The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1848. VOLUME I.....NUMBER 26.

CLOTHING.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING.

NOW receiving a complete assortment, containing every article requisite for a gentleman's Wardrobe—consisting in part as follows—

COATS.
Black and fancy col'd Merino Frock and Dress COATS;
Do. do. do. Sack do.;
Black Cashmere Frock, Dress and Sack do.;
White and colored Linen Sack and Dress do.;
Nankin and Gingham do. do. do.;
Alpaca and English Merino do. do. do.
PANTS.
Drab d'Eté, Merino and Alpaca PANTS;
Fancy col'd and white Linen Drill do.;
Brown Linen, Nankin and Cashmeret do.;
French and American Cottonade, Drill, etc., etc., Pants.
VESTS.
White and fancy colored Marseilles VESTS;
Do. do. Silk and Linen do.;
Bombazines and fancy col'd Silk, etc., etc., Vests.
SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Linen and Linen Bosom SHIRTS;
Gingham and colored Linen do.;
Linen Check, Calico and Hickory do.;
Gauze Merino UNDERSHIRTS;
Do. Cotton do.;
Silk Undershirts and DRAWERS;
Linen and Cotton Laced do.;
Summer Merino and Cotton knit Drawers;
Cotton, Linen and Merino HALF HOSE;
Linen, Silk, Cotton and Kid GLOVES, etc., etc.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
CLOAKS—with and without Sleeves;
Overcoats, Monkey Jackets and Capes;
Travelling Bags, Leggings, Storm Caps, etc., etc.
Which I offer to sell at the lowest Market Price, for Cash.
M. HUNTINGTON,
mh5 1m No. 1 Magazine street, corner Canal street.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S
ONE PRICE
RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 34 Magazine Street.

THE system of business which we have established, cannot but be satisfactory to the purchaser. Every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no deduction can, in any instance, be made. We manufacture all our goods expressly for our own retail sales, and we can at all times offer the largest and most complete assortment of CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS to be found in New Orleans, and would respectfully solicit an examination of our Stock. The following is only a partial list of articles which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
COATS.
French and English black Cloth Frock Coats,
Do. do. blue do. do.;
Do. do. brown do. do.;
Do. do. black do. dress do.;
Do. do. blue do. do. do.;
Do. do. fancy col'd do. business do.;
Black and fancy colored Cloth Paletots;
Do. do. cassimere Office Coats;
Fancy colored Tweed do. do.;
Black and colored Cloth Overcoats;
Blanket Coats of all colors.
PANTALOONS.
French and English black Casimere Pantaloons;
Do. do. colored buckskin do.;
Do. do. Tweed do.;
Do. do. Satinett do.;
Do. and American Cottonade do.
VESTS.
New styles Cashmere and Toilinett Vests;
Do. Valentia do.;
Do. Black and col'd Velvet do.;
Do. Rich Ball do.;
Do. White Marseilles do.;
Plain, black and fancy colored do.
We are also receiving by every New York packet, a full supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
COATS.
Merino Frock Coats; Parametta Frock Coats;
Cashmeret do.; Do. Sack do.;
Merino sack do.; Croton and Alpaca dress do.;
Do. dress do.; Peruvian paletot and sack do.;
Cashmeret dress do.; Linen sacks and paletot do.;
Parametta do. do.; Do. Dress do.;
PANTALOONS.
Merino and Cashmeret Pants; Linen Check and Union
Parametta do.; [Linen Pants;
Linen drill do.; White Linen drilling do.
VESTS.
Fancy and colored silk Vests; Rep silk Vests.
Black Bombazine do.;
SHIRTS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Cotton Shirts with Linen Bosoms, all Linen Shirts, Striped Shirts with Linen Bosoms, all Linen Striped Shirts, Striped Muslin Shirts, Gingham and Calico Shirts; Cotton, Silk, Merino, Linen and Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers; Cotton, Linen and Merino Socks; Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, etc., etc.
☞ We always endeavor to give satisfaction to all our customers and our largely increased trade shows that we have not been unsuccessful in doing so.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
mh 5 34 Magazine street, New Orleans.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

T. HARTNETT, *BOOT AND SHOE* MANUFACTURER, *No.* 70 *St. Charles street*, New Orleans. mh5 6m

GENTLEMEN'S BOOT AND LADIES' SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has just received from his Manufactory, a splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made under his own eye, and of the best material and workmanship, and of the most fashionable and tasty styles, comprising—
Gents Extra fine Calf Skin BOOTS;
" Fine Calf Skin "
" Fine Morocco "
" Patent Leather GAITERS;
" Cloth "
" Fine Calf BROGANS;
" Rough and Ready HALF-BOOTS;
" Cloth HALF-GAITERS;
" NULLIFIERS—Calf and Patent Leather;
" Velvet and Calf SLIPPERS;
" Hunting and Riding BOOTS, etc., etc.;
Ladies' BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES, of the most fashionable styles;
Boys and Youths' Patent Leather BROGANS;
Children's Francais GAITERS, Morocco Buttons, Patent Leather, and Calf SHOES, etc.
JOHN S. WORTH,
mh5 1m under St. Charles Hotel, corner Common st,

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

THERE is not a day passes by, but what Dr. R. PARISH & CO. receives new testimonials from their Agents and others, proclaiming the great virtues of their celebrated CHINESE HAIR CREAM. And they all pronounce it to be the best preparation, for the growth, beauty and restoration of the hair, that they have ever used, and believe that it will accomplish every thing that any one could desire.

Every lady and gentleman who is in the habit of using Oils on their hair, should at once purchase a bottle of the Chinese Hair Cream, for it never fails to give satisfaction.

From the New York Tribune of July 10, 1847.
A Beautiful Head of Hair.—We have seen a great many preparations used on the Hair, but not one that we could admire or recommend to the community; but since the introduction of the celebrated Chinese Hair Cream into our city, and witnessing the application of it on a friend of ours a few days since, we feel that it would be doing the public injustice (especially the ladies,) were we not to express our opinion, and say, that all who are in need of an article to dress and beautify the Hair—to keep it soft, to remove dirt and dandruff, or to give it a dark, rich color—cannot be better satisfied, if they were to search the city over, than to purchase a bottle of Dr. Parish & Co.'s celebrated Hair Cream.

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

Dr. R. Parish & Co.—Gentlemen: Allow me to add my feeble testimony, among the many others, in favor of your desirable preparation by the name of Chinese Hair Cream. Having used the article myself and in my family, I am prepared to say, that it exceeds any thing I have yet seen for softening the Hair and removing the dandruff. I find that it has a tendency to render the hair soft and pliable; and, in my estimation, it is all that it is recommended to be by others.
Respectfully, yours, &c.
Geo. C. Thompson, Commission Merchant,
New York, August 4, 1847. 78 Pearl st., N. Y.
Prepared only by Dr. R. Parish & Co., New York, to whom all letters must be addressed, post paid.
Sold only at Rustk & Paddock's *Medicine and Perfumery Store*, 110 POYDRAS STREET, next door to the Delta office. mh5 1m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

SOMETHING new and just the thing for every family requiring light, and so cheap, too, that every one, rich and poor, can buy it. It is a neat CANDLESTICK, making and wicking its own Candles out of Tallow, Lard, or any Grease that will burn. By simply turning the bottom of the Candlestick, a beautiful, hard, smooth CANDLE is forced out of the top, and at any desired length you wish—from one inch to two feet in height.
1. It is neat and simple as a common candlestick; consequently may be managed by a child.
2. By means of this you can convert all your refuse grease into candles, and thus obtain a light from 1 to 3 cents per week.
3. The wick is dry and smooth, thus no vibration or flickering of the flame, but burns like a sperm candle.
4. The wick may be changed without at all disturbing the candle; if too large, put in a small one; or, too small, a large one.
5. You coil in the bottom of the candle-maker, or candlestick, wick sufficient to last five or six weeks, where it remains out of sight and out of the way.
6. You may keep your candle at the same height all the time for ten years—no stumps or pieces left.
7. Requires replenishing with grease or tallow once a week.
8. No spilling of grease if it falls or turns over, but as neatly and cleanly as any lady could desire.
9. It cannot get out of order.
10. In proof of their superiority, utility and neatness, the immense number sold is sufficient. The price is uniform and the same all over the United States: and the article requires only to be seen, to convince the most incredulous of the foregoing facts. No family will be without them who can scrape together the small price asked.

