on or before the 1st day of February.

The order of the day—being the bill and substitute relative to the Governor's salary, was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Duckett to strike out the enacting clause in Mr. Chaplain's substitute, to as to come at the vote upon the original bill providing a permanent salary of $3,500. Mr. D. resumed his speech at the point where he left off yesterday when the House adjourned. Mr. Howard followed on the same side; and at the close of his remarks, the question was taken, and the motion of Mr. Duckett prevailed.

The question recurring upon the original bill reported by Mr. Lloyd, fixing the salary at $3,500, Mr. Howard offered a substitute, providing for paying the present Governor that sum annually from the first of January, 1848, to the first of January, 1851. Mr. Fowler moved to amend by striking out 1848 and inserting 1851. Mr. Howard withdrew his substitute, and the amendment, of course, fell with it.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Duckett, Howard, Martin, Clagett and Dorsey took part, the question was taken on the original bill, and resulted as follows: Yeas 35, Nays 39.

The House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28, 1848.

In the Senate, the clerk of the House delivered several bills originating in, and passed by the body, which were appropriately referred.

The bill from the House changing the mode of appointing the Librarian so as to give that power to the Legislature was next taken up, and the question being on its passage, after some discussion, was passed by the following vote.

Yeas 10, Nays 7.

Communications were received from this excellency, Governor Thomas, endorsed "on executive business."

On motion of Mr. Parran, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after spending some time therein, resumed the consideration of Legislative business. Adjourned.

In the House petitions were presented by Mr. Owens from sundry citizens of Annapolis, remonstrating against any new lottery grant. By Mr. Kilgour from sundry citizens of Montgomery county on the same subject—laid on the table.

By Mr. Wickes, from sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying some action on the part of the Legislature to prevent abolition lectures in this state. By Mr. Tall from Wm. Stevens, of Dorchester county, praying for certain relief—all of which were appropriately referred.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a number of bills originating in this body, and the action on which has before been noticed, severally endorsed "will pass."

The bill taxing the salaries of public officers was taken up, and, after some discussion, passed.

Adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1848.

In the Senate this morning a communication was received from his excellency, Gov Thomas, by the hands of Richard C. Hollyday, Esq., Secretary of State, endorsed, "on executive business."

The Clerk of the House of Delegates delivered a resolution, originating in, and passed by that body, relative to the harbor of Havre-de-Grace; which was referred to the committee on internal improvement.—Adjourned.

In the House, leaves were granted—on motion of Dr. Owens, to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Owens, Duckett, Cox, Jamar and Howard, to report a bill, fixing the compensation of the Governor, from and after the 1st day of January, 1848; to Mr. Jamar to report a bill to establish a primary school system in Cecil co.; to Mr. McKnett to report a bill establishing a school in the village of Federalsburg, Caroline co.

Mr. Owens reported a bill so to alter the constitution of the state as to substitute annual for biennial sessions of the Legislature, which was read and made the order of the day for Monday, the 14th of February.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO.

While the President is recommending to Congress to establish a territorial Government over New Mexico, certain persons, it seems, in that province, have undertaken to establish one for themselves. There is now, or there was by the last advices, a body of men assembled at Santa Fe who claim authority to legislate for that territory. The St. Louis Republican says:—

By what process New Mexico, in a civil point of view, became a territory of the United States—when, and upon whose authority it was done—are matters yet concealed from us. Who participated in the elections—if citizens, who constituted them such—does not appear in the proceedings. If confined to the whites, and the army of the United States was excluded from voting, the constituency of this new fangled offspring of Mr. Polk's rule must have been a very limited one. If extended beyond this class, does it take in the various degrees of yellow, black and mixed, which form chief population of the Territory; and if so, are our people willing to receive them as *fellow-citizens*, and to divide with them our most important and dearest privileges?

One of the measures contemplated and proposed by this Territorial Legislature is an act of *annexation* to the United States. New Mexico proposes to *annex itself*.

Corresponding with this movement there is another in Texas. A proposition has been offered in the Texan Legislature to *cede* New Mexico to the United States. Magnanimous proceedings these!

