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for our next campaign—for a third campaign, if that took place.

Well, suppose that difficulty surmounted—suppose the men ready—can we raise taxes and means? A far more difficult question! Remember, you will have no longer resources in your treasury notes. That's exhausted, perhaps more than exhausted, by this single campaign. You must borrow and lay taxes. Can you borrow? Can you lay taxes? What taxes? Upon your imposts? They can give you but a small supply—You must go to internal taxes. Can you get them? This country has resources almost beyond any one on earth. But there is one circumstance which greatly embarrasses us in reference to internal taxes. Many of the states are greatly in debt. Many of them owe as much as they can pay with the most onerous taxes. Well, now, all taxes must be uniform. Can you collect in those States? If you attempt, will not repudiation extend itself instead of being restricted? Will the people bear it? Will Pennsylvania, with forty millions on her shoulders, bear additional taxation? Will Maryland, who cannot resume now, but is struggling to resume—will she bear enough to pay, and also assume resume? No. Yet, suppose the difficulty over—suppose we get all we want—is there sufficient unanimity and zeal in the prosecution of this war to warrant the belief that Congress would give supplies? Does the evidence of this present furnish a satisfactory reply to that inquiry. No. There is too much division of sentiment for that. A very large proportion of our country believe that the war was commenced without the authority of the constitution, and without the sanction of Congress. A vast number believe that the war is highly injurious and inexpedient. These opinions, we cannot doubt, are honestly entertained.

What my opinions are on all these points, I should be glad to go into, on any suitable occasion. But I do not hold it to be proper to mingle my own private views and sentiments in justification of my course on so grave a question. It is sufficient for me to say that, these deep convictions on all these points in reference to the war, which extend, if you may judge from appearances, to nearly half of our whole population, render it highly improbable, that there will be that of unanimity necessary to enable us to procure the means of carrying on this third campaign. But suppose all these difficulties overcome—there is another still deeper—still more alarming to be met.

There is another question to be met, which touches the very foundation of our republic. To whose benefit shall the lands acquired, if any be acquired, inure? Shall the benefit be exclusively enjoyed by one portion of the Union? We are told sir, and I am afraid that appearances justify it, that all parties in the non-slaveholding portions of this Union insist that they shall have an exclusive monopoly—that such provisions shall be made as shall exclude those who are interested in the institutions of the South. Sir, if the non-slaveholding States, having no other interest but an aversion to slavery—if they can come to this conclusion with no other interest—but that I turn to them, and ask them what must be the feeling of slaveholding States, who are to be deprived of their rights—to be deprived, and despoiled of that which belongs to them, and to be assailed in the most vulnerable point and to whom this question is one of safety, and not mere policy about a point in which they have no real interest? If there be sternness on one side, be assured there will be sternness on the other.

Now, if I may judge from what has been declared on this floor—from what I hear on all sides—if members from non-slaveholding States were perfectly sure that they would not acquire one foot of this land free, they would hesitate to carry out a vigorous prosecution of the war by which it was to be acquired. Can they, then, suppose that there is a less feeling on the part of those who are to be entirely excluded; and do they suppose that means can be furnished for a war to be regularly carried on, where these radical differences lie at the bottom? Mr. President, I will suppose, however, that men and money, and unanimity can be had. The question then comes, can you, if you do not make peace with Mexico in the city of Mexico—can you bring this war to a successful conclusion by subduing the country? That's the question—is there any certainty—for I do not make it a question of probability at all! Look at the history of these wars. There are two now existing, to which I have already alluded—the war of Russia with the Caucasians—the war of France in Africa. These wars are somewhat analogous to that in which we are engaged. We find in these countries brave men defending themselves in their mountain fastnesses against the best troops in Europe and the highest military skill. Are we to experience no difficulties of a similar kind with that race obstinately persisting in their resistance to the very last? No, sir! There is no certainty that the war will be brought to a successful issue. You may go on to the fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth campaign. How many campaigns has France had already in Algeria? (A senator. "Sixteen!") How many has Russia had in the Caucasus? How many had we ourselves with a paltry band of Indians in Florida? Why, that war lasted five years, and cost us thirty million dollars.