With a small capital an active business man can make a quick and profitable operation by purchasing the monopoly of selling this in territory yet unsold. Persons who desire to embark in a neat, pleasant and highly lucrative business, are invited to call at our office, No. 35 PERDIDO Street, North side, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans.

The monopoly of the city of New Orleans, and States of Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, and Arkansas, for the sale of this article, are offered, and proposals will be received for the manufacturing in the city of New Orleans for the supply of Louisiana and Texas.
mh5 tf H. T. MYERS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. W. PRITCHARD, *General Broker*, No. 67 Gravier street, New Orleans. mh21 6m

CHARLES DEAKE & CO., *Commission Merchants and Ship Brokers*, 88 Common street. mh5

GORDON PLUMMER, *Adjuster of Averages.*—Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, *No.* 21 *Royal Street, New Orleans.* mh18 4m

JOHN O. WOODRUFF. JAMES E. WOODRUFF.
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., *Commission Merchants and Agents for the Louisiana and New York Line of Packets*, No. 69 Camp street. mh5

A. D. GRIEFF. S. A. KINGSLAND.
A. D. GRIEFF & CO., *Wholesale Dealers in Butter and Cheese, and Agents for Taylor's Albany Ale and Porter and Newark Cider*, Nos. 28, 38 and 40 Old Levee, New Orleans. mh16 1y

J. O. PIERSON. J. A. BONNEVAL.
PIERSON & BONNEVAL, *AUCTIONEERS*, No. 67 Gravier street, will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Negroes and Merchandise; also, to the sale of Cargoes, Successions, Furniture, and all out-door sales; and solicit from their friends and the public a portion of their patronage. mh10

CRESCENT FOUNDRY,
No. 55 Girod st., New Orleans.
STEAM and FIRE Engines, Printing Presses, and Machinery in general, made and repaired in a satisfactory manner.
☞ Brass Castings and Patterns made to order.
mh15 A. C. JONES.

NEW SPRING FASHIONS.
We would now be happy to show our customers the new French and New York styles of HATS for this Spring, just received—Fine Drab and Black BEAVERS, Fine Moleskin SILKS, etc. Fashionable STRAW GOODS in great variety. Men's, Children's and Infants' Leghorn, Panama, Dunstable, China, Pearl, etc.
mh5 D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGINGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Paris a rich and elegant variety of French FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, and WALL PAPER, to which they invite their attention.
☞ All orders for Goods or Work will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
mh5 1m DUBOIS & FINN, 58 Chartres street.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership with a view of transacting a *COTTON FACTORAGE* and *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS* in this city, under the style of THORNHILL & McILHENNY, to take effect after the 31st of May, next, at which time the connection of Jno. Thornhill with the house of Ward, Jonas & Co. will be dissolved.
R. McILHENNY has opened an office at No. 61 *Gravier street* for the purpose of attending to the wants of our friends who may think proper to entrust us with their business.
JNO. THORNHILL,
R. McILHENNY.
New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1848 mh5 3m

A. C. AINSWORTH, *Marine and Commercial Notary*, No. 38 Camp street.
Holding Commissions from the States of TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, KENTUCKY, FLORIDA, NEW YORK, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, DELAWARE, ALABAMA, MAINE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, and MICHIGAN, A. C. A. is prepared to take Depositions and Execute and Perfect all kinds of Legal Instruments to be used or recorded in said States and the Territory of WISCONSIN.
The usual promptitude at his office is continued in all Notarial Business. mh5

EVANS' ARCADE HAT EMPORIUM,
No. 36 MAGAZINE Street, Corner GRAVIER Street.
JUST RECEIVED and now opening at this establishment the most varied and splendid assortment of HATS ever offered in this market; consisting in part of—
Super and Medium quality PANAMAS, LEGHORNS, CANADA STRAW, CHINA PEARL, RUTLAND, GUYAQUIL, CAMPEACHY and ITALIAN STRAW HATS; Super White and Black ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, MOLESKIN and NE PLUS ULTRA HATS, of the latest fashions, and finished in the richest styles.
No pains or expense has been spared in the manufacture and finish of this Stock. The old customers of the house and the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. mh7 1m

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
LETHEON.—The Right of the LETHEON, or VAPOR OF ETHER, having been purchased by us, we are now prepared to administer the same, and perform all operations upon the Teeth while under its influence. We have just received direct from Paris, a new and improved Apparatus for the inhalation of the Vapor or Letheon, which, from its perfect safety, and the ease with which it can be used by both patient and operator, has been adopted in the Hospital du Charite, Hospital de St. Louis, and private hospitals of Paris, and by the faculty generally throughout France and England.
BLAKE & MONTREVILLE, Dental Surgeons,
mh5 1m North st., Lafayette Square, near St. Charles st.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.
NELSON A. YOUNG, No. 8 *Camp street*, would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public to his new and extensive assortment of fine English and Swiss
LEVER WATCHES,
from the best and most celebrated manufactories of London, Liverpool, and Geneva, carefully put up, and warranted in fine Gold or Silver Cases of the most approved Patterns, to suit Ladies or Gentlemen. Also, to a very large assortment of WATCH TRIMMINGS—comprising every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Gold GUARD CHAINS; Vest and Fob CHAINS; Watch Ribbons;
Keys and Seals of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Ladies' Fashionable BROOCHES, (a great variety;) Diamond, Ruby, Garnet, Pearl, and Plain Gold FINGER RINGS, NECKLACES, &c.
A great variety of Gentlemen's Shirt Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Breast Pins, Scarf Pins, Seal Rings, Silver Suspender Buckles, Gold and Silver Spectacles of every description, Gold and Silver Pencils, Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups of every description, Ladles, Fine Silver-plated Sheffield Castors, Candlesticks, Trays, &c., Levi Brown and Spencer's celebrated Diamond-pointed Gold Pens, in Gold or Silver Holders, Fine Cutlery and Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Persons from the country, wishing to purchase fine Time Pieces or Jewelry, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Particular attention giving to REPAIRING Clocks and Watches, at short notice, by the most skilful workmen to be found in the country.
☞ Every description of Jewelry made and repaired to order. mh5 tf