A curious complication results from this medley of claims and authorities Texas, having claimed to the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its sources, considers that the Santa Fe country belongs to her; the people who have elected the Legislative body how assembled at Santa Fe, consider that the right of sovereignty is with them; Mr. Polk, regarding it as a country conquered by the arms of the United States, considers it as a Territory of the United States, and proposes to extend a territorial government over it.

All these conflicting claims tend, however, to one point. Texas is generous and offers to cede; the residents in New Mexico are devoted and they determine to annex; Mr. Polk, with the condescension of a conqueror, accepts these tokens of fealty, is satisfied with the possession of the country, and graciously waives a scrutiny into the forms of transfer.

If our right to this territory should be hereafter called in question, how strong a case could be made out! Official documents might be cited to prove that it was ours by conquest, ours by cession, ours by annexation. Here are three titles to the one that Mexico might set up. The process is likely to work so well that a similar proceeding may be expected in California.

In a fair view of this subject it is quite evident that the territories above referred to will never go back to be subject to Mexican goverment. That fact being admitted it would seem to be proper that our Government should recognize it, and act upon it in a plain practical manner, without having resort to device, or stratagem or any sort of subterfuge. Let the fact be declared to Mexico, with the further declaration that for all such territory as by its affinities and the sparseness of its Mexican population clearly tended to unit with the United States, a fair equivalent in money should be at her deposal, on condition of a permanent peace.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A LETTER FROM THE HON JOHN McLEAN.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in this State, and has been furnished us for publication. The opinions of our distinguished men upon the war and means of ending it, should be known.—Judge McLean occupies a high official position, and has been named, and has many friends in the several States, for the Presidency. His opinions and suggestions will be highly appreciated, and tend to direct the public attention to the ruinous consequences of this war:

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico, and I think that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis, and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope Congress will refuse to issue any more Treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party Administration. We have now fifteen millions of Treasury notes in circulation; and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to public morals and the public liberty than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest, and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the Administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray God that they may do it.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American thus expresses himself in reference to the extraordinary proceeding recently resorted to by the President towards General Scott:

This proceeding is one of the most extraordinary and outrageous in the annals of any Government. The Commanding-General of our army, after a series of the most brilliant and splendid victories on record, while in possession of the capital of the enemy, and while actively pursuing the project of the campaign, is summarily suspended from his command, and ordered to trial in the heart of that enemy's country, before a tribunal, which is an anomaly in the history of all Courts of such a character. He is not only disgraced, so far as the act of the Government can disgrace him by depriving him of his command, but insult is added to injury, by dragging him before a body of men, without reference to the common decencies of the military service, and with an utter disregard of his rank and rights. I say the outrage is without parallel, and nothing but the madness and depravity of those who have perpetrated it, could convince us that we realize the facts as they have been disclosed.

The indignation of the country and the just retribution of universal execration, must be the doom of this new and wanton prostitution of power, to the base purposes of personal and political vengeance.—What is it, but a repetition of the attempt to distroy Taylor and his gallant band at Buena Vista? What is it but a continuation of that system of oppression which has been practiced against *every Whig* officer who has distinguished himself in this war?

This court, I repeat, is an anomaly, such as never before has been witnessed. Gen. Towson, it is said by military men, holds no lineal rank in the army. Gen. Cushing, the subservient tool of any party that will pay best—the political Scapin who turned his back upon himself—the apostate who abandoned the party upon whose shoulders he first clambered into notice, for a convenient price and the pliant instrument of the present Executive, is also one of this trio. Col. Butler, of La. a junior Colonel, is the third. *Such* is the tribunal, before which the scar covered hero of Ludy's lane and the laurel crowned warrior of Mexico is summoned, in the face of the enemy, manacled with charges, advanced by one who owes him more than he does living man, or an hundred-fold such merits as he claims, for all of honor and advancement in his profession that he now enjoys?

Is there an American whose blood does not boil at this violent indignity? Is there one who does not feel that he ought to strike down the petty tyrant, who has stretched forth the herculean hand of power, to crush one who has given a long life of honor and usefulness to the service of his country?

