THE [illegible] WHIG,
[illegible] for Canada West,
[illegible] SEMI-WEEKLY,
[illegible] and Saturday Morning,
[illegible] JOHN BARKER & SON,
[illegible] THE ATHENÆUM,
[illegible] street, next door to the Lambton House.
[illegible]—One Pound per Annum, if paid in [illegible] paper discontinued until arrearages [illegible] at the option of the publisher.
[illegible]—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. [illegible] 7½d. each subsequent insertion; [illegible] lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. [illegible] insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per [illegible] insertion, and 1d per line for each [illegible] insertion. Advertisements without [illegible] directions, (which ought to be in writing) [illegible] until forbid, and charged accordingly.
[illegible] being a Journal of the largest [illegible] Circulation, no discount will be allowed [illegible] on any pretext whatsoever [illegible] to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1848. NO. 5.

The Athenæum Bo[illegible]
IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO [illegible]
AT this well known Establishment [illegible] kinds of Stationery & Blank [illegible] Books, including those of the Irish [illegible] ection Society, Bibles, Testaments, [illegible] Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and [illegible] Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New [illegible] Publications, together with stereotyped [illegible] editions of Standard Works; and all [illegible] Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern [illegible] on Free Masonry. English Sovereigns [illegible]
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to [illegible] Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests [illegible] always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING [illegible] fully executed at the Athenæum Printing [illegible] TABLISHMENT, with despatch and moderate [illegible]
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading, Steamboat Bills, Blanks of all kinds, Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. V. CLARKE, GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER, LAMBTON BUILDINGS, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

VIRGIL & CO'S EXPRESS. WILLIAM WARE—*Agent*, KINGSTON.

W. P. De L'Armitage, GENERAL GROCER, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, *Painter, Gilder, and Glazier,* Bagot St. Kingston, (near Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Imitations, and Decorated Work in general.

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner of Ontario and Brock Streets. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and Spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings, Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c &c., Kingston. JAMES O'REILLY. GEORGE E. HENDERSON. 69-6m*

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, (late Daley's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57-z

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Fur made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's,) Kingston, C. W.

F & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston. JOHN A. MACDONALD. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

William Ware, General Commission Agent, Broker and Auctioneer. Kingston, C. W

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Edward Stacey, Merchant Tailor, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank, King Street, Kingston.

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. z

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Princess Street, Kingston.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

NOTICE.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. OF OSWEGO, N. Y

THE Agent of this Company has removed his office to the EXCHANGE OFFICE, in Irons' Hotel, Ontario Street, where he is prepared to grant Insurance against loss or damage to Property, whether from Fire or danger of Inland Navigation.

M. T. HUNTER, *Agent.*

November, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers have the following Lands in the MIDLAND DISTRICT for Sale:

South ½ Lot No. 1 in the 3d Con. Pittsburgh, 50 acres.
No 10 in the 7th Con. Richmond, 200 acres.
South ½ Lot No. 39, in the 7th Con. Camden, 100 acres.
West ½ Lot No. 15, in the 4th Con. Kennebec, 100 acres.
Lot No. 9, 5th Con. Olden, 200 acres.
Lot No. 18, 6th Con. " 200 acres.

CUMMING & MACDONELL, *Solicitors &c.*

Kingston, June 29th, 1847.

BLANKS of every description may be had at the Atheneum Book Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS which were of JOHN HAESLIP, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy JOHN CARRUTHERS, a certain sum in said writ mentioned, which the said JOHN CARRUTHERS had lately recovered against James Williamson and William Ferguson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOHN HAESLIP, deceased. I have seized and taken in Execution part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, purchased from Hilary Dupuy, Esquire, by the said JOHN HAESLIP, formerly in the occupation of one Thomas Cornet.—Part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, conveyed by one Thomas Howe, to the said JOHN HAESLIP. Part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, conveyed by one Louis Laporte, to the said JOHN HAESLIP. West-half Lot No. 30, in 2nd Concession of Camden East, 100 Acres. Part Lot No. 46, in 7th Concession of Camden East, 150 Acres.—Part of Lot No. 43, in 9th Concession of Camden East, 80 Acres; and part of the East-half of Lot No. 41, in 1st Concession of Camden East.