UPHOLSTERY ARTICLES,
NO. 20 CAMP STREET.—The subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of almost every article in the Upholstery way, which, on account of the advanced state of the season, he offers at very low prices. Among the Goods on hand, he would enumerate
CURTAIN STUFFS:
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Damasks, (*French and English;*)
Bobinet and Muslin White CURTAINS;
Plain and Figured MUSLINS, &c.
CORNICE, POLES, BANDS, &c.:
Wooden, Brass, and Velvet CORNICE;
Brass and Wooden POLES;
"Tulip," "Acorn," "Polka," "Arm," and a variety of other CURTAIN BANDS and PINS.
TRANSPARENT WINDOW-SHADES.
The stock of this article is as full, and of as handsome patterns, as can be found any where—among which, are Scripture, Chinese, and other scenes, large Gothics, &c.
MUSQUITO BARS AND NETTINGS:
English Bobinett, Muslin, Linen and Cotton MUSQUITO BARS and NETTINGS, in great variety and quantity.
FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, &c.:
FEATHERS in lots of from 1 pound to 100 pounds; and CURLED HAIR of various qualities.
Together with MATTING, OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, Rugs, Matts, Table Oil Cloths, WALL PAPER, (a large and handsome assortment,) Cords and Tassels, Fringes, Gimps, Fire-board Papers; Cotton, Worsted, Linen, and Silk BORDERINGS and BINDINGS; Hair-cloth Window Papers, Ready made Hair or Moss MATTRESSES, Bed Furniture, &c., &c.
☞ GALVANIZED SPRING MATTRESSES made to order, and UPHOLSTERY work executed with despatch.
mh5 tf JOSEPH ETTER, 20 Camp st.

SUNDRIES.
5 HALF PIPES Old Cognac Brandy;
10 quarter pipes J. J. Dupuy, do.;
5 do. do. Castillian & Co., Pinett, do.;
8 qr. pipes Cock, P. P. Files Old Champagne, 1815;
20 eighth casks New York Brandy;
20 bbls. do. do. do.;
10 bbls. do. do. Gin;
30 qr. casks Madeira Wine, Direct Importation;
20 do. do Port do. do. do.;
30 bbls. Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskey;
30 bbls. White Wine, Haute Sauterne;
1 puncheon Old Scotch Whiskey;
100 boxes Claret Wine, assorted brands;
50 boxes Underwood's Lemon Syrup;
50 do. Champagne Cider;
100 do. Boston No. 1 Soap;
50 do. Sperm Candles—New Bedford;
50 do. Muscat Wine;
30 do. 15 gross, Shoe Blacking;
25,000 Regalia Segars, assorted brands,
30 boxes Essence Peppermint;
5 cases Sardines, hf. and qr. boxes;
10 boxes Swiss Absynthe;
5 do. Kirschwasser;
10 do. Curaçoa;
15 do. Maraschino;
5 baskets Gaingolet;
30 boxes Cherries;
5 pipes Holland Gin—prime article;
150 drums Figs—fresh;
20 boxes Starch;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
500 Demijohns, assorted sizes;
50 boxes Ink, 4 and 8 oz.;
20,000 Corks, assorted sizes;
20 bbls. Golden Syrup;
30 boxes assorted Candies;
50 boxes Tomato Ketchup;
100 baskets Anisette;
10 baskets White Wine Vinegar;
100 bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, hf. and qr. kits;
5 bbls. Cherry Bounce;
30 baskets Champagne, assorted brands;
10 bbls. Powdered Sugar;
20 boxes assorted Pickles;
10 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 bales S. S. Almonds;
25 boxes Stoughton Bitters;
50 boxes Tobacco, assorted qualities;
Landing and for sale cheap for Cash or good City Paper, by
JOHN LEWIS, (George Palmer, Agent,) No. 4 New Levee and 8 Tchoupitoulas street. mh5 1m

DAILY CRESCENT.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.

U. S. SENATE—March 23, 1848.

[The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of $16,000,000.]

Mr. Webster.—Mr. President: On Friday a bill passed the Senate for the raising of ten regiments of new troops for the farther prosecution of the war against Mexico; and we have been informed that the measure is shortly to be followed, in this branch of the Legislature, by a bill to raise twenty regiments of volunteers for the same service. I was desirous, sir, on Friday, to express my opinion against the object of those bills—against the supposed necessity which leads to their enactment, and against the general policy which they are apparently designed to promote. Circumstances personal to myself, but beyond my control, compelled me to forego on that day the execution of this design. The bill now before the Senate is a measure for raising money to meet the expenses of the Government, and to provide the means as well for other things as for the pay and support of these thirty regiments.

Sir, the scenes through which we have passed, and are passing here, are various. For a fortnight the world supposes us to have been occupied with the ratification of a treaty of peace, and that within these walls—

"The world was shut out"—

notes of peace—hopes of peace—nay, strong assurances of peace, and immediate peace, have been uttered to console us, and to cheer us. It has been over and over again stated, that we have ratified a treaty—of course a treaty of peace; and as the country has been led to suppose, not of uncertain, and empty, and delusive peace, but real, gratifying and enduring peace; a peace that shall staunch the wounds of war, prevent the farther effusion of blood, cut off these enormous expenses, and return our friends, and our brothers, and our children—if they be yet living!—from a land of slaughter, and a land of still more dismal destruction by climate, to our firesides, and our arms. Hardly have those halcyon sounds ceased upon our ear, until, in resumed public session, we are summoned to fresh warlike operations—to the creation of a new army of thirty thousand men for the farther prosecution of the war—to carry our power, in the language of the President, still more directly into the vital parts of our enemy, and to press home, by the power of the sword, the claims that we insist upon against a fallen, prostrate—I had almost said—an ignoble foe! If I may judge of the opinion of the honorable member from Michigan, or other speeches delivered in this chamber, there has not been a time from the commencement of the war, when it has been more urgently pressed upon us, not only to maintain, but to increase our military means—not only to continue the war, but to press it with more vigor—than at the present time. Pray, what does all this mean? Pray, sir, I ask, is it confessed, then, that we are no nearer to peace than we were when we snatched up a bit of paper called, or miscalled, a treaty, and ratified it? Have we yet to fight it out to the utmost, as if no pacification had intervened? I wish to treat the proceedings of this and every department of this Government with the utmost respect. God knows that the Constitution of this Government—and the exercise of its just powers, in the administration of the laws under it, have been the cherished object of all my unimportant life. But if the subject were not too deeply interesting, I should say that our proceedings here might well enough cause a smile. In the ordinary transaction of foreign relations, in this and all other Governments, the course has been to negotiate first, and to ratify afterwards. This would seem to be the natural order of conducting intercourse between foreign States. We have chosen to reverse the order. We ratify first, and negotiate afterwards. We set up a treaty, such as we find it, and such as we choose to make it, and then we send two ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate thereupon in the capital of the enemy! One should think, sir, that the ordinary course of proceeding was much the wiser—that to negotiate—hold intercourse—come to some arrangement by authorized agents, and then to submit that arrangement to the sovereign authority, to which those agents are responsible—would be always the most desirable method of procedure. It strikes me, that the course we have adopted is strange—is grotesque. So far as I know, it is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse. Learned gentlemen on the floor of the Senate, interested to defend and vindicate this course, may, in their extensive reading, have found examples; I know none.

Sir, we are in possession, by military power, of New Mexico and California, countries belonging hitherto to the United States of Mexico. We are informed by the President that it is his purpose to retain them—to consider them as territories fit to be attached, and to be attached, to these United States of America; and the military operations and designs now before the Senate, are intended to enforce this claim of the Executive of the United States. We are to compel Mexico to agree that that part of her dominions called New Mexico, and that other part called California, shall be ceded to us. We are now in possession of these territories, it is said, and she is to be compelled to yield the title. This is the precise object of this new army of thirty thousand men. It is the identical object, sir, in my judgment, for which the war was originally commenced—for which it has been hitherto prosecuted, and in furtherance of which this treaty is to be used, but as one of the means to bring about the general result; that general result depending, after all, upon other superior powers, and the necessity of submitting to any terms which we prescribe to fallen—fallen—fallen Mexico!

