NUMBER 44.

## H. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS-OF VOLUME XII.

JUSTUS COBB. PRINTER, BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRIN ING WILL BE EXECUTED ON

THE BACHELOR'S COMPLAINT. Returning home at close of day. Returning nome at the Who gently chides my long delay,

And by my side delights to stay!

Nobody,

Who sits for me the easy chair, Sits out the room with neatest care, And lays my slippers ready there !

Who regulates the cheerful fire. And piles the blazing fuel higher, And bids me draw my chair still higher?

When plunged in dire and deep distress, And anxious cares my heart oppress, Who whispers hopes of happiness? Nobody. When anxious thoughts within me rise, In sore dismay my spirit dies, Who soothes me by her kind replies !

When sickness racks my feeble frame, And grief distracts my fever d frame, Who sympathises with my pain?

Then I'll resolve, so help me Fate, To change at once this single stric, And will to Hymen's altar take—

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Returning home all worn with care, Who meets me with a sullen sir, In slip-shod shoes, and uncomfed hair? Somebody.

Who tells me I must wait an hour, Who pours the ten with face so sour !

Who throws her showl upon and And bids me clear away to bed. While she is out, the News is sprend? Somebody.

When friends forsake my falling state, Who keeps me up at night to late, Lamenting her unhappy fate?

When fears of ill my soul oppress, By tensing for a new silk dress?

When sickness racks my burning frame. Who scools for what I'm not to blame, And leaves as Nurse, some wrinkled Dame Somebody.

A day with me, at home to spend? Who never thinks my coat to mend?

Who makes me serub her dirty floor? Who bids me shut the open door? Who tells me I must smoke no more?

Then I would vow-if 'two'nt too late-To change at once, this wretched state, And to select for my next mate,

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE SKINK We cannot refrain from recording an accident which we recently heard depicted by a friend, a an honest desire to participate in their ble deem possible) even a new charm and grace to the lovely banks of the St. Lawrence, along the most delightful reach of that resplendent stream.
"It ces twanty year," said he, "since zat I vas in New York: and I go up one night in z'upper part de cite, ('twas 'most in de 'coutres,') to see a

same! I s'row myself in de pond ny to my necks but it makes no use. I smell seer week! I do not like to go in ze room wis my frande. I dig hig hole to pu my clo'es in de grounde; it not cures zem! I dig zem up; bah!—it ees de same!

And so it sees a fact; for no man born of wo man could ever counterfeit the fervor of disgust which distinguished the graphic delineation of that mishap.—Knickerlocker.

Profits of English Farming.-An European cor respondent of the Gennesce Farmer states that al-though the farmers in England have to pay large rents, he thinks their nett profits are greater than those of American farmers, who own the lands they occupy. He thinks the principal reason is a good home market for nearly al kinds of agricultural productions; and that the same advantages can be reaped in America only by an extensive encouragement of manufactures and that a distant foreign market for grain, with heavy drawbacks for freight, cannot be stantial products.

A Good Phrase. The Kniekerbocker tells a good story of a witness, who made a very nice distinction in the shades of lying. Being question-ed by a lawyer as to the general reputation of an whether the individual was not a notorious liar " said he rolling an immense quid of to-in his mouth, "not exactly so, but he is what

SPEECH OF

## Mr. Collamer, of Vermont,

ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

But it has been fully ascertained by the party

[CONCLUDED.]

Mail subscribers, within the State, \$1,50 if not paid within the year, \$1,75 Mail subscribers out of the State, \$2,00 Individuals and Companies who take at the office, \$1,50, or \$1,75 if not paid within the year. \$2,00 If not paid at the end of the year, \$2,20 If not paid at the end of the year, \$2,25 Mail arcarages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor. No contract with, or payment made to Carriers, cash, keeping, or otherwise, allowed, except assented to by the proprietor.

All communications must be addressed to the editor Post Paid. community, it is easier to go on than to go back. Before the military officers, or those who hope to be such, dance vice-royalities for them in Mexico. in the governorships and territorial offices there, by us, to be established, or in civil promotion, at home; to the Rxecutive, the unlimited extension of its patronage, power, and future renown; to the speculator, rich government contracts, to the money man and stockjobber the unlimited extension.