All which LANDS and TENEMENTS, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of MARCH NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Mid. Dist., November 25, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1848, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, seized by virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, viz:—

JOHN OLIPHANT, *Plaintiff.* vs. GEORGE YARKER, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of Defendant in Lot No. 13, 6th Concession Loborough—

JOHN CARRUTHERS, *Plaintiff,* vs. ANGUS McVICAR, *Defendant,*

And THE BANK OF SHORTHOLD, *Plaintiffs.* vs. ANGUS McVICAR, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in Town Lot No. 393 and also part of Lot No. 22, 1st Concession Kingston, and Village Lot in Portsmouth, being part of Lot No. 19, 1st Concession Township of Kingston.

Sale at 12 o'clock, Noon.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff, M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Oct. 8, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit; } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of JAMES FRASER, at the suit of HOSEA B. SMITH, I have seized and taken the Northerly half Number 4, and North-Easterly quarter of Number 3, in the 4th Concession of Ernestown; also, the West-half of Number 24, in the 5th Concession Fredericksburgh, Midland District.—All which Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House, in Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff Midland District.*

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Midland District, November 30, 1847.

ATTACHMENT.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, against the Estate, real as well as personal, of DAVID McGRATTAN, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the suit of NATHANIEL HAEGANS, for the sum of Eleven pounds, One shilling and seven pence-half-penny; and also at the suit of JOHN MILLER, JAMES MILLER, and THOMAS MILLER, for the sum of Nineteen pounds, Eighteen shillings and one penny. I have seized and taken all the Estate real, as well as personal of the said DAVID McGRATTAN, and unless the said DAVID McGRATTAN return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and cause the same to be discharged within three calender months, the said Schooner will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Midland District, Nov. 4, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A SUPPLY of "Jules Hauel's" celebrated Depilatory Powder, for removing hair without injury to the skin.
"Patey's" Old Brown Windsor Soap,
"Williams's" fine Almond Soap,
"Ede's" Indelible Ink, for marking Linen, &c.
Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.,
And a general assortment of English Perfumery.

ROBT. BARKER, *Druggist & Apothecary,* Brock Street.

Kingston, Oct. 8, 1847.

Fall Importations. OF SUGARS, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS AND Groceries, BY ROBERT ALLEN,

BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Town and Country Customers, that he is now receiving his Winter Stock of

SUGARS,
Loaf and Muscovado.

TEAS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c Carefully selected by personal inspection in the Montreal and New York Markets.

His present Stock comprises among others, the following Articles:—

TEAS:
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Pekoe, Caper Souchong, Souchong, Congou and Bohea.

SUGARS:
Muscovado, Superior Moist, East India do., Double Refined, Crushed, Molasses.

COFFEE:
Green, Roasted and ground, Plantation, Havana, and Mocha—Cocoa.
CHOCOLATE:—Best Spanish, Plain & Prepared

WINES:
(IN WOOD OR BOTTLE,)
E. J. Madeira, L. P. do. Sherry, Pale and Brown, L. P. Teneriffe, Hunts' Port and Sherry, Beauvais, Claret, Malaga, superior Old Port.

SPIRITS:
Old Jamaica, Long Island, Cognac Brandy, Bordeaux Brandy, Holl'nd Gin, Common Gin, Canada Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Scheidam Gin in 1 doz. cases, Cherry, Peppermint, London Porter and Pale Ale in quarts Stoughton's Elixir, Maraschino, Eau de Vie de Dantzic, Curaco, and other Liqueurs.