The members composing the other House—the more popular branch of Congress—have all been elected since,—I had almost said the fatal,—the remarkable incidents of the 11th of May, 1846, and it has passed a resolution affirming that "the war with Mexico was begun unconstitutionally and unnecessarily by the Executive Government of the United States." I concur in that sentiment. I hold that to be the most recent, authentic expression of the will and the opinions of the people of the United States. There is another proposition, not so authentically announced hitherto, but in my judgment equally true—equally capable of demonstration—and that is, that this war was begun, has been continued, and is now prosecuted, for the great and leading purpose of the acquisition of new territory, out of which to bring new States, with a Mexican population, into this our Union of the United States. If unavowed at first this purpose did not remain unavowed long. However often it may be said that we did not go to war for conquest—*credat Judæus Apella!*—yet, the moment we get possession of the territory, it is said that we must retain it and make it our own. Now, I think the original object has not been changed. Sir, I think it still exists in the eyes of those who originally contemplated it—who began the war for it—that it is as attractive to them, and from which they have no more desire to avert their eyes now than they had then or have had at any time since we have compelled a treaty of cession. We know in our consciences that it is compelled! We use it as an instrument, and an agency in conjunction with other instrumentalities and agencies of a more formidable or destructive character, to enforce the acquiescence of Mexico in the acquisition by us of new territory to form new States—new States to be added to this Union. Every intelligent man knows that there is a strong desire in the heart of the Mexican citizen to retain the territories belonging to that republic. We know that the Mexican people part with their territory—if part they must—with regret, with pangs of sorrow. That we know. We know the cession is altogether forced; and therefore, because we know it must be forced—because we know that whatever the Government, which is our creature, may do or agree to—we know that the Mexican people will never accede to the terms of this treaty, but through an impulse of absolute necessity and the impression made upon them by absolute, irresistible force. Therefore we propose to overwhelm them with another army. We propose to raise immediately ten regiments of regular troops and twenty regiments of volunteers, and to pour them in and upon the Mexican people.

Now, sir, I should be happy to concur, notwithstanding all this tocsin, and all this cry of all the Semproniuses in the land, that their voice is still for war—I should be happy to agree, and substantially I do agree, with the honorable member from South Carolina, that, after all, the war with Mexico is substantially over—that there can be no more fighting. My opinion in the present state of things is, that the people of this country will not sustain this war. They will not go to the expense. They will not find any gratification in putting the bayonet to the throat of the Mexican people. For my part, I hope the ten regiment bill will never become a law. Three weeks ago I should have entertained that hope with the utmost confidence. Events since have struck me with pain, and shaken my conviction. Still I hope it will not pass. And here, I dare say, I shall be called a "Mexican Whig." A man who can stand up here and say that he hopes that what the Administration projects, for the further prosecution of the war against Mexico, will not be carried into effect, is "an enemy to the country;" or, what gentlemen would consider the same thing, an enemy of the President of the United States and his Administration, and his party! He is a "Mexican!" Sir, I think very badly of the Mexican character, high and low, out and out. But names do not terrify me. Besides, if I am a sufferer in this respect—if I be made the subject of reproach by these stipendiary presses—these hired abusers of the motives of public men—I have the honor on this occasion to be in very respectable company. In the vituperative—the accusative—the denunciatory sense of that term, I do not know a greater Mexican in this body than the honorable member from Michigan, at the head of the Military Committee!

Mr. Cass.—I should like the honorable gentleman to explain what sort of Mexican I am!

Mr. Webster.—That is exactly the thing I now propose to do!

Mr. Cass.—I shall be glad to hear the explanation.

Mr. Webster.—In his remarks on this bill in the Senate, the other day, the honorable gentleman told us that his object was to frighten Mexico—it would touch his humanity to hurt her.

Mr. Cass.—Does the honorable gentleman mean to say that I made such a remark?

Mr. Webster.—I mean to say that the gentleman said it twice.

Mr. Cass.—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I said no such thing. Will the gentleman allow me to state what I did say? I remarked that we had two objects to accomplish in raising these regiments; one was the vigorous prosecution of the war; and secondly, to produce a moral effect upon Mexico, by convincing her of our determination, and thereby hold out an inducement to her to make peace.

Mr. Webster.—The gentleman said that his principal object was to "frighten" Mexico, and that that would be more humane than to harm Mexico.

Mr. Cass (in his seat.)—True.

Mr. Webster.—It is true! Very well, I thought as much. Now, the remarkable characteristic of his speech, which makes it so much a Mexican speech is, that the gentleman spoke it in the hearing of Mexico, as well as in the hearing of the Senate. We have been accused, sir, of being "Mexican whigs," because what we say here is heard by Mexico, and Mexico derives countenance and support from what is said here. But the honorable member comes forth and tells Mexico that his object is to frighten her! His words have passed along the wires—they are on the Gulf—they are floating away to Vera Cruz, and when they get there, they will satisfy the Mexicans that after all—after all, "ye good Mexicans, our principal object is to frighten ye!" And to the end that they may not be frightened too much, he gives them notice that the object is to frighten them! Mr. President, when Snug, the joiner, was to represent the lion and roar on the stage, he was quite apprehensive that he might too much frighten "the duchess and the ladies;" and, therefore, by the advice of his comrade, one Nicholas Bottom, he wisely concluded, that in the heat and fury of his effort, he would show one-half his face and say—"Ladies, fair ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you, not to fear, not to tremble; my life for yours, if you think I come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life! No, I am no such thing—I am a man as other men are—I am Snug, the joiner."