Suppose we do go on, and at the end of the fourth or fifth campaign, then comes the great question. What are you to do with the territory? Can you incorporate it in your Union? Can you bring in seven millions of people of a lineage and religion altogether different from our own, and having a concentrated and powerful priesthood? No. Can we hold them as subjugated provinces? It would be fatal to our institutions. It would involve most enormous expense, and a vast increase of Executive power. Well, now, I put emphatically the great question, with all these views before you—with no certainty before you that either one end or another can be certainly reached, can you—will you agree to carry on a war simply to get that which you now hold, and can so easily hold? What would be the result, when you would reach the end of the fourth or fifth campaign? A debt of three or four hundred millions of dollars! You will have free trade put an end to for one generation, and for generations to come, in my opinion! And then, what an awful—what an irreparable sacrifice of human life! And all this to effect that which may be most readily effected by taking a defensive line. When I said there was a mysterious connexion between our fate and the Mexicans, I alluded to the great fact that we can do nothing with Mexico if we were to go on to subjugate her. If we incorporate her, we are destroyed—if not, our institutions perish! In this view I hold this war to have been, in the first instance, a great departure from the true line of policy which, as I have again and again said is peace. It is ours to grow and not to add by conquest.

And I hold that if we should be so unfortunate as to commit the error now, instead of availing ourselves of the means of terminating this war by taking the defensive position, if now we shall take the other step of prosecuting the war vigorously, as they term it, will we compel Mexico to submit, let me say to the gentlemen, they take a step which they shall run the longest day they live! What is party? Nothing. But the party that takes that step will be ruined, and the party that succeeds it will be in a position of great difficulty. There is but one way left, and that is what I have suggested. I might say more. But I forbear suggesting further the time of the Senate. With a few observations I will close, and that is with reference to the question before us. I shall feel myself compelled, as the Senate will readily perceive after these views, to vote against the amendment.

ment of the Senator from Michigan. As to the other amendment, by the Senator from Georgia, I reserve the expression of an opinion until I see further disclosure. I wish to see further developments on that great domestic question, to which I have alluded, before I give my vote. These developments have a powerful influence on my mind. Until I see them I shall hold myself in reserve.

The following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates for the Office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election:

Col. JOHN QUATTLEBURN,
GEORGE J. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND MORRIS,
SAMSON B. MAYS,
Lieut. JAMES B. FARRIS,
Maj. S. C. SCOTT,
Maj. MARSHALL R. SMITH,
LEVI R. WILSON.

The following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates for the office of Ordinary, at the ensuing election:

Col. JOHN HILL,
JULIUS BANKS,
Capt. W. L. COLEMAN.

Store House to Let.
THE Store House at Mount Willing, lately occupied by Lehman & Brothers, is offered for rent for the present year.

Mount Willing is a well known and desirable stand for a Country Store, and worthy of the attention of Merchants, as it also affords the privilege of a Post Office.

For particulars apply to the subscriber, at Mount Willing, Edgefield District.

J. B. SMITH.
January 3

Notice.
WILL BE LET to the lowest bidder, at Edgefield Court House, on Sale Day in March, finding all the materials and putting up, some 30 or 40 squares of Ceiling, at the Poor House.

By order of the Board.
JOHN HUIET, Clerk.
February 17

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

BY JOHN HILL, Esq., Ordinary of
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT:

Whereas Wm. H. Moss hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Elizabeth Edwards, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be held at Edgefield Court House, on the first day of March next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.
February 17

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
AN IMPORTANT CURE BY DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE!!!

We have been informed by Mrs. Mahan (the grand-daughter of Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Goitrous Tumour of the Throat, which, besides great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed, she says, the pressure upon the windpipe was so great as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared inevitable. She also labored under severe indisposition from Liver Complaint and Jaundice, with a horrible train of nervous affections, for which she commenced the use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sanative Pills; and her general health was thereby completely re-established, and now perceiving some diminution in the size of the Goitrous Tumor, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the Alterative until every vestige of the painful tumor was entirely removed. We think, therefore, that such an important remedy should be more generally known.

R. S. ROBERTS, sole Agent, at Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.

Feb. 17

CROP OF 1846.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

Natural and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, direct from Mr. Landreth's Gardens, in Philadelphia, including early CORN, and all the most approved kinds of SEEDS, for sale by

R. S. ROBERTS.

February 10

TO THE FAITHLESS!

If any doubt the wonderful powers of DR. CULLEN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PANACEA, we invite them to call upon Mr. Isaac Brooks, Jr., Jefferson street, fourth door west of Schuykill, Sixth street, below Locust, and learn from his own lips of one of the most astonishing cures of Scrofula ever performed on a human being—or call at the residence of his father, Eleventh and Vine streets. Sold by

JOS. T. ROWAND,

376 Market street, Philadelphia.

R. S. ROBERTS, Agent, Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.

February 17

A NOTHER CASE OF NEURALGIA CURED BY ROWAND'S MAGIC LOTION!!!!