GROCERIES:
CHEESE.—Platt's Bay of Quinte, Jefferson County Dairy. Fresh Butter, Fine and Superfine Flour and Oatmeal, Plain Crackers, Pot and Pearl Barley, Best Carolina Rice.
PASTES &c.—Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Sago, Arrow Root, Patent Barley and Isinglass.
MUSTARD.—Wix's in 1 lb and ½ lb. bottles, Durham in Jars.
SOAP.—Windsor, Castile, white and yellow
CANDLES.—Wax Sperm, Wax Wicks, Mould.
OILS—Sperm and Fine Olives.
SALT.—Onondaga, Liverpool, Fine and Basket Refined and Paste Liquorice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy
FRUITS.—Oranges and Lemons, Best Jordan soft shelled hard shelled and Bitter Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil, Walnut and Hazle Nuts, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, and Muscatel Raisins, Best Zante Currants, Plums, Best Turkey Figs, best fresh Plums in Jars.
PRESERVED FRUITS—Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger.
BOTTLED FRUITS.—Damsons, Greengages, And Peaches
PICKLES.—Mixed Pickles, Walnuts, Piccalilla, Gherkins, Cauliflowers, Red Cabbage, Cucumbers, Hot Peppers.
SAUCES.—Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do., Harvey, Universal King Onde, India Soy, Reading, Beefsteak, Essence Anchovies, Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Curry Powder.
SUNDRIES.—Starch, Blue, Glue, Chalk, Whiting, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Twine, Wafers, Wrapping and Writing Paper, Shoe Thread, Night lights, Bath Brick, Tobacco and Pipes, Castor Oil, (in quarts and pints,) Window Glass, Cordage, Fishing Lines, Beer and Wine Corks, Hair and Corn Brooms, Inkpowder, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Saltpetre, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, Sulphur, Brimstone Rope Mats, all sizes.

The Subscriber assures the Public that the whole of the above Articles are of the very best quality, and will be sold for Cash or prompt pay, on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT ALLEN.

Kingston, November, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE new Schooner RACHAEL, of between 1800 and 1900 Bbls. Flour burthen.

She will be sold on advantageous terms. Apply to

M. T. HUNTER.

Kingston, Oct. 18, 1847. 85 tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at his Ship Chandlery Store, No. 1, Hardy's Buildings, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Tarred Rope, Manilla, and everything in the Ship Chandlery Line.

WM. DONALDSON.

Oct. 23, 1847. 57

FOR SALE.

PORT and SHERRY WINE, GIN, BRANDY, &c., in Hogsheads Quarter Casks, and Octaves; Teas, Sugars, Fruit, &c. &c., very low for cash.

CHARLES HALES,

Oct. 26, 1847.

CALEDONIA WATER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of the above excellent Water, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

M. T. HUNTER, *Exchange and Insurance Office.* Ontario Street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, where he now resides, next door to Mr. Harkes' Crockery Store, King Street, Kingston, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate prices, to meet a share of public patronage.

JOHN FOSTER.

July 20, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR Lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS—very excellent.

J. HILLIARD.

Market Place, Oct. 1847.

REMOVAL.

J. D. BRYCE & Co., have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, Corner of KING AND PRINCESS STREETS.

Kingston, Nov. 12, 1847.

SAMUEL MORLEY & Co. GENERAL IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Hardware,

WOULD intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have received an Extensive and well Assorted Stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c..

COMPRISING PARTLY,

English Banks, Swedes & low moor Bar Iron: Hoop and Band Iron, Cast, Spring and Blister Steel, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron and Tin, Blacksmiths' Anvils, Vices, and Bellows, Deck Spikes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Coil, Logging, and Trace Chains, Sheet Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, Window Glass, Paints and Oils, Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Ship Carpenters', Joiners', and Coopers' Tools Double and Single Fowling Pieces.

An elegant Assortment of Silver Plated And Britannia Metal Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Hot Water Dishes and Plates, and Dish Covers,
COOKING, BOX, AND FANCY STOVES, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Dogs, &c. &c.

Sign of the Crosscut Saw, Princess Street.

Kingston, Nov. 5, 1847.