But, sir, in any view of this case—in any view of the proper policy of this government, according to any man's apprehension and judgment, where is the necessity of this augmentation of regiments of the military force of the country? I hold in my hand a note—I suppose substantially correct—of the present military forces of the United States. I will not vouch for its entire accuracy; but I believe it is substantially according to fact. There are now twenty-five regiments of regular troops of various arms, which, if full, would give us a force of 28,960 rank and file, and, including officers, thirty thousand and odd men. These, with the exception of six or seven hundred men, are now all without the limits of the United States, in field service in Mexico, or on the route to Mexico. These regiments are not full. Casualties and the climate have sadly reduced their numbers. If the recruiting service would now yield ten thousand men, it would not more than fill up those regiments so as to give the field officers their full command. I understand, sir, that the report from Gen. Scott—Gen. Scott! A man that has performed the most brilliant campaign in military annals! A man that has warred against the enemy—warred against the climate—warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and carried the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy—honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor and the great credit of his country! Gen. Scott! And where is he? At Puebla! At Puebla, undergoing an inquiry before his inferiors in office, and other persons not in office; while the high powers that he exercised, and exercised with so much distinction, are turned over to another—I do not mean to say an unworthy gentleman—but his inferior in military rank and station. But, Gen. Scott reports, as I understand, that in February there were twenty thousand regular troops under his command and *en route*. Add the thirty regiments of volunteers, and if full they would make thirty-four thousand men, officers included over thirty-five thousand, and there would be a force of regulars and volunteers amounting to not less than fifty-five or sixty thousand men, including the recruits on the way. If my information be exact—and the honorable member from Michigan can correct me if it be not—I presume that it is correct—in February Gen. Scott had under him in Mexico thirty thousand troops, regulars and volunteers. Now, all these troops are regularly officered. There is no deficiency of officers in the line or in the staff. They are all full. Whatever deficiency there is, consists of men. Now, sir, there is a plausible reason for saying that it is difficult to recruit at home for the supply of deficiencies in the volunteer regiments. It will be said that volunteers choose to enlist under officers of their own selection—that they do not incline to enlist here as individual volunteers, when the regiment is abroad under officers of whom they know nothing. There may be something in that, but pray, to what does that conclusion lead? Does it not lead to this, that all those volunteer corps must moulder away so far as the privates are concerned and come to nothing; meantime the places of the commissioned officers are continually filled; the regiments being full of officers, although the privates, by casualty or by disease, are reduced to be less in number than the officers themselves? But, however that may be, in regard to the recruiting for the regular service you can fill up the regiments by pay and bounty, according to existing laws, or new laws, if new laws be necessary. There is no reason upon earth why we should now create five hundred new officers for the purpose of getting ten thousand new men. There are officers to command them. All that is wanted is men; and there is a place for the men, and I suppose that no gentleman can stand up here or elsewhere and say, that the recruiting service can go on faster than it will be necessary to go on in order to fill up these deficiencies in the regiments abroad. But now what do we want with a greater force than we now have in Mexico? Without asking what need there is for the supply of deficiencies in the existing regiments, what do we want beyond the thirty thousand regulars and volunteers now in field service? What is the purpose? There is no army to fight. I suppose the enemy has not five hundred men together under arms in any part of Mexico. Except in one instance, perhaps, there is not half that number. Mexico is prostrate. There is no government to resist us. Why, it is notorious that the government of Mexico is on our side. It is our instrument, by which we hope to establish such a peace, and accomplish such a treaty as we wish. As far as I can understand the matter, the government of Mexico owes its life and breath, and being, at this moment, to the support of our arm; and to the hope—I will not say how inspired—that somehow or another, and at no distant period, there may be pecuniary means arising from our three millions, or our twelve millions, or some other of our millions. What do we propose to do, then, with those 30 regiments that we design to pour into Mexico? Are we going to cut the throats of the Mexicans? Are we going to plunge the sword deeper and deeper into the vital part of Mexico? What do we propose to do? Sir, I see no object, and yet we are pressed and urged to adopt this proposition in its full length—ten regiments of regulars and twenty regiments of volunteers! We are told, and the public is told, and the public believes, that we are on the verge of a safe and honorable peace. Every man looks out in the morning for tidings of confirmed peace, or confirmed hopes of peace. He gathers it from the administration, and every organ of the administration, from Dan to Beersheba; and yet the warlike operations—the incurring of additional expenses—the imposition of new charges upon the treasury, are pressed here as if peace was not in all our thoughts, at least not in any of our expectations.

Now, sir, I propose to hold some plain talk to-day; and I say that according to my best judgment and apprehension of matters, the main object of these bills is patronage—office—the gratification of friends. This very measure for ten additional regiments, creates four or five hundred officers, colonels and subalterns, and not them only, for whom I have some respect, but then there comes paymasters—contractors—persons engaged in the transport service—commissaries—even down to sutlers, *et id genus omne*—people who handle the public money without facing the foe; one and all, the true descendants, if not the true representatives of Corporal Nym, who said—

"For I shall sutler be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue!"

Sir, I hope without disrespect to those applicants and aspirants, and those patriots, some of them patriots ready to fight, and those other patriots not willing to fight, but willing to be paid—I hope—without disrespect to any of them according to their rank, and station, and merits—that they may be all disappointed. I hope, sir, as the weather grows genial and the season advances, they will, on the whole, find it their interest to place themselves one of these mild mornings in the cars, and take their destination to their respective places of honorable private occupation and civil employment! They have my good wishes, that, bidding adieu to the Avenue and the Capitol, and the purlieus of the President's house, they may reach their homes in good health themselves, and find their families all very happy to receive them!

But, sir, *paulo majora canamus!* The war was waged for the purpose of creating new States, near the southern portion of the United States, out of Mexican territory, and with such population as might be found resident therein. I have opposed that project. I am against the creation of new States. I am against the acquisition of territory to form new States. And this, sir, is not a matter of sentimentality, which I am to parade before mass meetings or before my constituents at home. It is with me no matter of declamation, regret, or expressed repugnance. It is matter of firm, unchangeable purpose, to yield to no force of circumstances that have occurred or that I may consider likely to occur; and, therefore, I say, sir, that if I am asked to-day, whether for the sake of peace I will take a treaty that brings two new States into this Union on its southern boundary, I say no, distinctly no! and I wish every man in the United States to understand that to be my judgment and my purpose. I have said on the southern boundary, because there the present proposition takes its locality. I would say the same of the western, the northern, the eastern or any other boundary. I would resist to-day, and to the end, here and everywhere, any proposition to add any foreign territory, on the south or west, north or east, to the States of this Union as they are now constituted and held together under the Constitution. I do not want the colonies of England on the north; I as little desire the Mexican population on the south. I resist and reject all, and all with equal resolution; and therefore, I say, that if the question is put to me to-day, whether I will take peace in the present state of the country—distressed as it is—in the exigency of this war, odious as it is—in circumstances so afflictive to the community, and so disturbing to the business of those whom I represent as those which now surround us—I say still, that if the question be put to me whether I will have peace, with new States, I say no—no—no! Why? Because, sir, there is no necessity of being driven into the dilemma in my judgment. Other gentlemen may think differently. I own no man's conscience but mine own. I mean to make a clean breast for myself, and I protest that I see no reason whatever to believe that we cannot obtain as safe a peace—as honorable a peace, and as prompt a peace without territory as with it. The things are separable. There is no necessary connection between them. Mexico does not wish us to take her territory that she may receive our money. Far from it. She yields her assent—if she yield it at all—reluctantly, and we all know it. If she yield it, it is the result of force; and there is not a man here that does not know it. Let me say, sir, that if this Trist paper shall finally be rejected in Mexico, it is most likely to be because those who, under our protection prepared it, cannot persuade the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to agree to this cession of territory. The thing most likely to break up what is now expected to take place, is the repugnance of the Mexican people to part with Mexican territory. They would prefer to keep their territory, and that we should keep our money; or we resolve to keep our money and allow them to keep their territory. We shall see. I pretend to no powers of prediction. I do not know what may happen. The times are full of strange events. But I think it probable, that if the treaty which has gone to Mexico shall fail to be ratified it will be because of the aversion of the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to cede their territories, or any portion of them belonging to their republic.