Gen. Scott, presuming the operations of the campaign to be closed, applied in November for leave to return to the United States. The result of the Court of Inquiry will not affect this application, and he may be expected home as soon as its proceedings have closed, if he determines to attend it, which is questioned, or sooner, unless the President considers it *politic* to change his views.

It can be no harm to repeat that Gen. Scott arrested Gen. Worth because he refused to communicate with the Department of War, through the Commanding General, according to the recognized usage of the service. This arrest grew out of a correspondence between these two officers, in reference to an order of Gen. Scott concerning letter-writing from the camp, which the Secretary of War caused to be revived with immediate application to General Taylor for his letter to General Gaines.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1848.

We have official confirmation at last of Gen. Scott's suspension from command and of General Worth's relief from arrest. Gen. Cass asserted both these facts in the Senate to-day, in reply to a very direct and unavoidable question from Mr. Crittenden. I understand that the Administration rely upon certain warm and perhaps unguarded expressions in Gen. Scott's unpublished letters to the Department, to sustain them in the plea that Gen. Scott is suspended and recalled *at his own request*. The true object of the movement is political; the Administration hope to excite a sympathy for Gen. Scott, which shall *divide* the Whig regard for Gen. Taylor.—They seek to create a current of feeling in favor of the former, to break the resistless sweep of enthusiasm for the latter. The trick is tolerably shrewd—the game will be most unscrupulously played; but it will not succeed.

But this is not the only trick that they are resorting to for the accomplishment of the same object. They are busy in circulating rumors concerning General Taylor's having committed himself to Loco Foco measures. A democratic Senator from a Northern State, is publicly quoted as authority for the statement, that Gen. Taylor has written to Loco Focos in Michigan encouraging the belief that he is of the democratic faith. All kinds of rumors are afloat here concerning statements said to have been made by Major Bliss,—one that Gen. Taylor would not accept the Whig nomination; another, that he was in favor of annexing all of Mexico, &c. &c. *All these rumors are without foundation.* They are the coinage of political tricksters—invented for the purpose of injuring the General's position with the Whigs—and if possible to drive him from running as the Whig candidate. They are utterly *false* and are so pronounced by those here, best qualified to express an opinion upon them.

Gen. Taylor, in his late brief speech at Lafayette, declared himself most emphatically and explicitly in favor of "a *speedy peace, by which the honor, the rights and the interest of both Republics would be secured.*" Does this look like favoring the unprincipled scheme of wholesale and forcible annexation? Is it not plumply opposed to the Loco Foco project of conquerring the whole of Mexico—of dismembering her territory, and sucking out her life-blood,—a project fatal to her "honor," reckless of her "rights," and ruinous to her "interests?"—What more can any man ask than this explicit and admirable declaration of the chief who has done so much to fight out the war to a speedy and an honorable issue?

Gen. Taylor, as I have said already, is the only man whom the administration *fears* to meet in a canvass before the people. If he is the Whig candidate they are doomed! They will spare no efforts to undermine his popularity. They dare not attack him openly, but they will do all in their power to destroy him secretly. They cannot assail his reputation but they will play off others against him. Hence their persecution of Scott. Hence their petting of Worth. Hence the *Union's* hypocritical eulogies of Mr. Clay. They will use every possible means of *dividing* the Whig party in reference to Gen. Taylor, knowing it is only in *preventing his nomination* as the Whig candidate that they have the remotest chance of preventing his election.

☞ Mr. Powell, the artist employed by Congress to fill the remaining vacant panel of the Rotundo of the Capital with an historical painting, has just left Washington, after exhibiting his cartoon to the Library Committee, and receiving its approval. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:—

The subject chosen by Mr. Powell is a noble one—*the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto*—and if he succeeds in transferring to the canvass the sketch he has drawn, without impairing its spirit in the extension of coloring, he will surpass the expectations of his friends, and win for himself an honorable niche in the temple of fame

The point of time selected by the artist is the moment when De Soto reached the high Chickasaw bluffs, in the vicinity of Natchez, which overlook the river and command an extended view of its windings. *Balt. American.*

A LARGE TRAIN.—The train of the Governor General of India, when he travels consists of 103 elephants, 1300 camels, and 800 wagons, drawn by oxen.

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