FOR SALE,

600 BUSHELS OATS, by the Subscriber, Corner of Queen and Wellington Streets.

P. J. BUCKLEY.

Kingston, 30th November, 1847. 96 3i

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed at the suit of JOHN MOWAT and GEORGE LEVACH MOWAT, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of RICHARD LOGAN, deceased, in the hands of JANE ANN LOGAN, Administratrix of the said Richard Logan, I have Seized and taken in Execution part of the broken front of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, in the Midland District, aforesaid, which Lot of Land I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Saturday the 13th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THOMAS A. CORBETT, *Sheriff Midland District.*

Sheriff's Office, Midland District, 14th December, 1847.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced business as a Commission Merchant, in the Stone Buildings at the foot of Princess Street, in this City, is now prepared to receive consignments, and transact business generally in the

COMMISSION LINE.

His extensive Stores and Cellars are suitable for the Storage of any description of Goods, and are considered quite safe from external risk of fire.

From his long experience in the trade of this City the Subscriber flatters himself that with assiduous attention to the interests of those who may employ him, he will be able to give satisfaction.

CHARLES HALES,

Kingston, Oct. 13, 1847.

W. L. STEWART, PROPRIETOR OF Head Quarters, SAINT DENIS STREET, OPPOSITE DONEGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL,

BEGS leave to intimate to the Public, that with a view to Comfort, and with a total disregarp of Expense, he has FITTED UP his ESTABLISHMENT in the most LUXURIOUS STYLE. His extensive travel and experience in the business has enabled him to judge of every thing that can add to the comfort of his friends, and no exertion will be spared to secure them every luxury.

The Proprietor also begs leave to add that he has attached to the above Establishment

A LADIES' SALOON,

For the accommodation of PRIVATE PARTIES.

November, 1847. 93 3m.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the large stock of *WINES AND LIQUORS.*

Recently imported direct, and for sale at the Store of

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Corner of Market Square, Kingston.

They consist in part as follows, and are genuine and free from adulteration:—

Fine old Pale Port,
Hunt's Sardinean's and other Port,
Blackburns, Lewis, and Walsh's Madeiras,
Fine Pale and Gold Sherries,
D. G. and B. Pale and Brown Sherries,
Medium "three grade" Sherry,
St. Julien,
Chateau de Beycherville, } Clarets,
Chateau Margeaux,
Champagne of various brands,
Martell, Otard, and Hennessey's Brandy,
Superior Old Brandy, in Bottle,
Fine Pale Brandy,
Geneva and Hollands Gin,
Genuine Scotch Whiskey,
Jamaica and Leward Rum,
Canadian Whiskey, &c.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1847.

NOTICE,

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the

COLUMBUS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now prepared to take Marine Risks of every description, at moderate rates of Premium.

THOMAS BRIGGS, JUNR., *Agent.*

OFFICE—Princess Street, Kingston. } 82-tf

THE CHAPTER OF MISSES.

The dear little *Misses* we meet with in life,
What hopes and what fears they awaken!
And when a man's taking a *Miss* for his wife,
He is *Miss-led* as well as *Miss-taken.*
When I courted *Miss* Kid, & obtained the first kiss,
I thought, in the warmth of my passion,
That I'd make a great *hit* in thus gaining a *Miss,*
But it was only a *Miss-calculation.*

For so many *Misses* surrounded *Miss* Kid,
With me and my love interfering;
A jealous *Miss-trust* put it into her head,
That she ought not to give me a hearing. [day,
There's a certain *Miss-chance* that I met with one
Who e'er sent my hopes to destruction,
For she had a suspicion of all I might say—
And all owing to one *Miss-construction.*

Deceived by a *Miss-information,* I wrote,
The cause of her anger demanding;
Miss direction prevented her getting the note,
And introduced *Miss understanding.*
When to make her my wife I exultingly swore,
Miss brief made her doubt my intention,
And I nearly got wed to *Miss-fortune,* before
I could wean her from *Miss-apprehension.*

But when she no longer would yield to *Miss doubt,*
Nor be led by *Miss-representation,*
She had with *Miss-take* a serious fall out,
And to wed felt no more hesitation
But when at church to be married we went,
Miss-take made the fat parson linger,
And I was so annoyed by an awkward *Miss-fit,*
I could not get the ring on her finger.