I have said that I would rather no peace for the present, than to have a peace that brings territories for new States, and the reason is I believe we can get a peace just as soon without territory as with it—a peace more safe, more enduring—vastly more honorable to us, the great republic of the western world. I hear gentlemen say that we must have some territory,—that the people demand it. I deny it; at least I see no proof of it whatever. I do not doubt that there are individuals here and there, of an enterprising character, disposed to emigration, who know nothing about New Mexico, but that it is far off, and nothing of California, but that it is still further off; who are tired of the dull pursuits of agriculture and civil life. I dare say that there are hundreds and thousands of such persons who might wish for territory, in which to seek their fortunes. Whatever is new, is attractive to such minds. They feel the spirit of a borderer, and that is, I take it, to be pretty tolerably content with his condition till somebody passes beyond him; and then his disposition to take up his "traps" and pass beyond him who has passed himself, and sit down farther off, is an irresistible passion. At least so says that great and sagacious observer of human manners, Chateaubriand, when he travelled in this country in 1797. But I say, sir, that I do not find anywhere, nor that there exists anywhere, any considerable, respectable number of persons who think that we want more territory, and such territory. There were twenty-four of us last year who voted against the prosecution of the war for the acquisition of territory, on the ground that we did not want it—southern men and northern men. I believe there were southern gentlemen who concurred in that vote, and who found themselves, even against what might be supposed to be the local feeling and partiality able to sustain themselves upon the ground of the wisdom of the general policy of not seeking for territory, and by the acquisition of territory, to bring into our politics certain embarrassing and embroiling questions. I do not learn that they suffered by the advocacy of such sentiments. I rather believe that they triumphed in them, and I believe that through the greater portion of the south—if we can trust what has been said here, through the southwest to a very great extent, the same sentiment is general—that there is no prevalent opinion in favor of new territory and such territory, or of an augmentation of your population, and by such population. I need not say that that is, if not the undivided, the preponderating sentiment of all the north. But we think we must take territory. For the sake of peace we must take territory! This is the will of the President! If we do not take it we may fare worse! Mr. Polk will take no less! That is fixed upon! He is immovable! He has put down his foot! He had put it down, sir, on "fifty-four-forty," but it did'nt stay! I speak of the President of the United States as I speak of all Presidents, without disrespect, but I know no reason why his opinions, his will, his purpose declared to be fixed, should control us any more than our purpose formed upon equally conscientious motives, and I may add, formed under as high responsibilities as those which should control him. We think he is firm and will not move. I should be sorry, sir, very sorry indeed that we should entertain more respect for the firmness of an individual at the head of the government than we can entertain for our own firmness. He will stand out, it is said, against us. Do we fear to stand out against him? For one, I do not. It appears to me to be a slavish doctrine. For one, I am willing to meet the issue, and to go to the people, over all this broad land. If we will take peace without new States, and the administration will have no peace without new States, I am willing to stand upon that, and trust the people. I am not unwilling to put that to their sovereign decision and arbitration.

Sir, I hold this question to be vital—permanent—elementary—in the future prosperity of this country and the maintenance of the constitution, and I am willing to trust that question to the people. I prefer that it should be submitted to them, because if what I regard as a great constitutional principle, or a principle essentially important to the maintenance of the constitution be broken down, let it be the act of themselves. It shall never be my act. I therefore do not distrust the people. I am willing to take their sentiment on this issue, from the gulf to the British provinces, and from the ocean to the Missouri. I am willing to ask them, "Will you continue this war for territory,—for territory to be purchased after all for an enormous price, a thousand times the value of all that is purchased; or will you take peace, contenting yourselves with the honor that the country has reaped by the military achievements of its armies? Will you take peace without territory, and preserve the integrity of the constitution and the Union?" I am willing to go on that for one.

I am willing, sir, to take this issue—peace without New States, keeping our money to ourselves; or war till these new States shall be acquired? That's the question. It is a question for the people themselves. If they support me and those who think with me in the view I take of the matter, very well. If they will have territory—if they will add new States to this Union, why let them do so, and they will be the artificers of their own fortune, for good or for evil.

But, sir, we tremble before Executive power. The truth cannot be concealed—we tremble before Executive power! Mr. Polk will take nothing else than this and if we do not take this, "the king's anger may kindle!" and he may impose still heavier burdens. Now who and what is Mr. Polk? I speak of him in no manner of disrespect. I mean only to ask who and what is the President of the United States for the current moment? He is in the last year of the term of his administration—formally, officially it can only be drawn out till the fourth of March. Why, really and substantially we know that two short months will, or may produce events that render the duration of the official term of very little importance. We are on the eve of a Presidential election. That machinery resorted to, to collect public opinion or party opinion, is to be put in operation two months hence. We shall see its result. It may be that the present incumbent of the Presidential office will be again presented to his party friends and admirers for their suffrages for the next Presidential term. I do not say how probable or improbable that may be—perhaps it is not entirely probable—suppose that not to be the result—what then? Why, then, Mr. Polk becomes as absolutely insignificant as any respectable man amongst the public men of the United States—honorable in his private life—valuable in his private character—respectable, never eminent in public life, he will, from the moment that a new star arises, have just as little influence as you, sir, or I—and so far as respects myself, God knows that will be very little! Sir, political partisans and aspirants and office-seekers are not sun-flowers—they don't

——"turn on their god when he sets
The same face which they turned when he rose!"

Now, sir, if the respectable gentleman who is now at the head of the government should be agreed upon, there will be those who will commend his consistency, and be bound to maintain it and the integrity of the party; his friends will require that this should be done. If otherwise, who is there in the whole length and breadth of the land who will care for the consistency of the present incumbent of that office? There will then be new objects. Manifest destiny will have fixed upon some other man, sir; the eulogies are now written, the commendations of the press are already elaborated; I will not say every thing fulsome, but I will say every thing panegyrical is already written out with blanks for names, to be filled when the convention shall adjourn. When manifest destiny shall be reached, then, sir, all these strains of panegyric made beforehand, laid up in pigeon-holes, studied, framed, emblazoned and embossed, will all come out, and then there will be, there is bound to be, somebody in the United States, possibly, whose merits have heretofore been strangely overlooked—marked by Providence—a kind of miracle—it is a wonder that nobody thought of him before; a fit man, and the only fit man to be at the head of this great Republic. I shrink not, therefore, from anything that I feel to be my duty, by any apprehension of the power and importance, and imposing dignity, and the power of will which is ascribed to the present incumbent of that office. I wish we had that firmness—firmness—firmness. *Si sit numen nullum abest.* If we had adherence! I wish we could gather something from the spirit of our brave corps that have met the enemy under circumstances most adverse, and have stood the shock. I wish we could imitate Zachary Taylor in his bivouac upon the field of Buena Vista. He said he would remain for the night; he would feel the enemy in the morning, and try his position. I wish before we surrender that we could make up our own minds to feel the enemy and try his position, and I think we should find him, as Taylor did, under the early sun on his way to San Luis Potosi! That is my judgment.

But, sir, I come to the all-absorbing question, more particularly of the creation of new States. When I came into the councils of the country, Louisiana had been obtained under the treaty with France, and shortly afterwards Florida was obtained under the treaty with Spain. These two countries were known to us. They lay upon our frontiers. They commanded the outlets of the great river. As I have had occasion to say, and shall now only repeat without argument, in the first of these instances, the President of the U. S., Mr. Jefferson, supposed the acquisition to be unconstitutional: he acted on that supposition. Mr. Madison was then Secretary of State. He proposed that a proposition for an amendment of the Constitution should be submitted, in order to bring Louisiana into the Union. He drew up the proposition, and it was submitted to Mr. Adams. Mr. Madison did not go upon the general idea that new states might be admitted. He did not proceed upon the motion of a general amendment to the constitution in this respect, but the amendment of the constitution which he proposed and submitted to Mr. Adams, was article 13th, amendatory of the constitution—"The province of Louisiana is hereby declared to be part and parcel of the U. States." Public opinion, owing to the great importance of this acquisition, took a turn favorable to the affirmation of the power, without any new constitutional provision. The power was acquiesced in, Louisiana became a part of the Union, and following the example of Louisiana, Florida was admitted. Now, sir, I consider these transactions as past, settled, legalized. There they stand. They are part of our political history. They are facts against which it would be idle at this day to contend. My first agency in these matters was upon the proposition for admitting Texas into the Union. That, I thought it my duty to oppose, upon the general ground of opposing all annexation of new States; and I may add, and ought to add in justice, because there was a proposition then before the country, as to southern States having a slave population being represented in the Congress of the United States, upon the ground of inequality. It happened to me, sir, to be called on to address a political meeting in 1837-38, after the recognition of Texan independence. I may state, now, sir, what I have often stated before, that no man from the first has been a better wisher—a more sincere well wisher—to the people and government of Texas than myself. I looked upon that achievement of their independence at the battle of San Jacinto as quite extraordinary—almost a marvellous incident—in the affairs of mankind. I was among the first to be disposed to acknowledge her independence, but from the first, and from the first down to this moment, I have opposed as far as I was able, the annexation of new States to this Union. I stated my reasons on the occasion to which I referred. I have them in a short abstract before me, but it is hardly worth while that I should trouble the Senate with reading them.