Mr. J. T. Rowand.—Sir—Several weeks since, a daughter of mine about nine years old, was attacked with the most excruciating pains in her hands, limbs and various parts of the body. For several days she was almost frantic from pain, uttering cries and shrieks continually! A burning fever coming on, it seemed almost impossible that she could live. When in this condition and not having closed her eyes for 36 hours a friend of yours called and applied your celebrated MAGIC LOTION, and in less than five minutes the pain was entirely removed! A few hours after, the pains returned in some measure, but yielded as at first, almost instantly to the lotion, and contrary to my expectations, my child recovered and is now in good health.

Yours truly, MARY YOUNG.

Mary's Lane, below Queen, between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia, March 26, 1846. Sold wholesale and retail by

JOSEPH T. ROWAND,

No. 376 Market street, Philadelphia.

For R. S. ROBERTS, Edgefield Court House, S. C.

February 10

TO THE FAITHLESS!

WILL BE SOLD at Edgefield Court

House, upon the first Monday in March next, a tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Harris, dec'd, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, where Hezekiah Harris lives, adjoining lands of James Griffin, James Terry, and others.

Terms—One third real, the balance in one

and two years, JOHN M. HOMES.

February 10

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale,

THIS HOUSE AND LOT, on the most reasonable terms. The Lot contains 11 1/3 acres

the House and out buildings have been largely improved. Persons wishing to buy will, as

way soon.

Terms—One third real, the balance in one

and two years, JOHN M. HOMES.

February 10

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Mary F. Goodwin, { Mortgage.
James F. Goodwin. }

BY virtue of a Mortgage in the above stated case, I will proceed to sell, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, two slaves, viz: woman Silvey and child Hester.

The above property will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms of sale cash.
H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
February 13

3t 4

Sheriff's Sale. State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I will proceed to sell, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, the following two slaves, viz: George and Silvey.

The above property will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms of sale cash.

H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
February 13

3t 4

Sheriff's Sale. State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I will proceed to sell, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, the following two slaves, viz: George and Silvey.

The above property will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms of sale cash.

H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
February 13

3t 4

SHERIFF'S SALE. SOUTH CAROLINA, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

William T. Bird, Applicant, v. Simmons vs. Thomas J. Mayb. { Particulars and wife, and others. Defendants.

BY an order from John Hill, Esq., Ordinary of the District aforesaid, I will proceed to sell in the above stated case, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in March next, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Francis Bird, deceased, situated in the District aforesaid, containing sixty-six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of B. M. Rodgers, W. P. Fenley, and others, levied on as the property of James Day and Zadock Kidd and Catherine Burkhalter.

Terms of sale cash.

H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
February 13

3t 4

SHERIFF'S SALE. SOUTH CAROLINA, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Lucy Saunders, Applicant, v. Simmons vs. Willis F. Lake and others. Defendants.

BY virtue of an order from John Hill, Esq., Ordinary of the District aforesaid, I will proceed to sell in the above stated case, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in March next, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Nathaniel Saunders, deceased, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situated in the District aforesaid, on Beaufort Creek, adjoining lands of Cuffetown Creek, adjoining lands of Randall Ramsey W. S. Colahan, John Rogers, Joseph Philpot, and others, to be sold on a credit until the first of January next.

Purchaser giving bond and approved sureties, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary, to secure the purchase money. Costs to be paid in cash.

H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
Feb 5

3t 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Samuel Harris and others, v. Bill vs. Green Harris { Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order from the Court of Equity, I will sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in March next, one tract of land containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying partly in Edgefield and partly in Albinville Districts, on the waters of Cuffetown Creek, adjoining lands of Thomas Cheatham, Lemuel Bell, Thomas Heuderson, Benjamin Sale, and others.

Said lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months, except as to the cost of this suit, to be paid in cash.

Purchasers to give bond and good personal sureties for the purchase money.

S. S. TOMPKINS, C. E. D.

Comm'r's Office, Feb. 6

3t 4t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Baker & Hart, { Foreign Attachm't.

John W. Graves. }

BY an Order of the Court of Common Pleas, I will sell before the Court House door of Edgefield District, on the first Monday in March next, one negro named Reuben, levied on as the property of the defendant, in the above stated case. Terms of sale cash.

H. L. JEFFERS, Assignee.