Having been so *Miss-sued* I kept a strict watch,
Though I still lived in fear of *Miss-carriage;*
I found out, too late, that an unlucky *Miss-match*
Interfered with the joys of our marriage.
Miss-rule in our dwelling made everything wrong,
Miss-management there took her station;
Till my cash, like the time I take writing my song,
Was all wasted by *Miss-application.*

EDEN.

From Punch's Pocket Book.

O I wish I was in eden
Where all the beasties is feedin,
the Pigs and cows an oxes,
An the long tale Bull wot tosses
the Bulldog an the Rabbit,
peace it is his habbit;
Where Lions, Tigers, monkeys,
And them long-ear'd things call'd Dunkeys,
Meat all together daylee
With Crokedykes all Skaley,
Where sparrs on the bushig
sings to there mates the thrushis,
an Hawks an Littel Hens
Wawks about like Cocks an Ens,
One lookin at the tuther
for all the World like a Brother,
Where no quatlin is or Phytin,
its ten wot tine arnin.
O for a wauk at even,
somewhere about 6 or 7,
When the Sun be gwain to bed,
With his face all fyree red,
O for the grapes and resins
Wot ripens at all seasins;
the appels on the Plumbs
As Big as my 2 thumbs;
the harpercocks an peechis,
Wot all within our reechis,
An we mought pick an heat,
paying nothing for the treat.
O for the pretty flowers
A blooming at all ours,
So that a large Bokay
You may gather any day
Of a'n's Best Gardeing.

Mr. CALHOUN'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the New York Herald.

At twenty minutes to one o'clock, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were taken up, on motion of Mr. Sevier.