For a few years I held a position in the Executive department of the government. I left the Department of State in 1843, in May. Within a month after another most worthy and respectable gentleman—who came to a very untimely end—had taken my place, I had occasion to know, not officially, but from circumstances, that the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up by Mr. Tyler's administration as an administration measure, pushed, pressed, insisted on, and I believe that the honorable gentleman to whom I have referred, and for whose memory I entertain much respect—Mr. Upshur—had something like a passion for the accomplishment of this purpose. And I am afraid that the President of the United States at that time suffered his ardent feelings not a little to control his more prudent judgment. At any rate, I saw in 1843 that annexation had become a purpose. I was not in Congress, nor in public life, but seeing this state of things, I thought it my duty to admonish, as far as I could, the country of the existence of this purpose. There are gentlemen—many of them at the North—others now in this capital, who know that in the summer of 1843, being fully persuaded that this purpose of annexing Texas had been taken up with zeal and determination by the Executive government of the United States, I thought it my duty, and asked their concurrence in an attempt to let this purpose be known to the country. I conferred with gentlemen of distinction and eminence; I proposed some means of exciting public attention to the question of annexation, before it should become a party question; for I had learned that when a matter becomes a party matter, it is in vain to argue against it or argue upon it. But the optimists, the quietists then, who said all things are well, and let all things alone, discouraged, discountenanced, repressed, any such effort. They said the North would take care of itself, the country would take care of itself, that it would not sustain Tyler's project of annexation—when the time came the power of the North, which was felt in the House of Representatives, would be sufficient to resist the measure. And I could now refer to paragraphs and articles in the most respectable journals at the North, in which the attempt was made to produce an impression that there was no danger that we should have an addition of new States; that we need not alarm ourselves about it. I was not in Congress when the resolution providing for the annexation of Texas was passed. I only know that up to a very short period before the passage of that resolution, the general impression was, in the country where I belonged, that no such resolution could pass. But I have found, sir, in the course of thirty years' experience, that whatever measure the Executive government embraces and pushes, is quite likely to succeed. There is a giving way somewhere. If the Executive government acts with uniformity, steadiness, entire unity of purpose—sooner or later it is quite apt enough, according to my construction of history—too apt to effect its purpose.

Just before the commencement of the present administration the resolutions for the annexation of Texas passed Congress. Texas complied with the provisions of these resolutions, and she was here, or the case was here on the 22d of December, 1845, for her final admission into the Union, as one of these States. I took occasion then to state that I hoped I had shown all proper regard for Texas, that I had certainly been opposed to annexation, that if I should go over the whole matter again I should have nothing new to add; that I had acted all along under the unanimous declaration of all parties, and of the Legislature of Massachusetts; that I thought there must be some limit to the extent of our territories; and that I wished that this country should exhibit to the world the example of a powerful republic, without the greediness and hunger of empire. And I added, that while I held with as much faithfulness as any citizen of the country to all the original arrangements and compromises of the constitution under which we live, I never could and never should bring myself to be in favor of the admission of any States into the Union as slaveholding States, and, I might have added, any States at all. Now, as I have said, in all this I acted under the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, certainly concurrent with my own judgment, so often repeated, and reaffirmed by the unanimous consent of all men of all parties—that I could not well go through the series of pointing out not only the impolicy, but the unconstitutionality of such annexation. A case presented is this: If a State proposes to come into the Union, and to come in as a slave State, then there is an augmentation of the inequality in the representation of the people, which already exists—an inequality already existing, with which I do not quarrel, and which I never will attempt to alter, but shall preserve as long as I have a vote to give, or any voice in this government, because it is a part of the original compact. Let it stand. But then there is another consideration of vastly more general importance even than that; more general, because it affects all the States, free and slaveholding; and it is that, if States formed out of territories thus thinly populated come into the Union, they necessarily, inevitably break up the relation existing between the two branches of the government, and destroy its balance. They break up the intended relation between the Senate and House of Representatives. If you bring in new States, any State that comes in must have two Senators. She may come in with fifty or sixty thousand people and more. You may have from a particular State more Senators than you have Representatives. Can any thing occur to disfigure and derange the form of government under which we live more signally than that? Here would be a Senate bearing no proportion to the people, out of all relation to them, by the addition of States; some of them only one Representative perhaps, and two Senators; whereas, the larger States may have ten, fifteen, or even thirty Representatives, and but two Senators. The Senate added to, augmented by these new Senators coming from States where there are few people, becomes an odious oligarchy. It holds power without any adequate constituency. Sir, it is but "borough-mongering" upon a large scale. Now, I do not depend upon theory; I ask the Senate and the country to look at facts—to see where we were, when we made our departure three years ago, and where we now are; and I leave it to the imagination to conjecture where we shall be.

We admitted Texas—one State for the present—but, sir, if you refer to the resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas, you find a provision that it shall be in the power of Congress hereafter to make four new States out of Texan territory. Present and prospectively, five new States—ten Senators—may come into the Union out of Texas. Three years ago we did this; we now propose to make two States. Undoubtedly if we take, as the President recommends—New Mexico and California—there must then be four new Senators. We shall then have provided in these territories out of the United States along our southern borders, for the creation of States enough to send fourteen Senators into this chamber. Now, what will be the relation between these Senators and the people they represent, or the States from which they come? I do not understand that there is any very accurate census of Texas. It is generally supposed to contain a hundred and fifty thousand persons. I doubt whether it is above one hundred thousand.

Mr. Mangum.—It contains one hundred and forty-nine thousand.

Mr. Webster.—My honorable friend on my left says a hundred and forty-nine thousand. I put it down, then, one hundred and fifty thousand. Well, sir, Texas is not destined probably to be a country of dense population. We will suppose it to have near one hundred and fifty thousand population by the best accounts—and I have given over all that I can find. New Mexico may have sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants—such—as—they—are! Say seventy thousand. In California, there are not supposed to be above twenty-five thousand men, but, undoubtedly, if this territory should become ours, persons from Oregon and our Western States will find their way to San Francisco, where there is some good land, and we may suppose they will shortly amount to sixty or seventy thousand. We will put them down at seventy thousand. Then the whole territory in this estimate, which is as large as any man puts it at, will contain two hundred and ninety thousand persons, and they will send us, whenever we ask for them, fourteen Senators. A population less than that of the State of Vermont, and not the eighth part of that of New York. Fourteen Senators, and no more people than Vermont! and no more people than New Hampshire! and not so many people as the good State of New Jersey! But, then, sir, Texas claims to the line of the Rio Grande, and if it be her true line, why then, of course, she absorbs a considerable part, nay, the greater part of the population of what is now called New Mexico. I do not argue the question of the true southern or western line of Texas, I only say that it is apparent to everybody who will look at the map, and learn anything of the matter, that New Mexico cannot be divided by this river, the Rio Grande, which is a shallow, fordable, insignificant stream, creeping along through a narrow valley, at the base of enormous mountains. New Mexico must remain together; it must be a State with its seventy thousand people, and so it will be, and so will be California.

But then, sir, suppose Texas to remain a unit, and but one State for the present, still we have three States, Texas, New Mexico and California. We have six Senators, then, for less than three hundred thousand people. We have as many Senators for three hundred thousand people in that region as we have for New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with four or five millions of people; and that is what we call an equal representation! Is not this enormous? Have gentlemen considered this? Have they looked at it? Are they willing to look it in the face and then say they embrace it? I trust in God the good people will look at it and consider it. And now let me add, that this disproportion can never be diminished; it must remain forever. How are you going to diminish it? Why here is Texas with a hundred and forty-nine thousand people, with one State. Suppose that population should flow into Texas, where will it go? Not to any dense point, but to be spread over all that region in places remote from the gulf, in places remote from what is now the capital of Texas, and therefore, as soon as there are in other portions of Texas people enough within our common construction of the constitution and our practice in respect to the admission of States, my honorable friend from Texas will have a new State, and I have no doubt he has chalked it out already. Well, then, as to New Mexico, there can be no more people there. The man is ignorant, stupid, who has looked at the map of New Mexico, and read the accounts of it, who supposes there can be any more people there than there is now—some sixty or seventy thousand. It is an old settled country; the people living along in the bottom of this valley, on the two sides of a little stream, a garter of land only on one side and the other, filled by coarse landholders and miserable peons. It can sustain, not only under this cultivation, but under any cultivation that our American race should ever submit to, no more people than there are there now. There will then be two Senators for sixty thousand inhabitants in New Mexico, to the end of our lives and to the end of the lives of our children.

Well now, how is it with California? We propose to take California from the forty-second degree North latitude down to the thirty-second degree, we propose to take ten degrees of latitude along the coast of the Pacific. All along that great distance there are settlements, and villages, and forts; back it is all wilderness and barrenness and Indian country. But if about San Francisco, and perhaps down to Monterey, or a little to the North, there shall be enough to make up one State, why the people five hundred miles off in time to come will have another State, and then this disproportion of Senators to the people will go on, and we cannot prevent it. I say, sir, that according to my conscientious convictions, we are now fixing upon the constitution of the United States and upon our form of government a monstrosity—a disfiguration—an enormity. Sir, I hardly dare trust myself. I do not know that I may not be under some delusion. I do not know that my head is not turned. It may be that it is the weakness of mine eyes that forms this monstrous apparition. But if I may trust myself—if I may persuade myself that I am in my right mind, then it does appear to me that we, in this Senate, have been acting, and are acting, and are likely to be acting hereafter, a part which will certainly form a remarkable epoch in the history of our government. I hold it to be enormous—flagrant—and an outrage upon all the principles of a popular representative government, and upon the elementary provisions of the constitution under which we live, and which we have sworn to support. But, then, sir, what frees the case from this enormity? Why, it is that we stipulate only that these new states shall be brought in at a suitable time. Now, what is to constitute the suitableness of time? Who is to judge of it? I tell you, sir, that the suitable time will come whenever the preponderance of party power here makes it necessary to bring in new States. The time will depend on the state of our politics here, and not upon the condition of these States elsewhere. Be assured, sir, there will be a suitable time whenever strength, or party power, or votes, are wanting in this Senate. We have some little experience of this. Texas came in in suitable time, very suitable! Texas was finally admitted in December, 1844. My friend near me here, (Mr. Rusk,) for whom I have great regard, whose acquaintance I have cultivated with much pleasure, took his seat here, with his colleague, in March, 1845. In July, 1846, these two Texan votes turned the balance in the Senate and overthrew the tariff of 1842, in my judgment the best system of revenue that was ever established in this country. Gentlemen of different opinions think otherwise. They think it was fortunate. They think the Texan votes came in in suitable time; and they will take care that New Mexican votes shall come in in suitable time also. I understand it perfectly well. It is a difference of opinion between myself and them. To their policy, to their object, to their purposes, the time was suitable, and the aid was efficient and decisive. Sir, in 1850, perhaps, similar questions may be agitated here—they are not likely to be before—but agitated they will be then, unless some change in the course of the administration of the government take place; and, according to my apprehension, looking to general results as flowing from our established system of commerce and revenue, in 1850, two years from this time, we may probably be engaged in a new revision of our system in the work of establishing, if we can, a tariff of specific duties; in the work of protecting, if we can, the domestic industry of this country, and in the work of preventing to some extent, if we can, the overwhelming flood of importations. Suppose this to be the case, and suppose that our opponents require additional strength, that will be exactly the suitable time for two Senators from New Mexico to make their appearance here.

But again, we hear other halcyon, soothing, quieting tones, which quiet none of my alarms, assuage none of my fears, commend me to my nightly rest with no more resignation. It is said we may trust the popular branch of the legislature—we may look to the House of Representatives, the great majority of whom are from the North and Middle States; and we may trust them, that these new States are not admitted sooner than they should be, or admitted for any party purpose. I am compelled by experience, to distrust all such reliance. If we cannot rely on ourselves, when we have a clear and unquestioned constitutional authority, competent to carry us through, I beg to know how we are to rely on others? Have we more respect for the patriotism, the firmness of others than our own? Besides experience shows us, that things of this sort may be sprung upon Congress and upon the people. It was so in the case of Texas. It was so in the 28th Congress. The members of the 28th Congress, were not chosen with the view to decide the question of annexation or no annexation. They came here upon other grounds, political and party grounds, supported by their friends on one side and the other, for reasons not connected with this question. What then? Why the administration sprung the question upon Congress. It obtained a snap-judgment, and carried the measure of annexation. That can be proved by many facts. I will state one. There were four gentlemen in the House of Representatives from Connecticut, elected before this question arose—belonging to the democratic party. They had not been here long, before they entered into the spirit of annexation; and when this became known, remonstrances—public, private, and legislative—were uttered in sounds which any one could have heard, who could hear thunder. Did it move these gentlemen? Not at all. Every one of them voted for annexation. The election came round a few months afterwards, and they were all turned out, but what did those care for that, who had the benefit of their votes? Such agencies, or if it be proper to call them instrumentalities, maintain respect no longer than they continue to be useful.

Sir, we take New Mexico and California. Who is weak enough to think that there is an end? Why do we not hear it avowed every day, that it is proper for us also to take Sonora and Tamaulipas, and other provinces or States of Northern Mexico? Who thinks that the hunger for dominion will stop here of itself? Somebody has said that this acquisition is so mean and lean, and unsatisfactory, that we shall seek no further. In my judgment, sir, you may believe that, if you can believe that a rapacious animal that has made one unproductive foray won't try for a better! But further there are some things that we can argue against with temper, and submit to, if over-ruled, without mortification. There are other things that seem to affect one's consciousness of being a reasonable man, and evince a disposition to impose upon his common sense. And of this class of topics or pretensions, I have never heard of anything, and cannot conceive of anything more ridiculous in itself, more absurd, and more affrontive to all sober judgment, than the cry that we are getting indemnity. Indemnity by the acquisition of New Mexico and California! I hold them not to be worth a dollar, and we pay for them a vast sum of money. We have expended, as everybody knows, large treasures in the prosecution of the war,