Mr. Calhoun rose and said—In offering those resolutions, Senators, to your consideration I have been governed by the same reasons which induced me to oppose the war—from the same considerations which have ever since guided me. In avowing to my opposition to the war, I do not intend to advert the reasons which governed me on that occasion, further than is necessary to explain my object on the present. I opposed the war then, not only because I considered it necessary, and really to be averted—not only because the President, without authority, ordered the United States troops to enter a disputed territory, at that time occupied by the Mexicans—not only because the declaration of Congress was unfounded in truth—but from higher considerations of policy: because I foresaw that it must lead to the great and serious evils to the country, and greatly endanger its free institutions. The war was declared, and recognized as such, by the government, when it was too late to avert it. I then felt it to be my duty to shape my course so as to prevent, as far as possible, the danger which was threatening our free institutions. Such was my object in proposing the defensive line, at the last session—such is my object in now offering these resolutions; but I shall express my opinion at all times, boldly and independently, such as becomes a Senator who has nothing to ask or gain, and whose only object is to do what is good for his country. When I proposed in the Senate of the United States, at the last session, a different line of policy, we had a large portion of country in our possession; we stood in a better position than at any time since, to make it; for I hold it to be a fair principle, that we may receive indemnity, in the shape of unoccupied territory, from wrongs, but not from the cultivated homes of Mexicans. In offering, at the last session, peace resolutions, I did it because I thought it would be a great saving in men and money; but above all, because I saw it would save us from being involved to the extent we now are. The President took a different view; he recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war to Congress, to "conquer a peace;" that is, to compel the Mexicans to make us indemnity, and also to pay us the expenses of the war. I opposed it, because I thought there was great hazard if the war was continued. Congress thought differently; it voted men and money. At Buena Vista we were victorious; Vera Cruz fell; Cerro Gordo was conquered—brilliant victories, that do great honor to our army; and finally, the gates of the city of Mexico fell prostrate to our conquering arms. Well, sir, have the avowed objects of the war been effected? Have we conquered a peace? Have we succeeded in effecting a treaty? Are we offered indemnity? No, sir, not a single object avowed by the President, has been accomplished. No, Mr. President, the object is farther off than ever. Now, sir, I ask what has caused the complete discomfiture of our measures? We cannot charge the failure upon our troops. It is not charged to this; but to the fact, that the plan of the campaign was laid in error and founded on a mistake. We aimed at indemnity. How wanted it, we should have enforced it when we had the power in our hands. We, however, endeavored to arrive at it by a treaty, which, had the Mexicans refused to sign, would have completely upset the arrangement. They did refuse, and notwithstanding all our brilliant victories, the war is still upon our hands. After an outlay of $10,000,000, we are worse off than ever. I am not looking at the conquest—I throw that aside. We have lost 7000 or 8000 men, besides, and all this for nothing at all. But, Mr. President, it is said that a defensive line would have been as costly as the prosecution of the war. The President and the Secretary of War have said it; but I must say, to my mind it is utterly impossible. The line which I proposed would have been covered with hostile Indians, and would have required only a single regiment and a ship of war to guard its coast.—For seven years, Texas remained unconquered by Mexico, and that, too, when the Mexican resources and power were greater and more powerful than they are now; and can any man believe it would cost us more to defend that line, than to carry on the present war? We now come, Mr. President, to the consideration of another campaign. Sir, the same measures are proposed as were at the last session. We are told it is not for conquest; that is explicitly disavowed. It is not an order to blot out the nationality of Mexico, for the President avows distinctly he wishes to retain its nationality. Now, sir, we come to the practical question: Shall we carry on the war? I have inquired carefully into the matter, and I must say there are many reasons now existing against it, stronger than at the last session. A bill has been proposed authorising the President to raise an additional force of not less than twenty-five thousand men, making, in all, not less than seventy thousand troops for the next campaign, and at an expense of fully $60,000,000. Now, what is the condition of the money market at present? Last year, in consequence of the unfortunate famine in Europe, we had a large balance of trade in our favor, and money was plentiful. We are now encumbered with a large drain both ways. We have to send large sums both to England and Mexico. If drafts are sent here they are cashed, and in the present state of the market the money goes to England. I see the treasury notes quoted below par, and stocks still lower. The end will be that the treasury notes will go into the sub-treasury, and specie be given out—thus draining both.—The end will be a great commercial crisis and the failure of our banks. There is danger now of all this, which did not exist at the beginning of the last session. Men you may get, but money you cannot. I have conversed with a gentleman well versed in commercial matters, and he has given as his opinion, that treasury notes—and they are nothing more or less than loans, which must be repaid—would not bring more than 90 dollars, for every 100 dollars; which is rather more, I think, than 7 per cent. But, sir, these are not the only objections, formidable as they are against the war. I do not see the slightest chance of obtaining any thing by it, if we should be successful in our arms, which I don't believe; but if we should, the avowed objects would be defeated. But, sir, I take the other side. The more victories we gain, the greater will be our difficulty in arriving at peace, as avowed. What is to be the effect if we proceed to repress all resistance in Mexico? We [illegible] without any power. Mr. President, if that is done, how are you to obtain a peace? One power can make war—it requires two to make a peace. If you destroy the government of Mexico where is your second party for a peace? You are defeated by your own success. But what do you accomplish by the very object you disown? Where will be your nationality? The free republic you wish to see will be gone—blotted out—a mere mass of what she was, and her sovereignty, for the time, conveyed to her conquerors. The President has very much the same conviction of what is the vigorous prosecution of the war, as I have. He says, that the people of Mexico are divided into factions, governed by military rulers, and the only way to arrive at what we desire, is to put them down. Well, sir, then we are to build up a republican form of government, from those citizens who are well disposed towards us, and who are desirous of peace. Mr. President, I confess I am at a loss how an independent republic can grow up under the protection and auspices of its conqueror. I can well see how an aristocratic, or despotic, government could be thus formed; but how a free government can, I cannot see. I had always understood such a government must spring from the hearts of the people; but, sir, I see these notions are antiquated, and we can now make free republics.—The people of Mexico do not wish it. The great body of the intelligence and wealth is concentrated in the clergy, and they are disinclined to it. The other large body, the owners of the hacienda, in other words, the planters, might, perhaps, favor it; but they are scattered, without the means of forming a firm government, and if put up, would tumble down in a day, the moment our troops should be withdrawn. The only other course, then, would be to support and foster the existing government. But it is said that would be useless, and it would fall the moment our troops were withdrawn. Mr. President, I protest against building up any power in Mexico, for we shall then be obliged to support it again and again, until at last we would be compelled to take it ourselves. The conquering of Hindostan, which we have so long deprecated, came on in this very way. There was no intention at first to conquer it. That came on by degrees, till at last it appeared a matter of course. So it would be with Mexico, if that government should agree to make a treaty on such terms as we ask. The President himself agrees we shall take the very course I have foreshadowed. He says, in as many words, if all measures fail, we must enforce terms which the honor of the country demands. Is not this an acknowledgement, that if the factional government is not built up, we must conquer and occupy the country, thus enforcing terms, not upon the government, but upon the people. Well, the President is right. This will be the result—Every argument against taking a defensive line, will have a double force when we have spent sixty millions of dollars more, and occupy a still greater extent of territory. The men engaged in the war—the contractors, the several parties engaged, directly or indirectly—all this large body will be adverse to return; and their influence in favor of a continuation of the war, will be found too powerful to oppose. Well, sir, now that we have added sixty millions of dollars to the former amount expended, what will you get to indemnify it? With the population, which you will have to sustain, and the army of forty or fifty thousand men, as the Secretary of War says, you will never get enough to pay it; and it will have to come out of the pockets of the people of the United States. This and the next generation, will have to bear this burden. We now come to the solemn consideration proposed by the resolution I have shown the course proposed by the President. It is to blot out the nationality of Mexico and throw seven or eight millions of people on your hands, either as a province or incorporated into our Union. Shall we do either? No, Mr. President, neither; and for these reasons: First, it will be against the avowed object of the war. No message has been sent to Congress which has not distinctly denied the object to be the extinction of the nationality of Mexico; and yet, sir, what we disavow will have been accomplished, and what we avowed will have been defeated. This, sir, at least, will be an impeachment of the ability of our government to manage its own affairs. I acknowledge the full amount of glory our army has acquired and shed on the country; but Mr. President, I am afraid all our applause will be confined to our army. Every civilized nation looks upon us as a hard-hearted people, who are more given to war than modern nations. However much we might rejoice at the courage, bravery and skill of our troops, and the astonishing victories they have achieved, he was yet sorry to confess that the government had lost that reputation for moderation and justice which had been its crowning attributes in its early days. If we shall attempt to hold Mexico as a province, or incorporate it in this Union, we shall find it utterly impracticable. We had never assimilated any of the Indian tribes with our people when incorporating their territory into our Union. We have removed them farther away. We have never incorporated any people into this Union but the Caucasian race—the free white man; and shall we now corrupt this free white population by introducing into our confederation the Indians and the mixed races of Mexico? He protested most earnestly against such a policy. Our government is for the free white man. This feature was the secret of its stability. The Spanish republics on this continent had failed, because they had mainly attempted to place the colored race on an equality with the whites, in assuming that by nature all men were equally adapted to free government; yet it was proposed to annex the Mexican States as territories, and place them on an equality with the rest of the States. He utterly protested against the adoption of any such policy, in any form. He adverted to the proofs of history to show that the colored races could not be blended in the same government, and in the same terms, with white races: that the colored races are always degraded, and that the whites, even in a savage state, maintain some of the elements of free institutions. He came next to consider the two points in one; that the holding of Mexico in subjection would, in the end, be subversive of our free institutions, and that no such line of policy ought to be adopted.—It would be a waste of time to argue that the incorporation of Mexico would be dangerous to our free institutions. He who understood the American constitution: he who had studied its character; he who had profit from the examples of history, and had marked the consequences, where large conquests had been held by a hostile nation, as territorial possessions, would need no other proof to convince him that to hold the republic of Mexico, either as a province, or as territories, must lead to the subversion and overthrow of our free institutions. In all the examples in which such incorporations of territories or foreign people, bearing any thing near the proportions which Mexico bears to the United States, the end had been the downfall of the conquering party. With us, Mexico would add so much to the patronage of the general government that it would absorb all the powers of the States; it would become imperial; it would usurp the powers of the Legislative department; all the powers of the government would fall into the hands of the executive, and with the prevailing rule of party proscription, and the increasing patronage of the executive, our institutions would not be able to combat the Presidential elections; they could not resist the shock. Mr. Calhoun admonished gentlemen not to flatter themselves with the delusive idea that we, as well as Great Britain, could hold great empires under subjection, and hold them in safety. Of all the governments that ever existed England is possessed of the greatest power of expansion, without reducing her people to anarchy, or her officials to corruption; this was, in part, because the executive branch of the government, and the conservative, the House of Lords, were hereditary. Rome never had such a capacity for expansion. When the Roman empire extended east and west beyond the barriers of Italy, the central powers began to weaken, and soon it began to corrupt, and anarchy and violence were the order of the day. Yet, England had been going on in the extension of her dominions, without any visible symptoms of decay. Yet she could not long escape. She was even now paying the penalty; She is paying a penalty for her two hundred millions of dependants; which like disproportionate superincumbent weight, threatens to crush the foundations of the superstructure. Yes, sir, instead of indemnity from her conquests, they are a burden to her; and even neighboring Ireland, has taxed her resources for its support, and the labor of her people, almost beyond their power to bear. Shall we go on and follow this example for territorial indemnities for the expenses of our wars? Let us now, consider the incorporation of Mexico into this Union. There are twenty States in Mexico; there we shall first have to initiate as territories. The governors the magistrates, the justices, would all have to be appointed by the Executive as in our territories, made up of our own people, or from the same foreign stock as ourselves. We have in this first formation of a government to take care of them, and they are glad of it; but when they reach the age of twenty-one; when they come to years of maturity, they come in among us as our equals, and in all respects the same. Not so with Mexico. You may call it annexation; but it will be a forced annexation. You will be compelled, whatever form of government you may establish, to hold as a province; and it will be but a provincial government at last. How long will you have to hold it in subjection before it is reduced to obedience; before it is in truth and in character a part of this confederacy? It will take a long time. England has held Ireland for some several hundred years past, and still they are a hostile people. Canada has been in possession of the British Government for one hundred years past, and still the Canadians are a hostile people. Never will the time come, from all examples, when Mexico will agree to be blended with the laws and people of this Union. The nucleus of her ruling population are from the old stock; equal in every sense to the original Anglo-Saxon, and superior to it in that unconquerable attachment to their soil and to their own institutions. But let us admit that all these difficulties are removed, how will it allow us to introduce some twenty foreign States into the Union, with a basis of one or two millions of pure blood, and all the rest—some seven or eight millions—Indians or mixed races, inferior in every respect to our Cherokees or Cherokees? We are under a great mistake, if we suppose all this population are ready for our peculiar institutions. I heard a gentleman of high character say, but the other day, that he believed it was our appointed mission to extend our institutions of civil and religious freedom over the benighted nations of this continent. This is a great mistake. Our institutions are only adapted to a people highly advanced in intelligence and civilization; and it was remarkable that in all the revolutions of nations, the people had been more indebted for any advantages they had secured in their forms of government, more to accident, or a combination of circumstances, than to any foretaste of previous decisions of the human mind. We are indebted for our constitution more to a conjunction of circumstances, than to the superior wisdom and intelligence of our forefathers, and herein lies our great danger—that a conjunction of circumstances to which we may be indifferent for the time, may overthrow our institutions. We seem to have no fear of their stability; the preservation of our liberty is now lost in the glory of our arms. Nobody talks now of the blessings of liberty. In our early history, the great anxiety was to retain our liberty. Now, the great anxiety is to convince the world of our military power. The motto used to be, that the power was always stealing from the many to the few, that the price of liberty was perpetual vigil