My next objection is, that we have declared to the world that man is competent to selfsy man and stock loose the unimited extension, sale, and shaving of public stocks and public se-curities to the ship owners, wealth and employ-ment in the transportation of troops and muni-tions of war, by which they have already fattened; to the restless, adventure; and to the malicious and contemptible, the constant gratification of their insolence by abusing men and calling them scoundrels and traitors to their country,-meanwhile the quiet honest citizen is to be kept satisfied anil gratified with the deinsion of indemnety, clated with the splendor of military victories, and intoxicated with the glitter, celat, and shout of military glory. with the gitter, ecial, and should be the gitter, ecial, and should be that august body in the other end of this capital, address large popular than the other end of this capital, address large popular than the capital and the should be ular assemblies in spirit-stirring eloquence, goad-ing them on to the career of unlimited acquisition, by military conquests. Indeed the mask of disguise has become too transparent to be retain-ed; and the chairman of the Committee of For-eign Relations in the Senate, holding that position of intimacy and confidence with the Exe tive, has in the most unqualified terms, avowed it in this place in the Senate, as the well-settled principle of American republicanism to take by force of arms whatever territory they desire, which they commot obtain by negotiations. This declaration, startling as it is, is but dropping the mask, and openly avowing the principle which has, in fact, directed the whole affair with Mexico.

It can hardly be expected that I should enter into a deliberate argument to refute a doctrine so monstrous, and unworthy even of the reprobation of it. I call on all who have any espect for the character of our fathers, who in respect for the character of our fathers, who in their Declaration of Independence paid "re-the product, the creature, the child of the war pect to the opinions of mankind" in the deels ration of their purposes, and called on God to prosper the right—I call upon the Executive, and those who have thus far sustained it, (who prosper the right—I call upon the Executive, and those who have thus far sustained it. (who have thus far sustained it, (who have thus fur shown some respect to the opinion of mankind by disguising so long the pur pose of conquest)—to utterly disavow such a quest. It is altogether vain and idle to attempt sentiment, and to alandon their project of to disguise the true character of the transaction all honest men, of all sects, and who have within them any respect for truth and justice, tempt to debauch our moral sense by foreing or the love or fear of God, its source and employer epemy, when prostrated, to enter, while it podiment, to wipe the foul stain of such a sentiment from the character of this country, and save us from pollution.

(Here Mr. McKay proposed to explain, and said the member of the Senate, alluded to had since explained himself, and held only that forcible possession could be taken of the territory to do which was a claim of right.)

I have not seen that explanation; I speak of what appeared in the official Senate report, but I do not now perceive that, if the expla-nation is what he gentleman states, it amounts claim to any country, and proceed to conquer it. But, really, what claim have we toMexi-co, or any part of it, which we are proceeding

I will now proceed to state, in as summary and distinct a manner as the remainder of my hour will allow, my views and objections to acquisition by conquest. Let me be here under-stood, that in the remarks I now make I am in no way speaking of, or objecting to, the extension of territories by just, fair and honorable means. When the opportunity of a peaceable purchase presents, it then becomes a mere question of expediency. When, from an adould solicit a union with our national family it might present a strong claim on our magna-nimity to admit it. My present purpose is to state my objection to extension of our coun-

try by force of arms, by conquest.

My first objection is, that it is a gross violation of the fundamental principle of our Government. We have declared to the world soe son's sing—I know not what be ees, but I that every people have a right to the government of their own choice, and we have erected our Government on that principle. When we proceed by force to take any inhabited countries in the countries of their own choice, and we have erected our Government on that principle. When we proceed by force to take any inhabited countries of their own choices are the countries of their own choices are the countries of their own choices are the countries of the try, and hold it in possession, we compel those people to submit to a government which is not of their choice; and we take into our country and Government a people unacquainted with the world that our conduct is utterly inconsis-

tant with our professions.

My next objection is, that, by conquering Mexico, or taking entire possession of the destroying, the Government, we shall be com-pelled, for avery long time, to sustain that possession by a large standing army, at great cost: that such a school of service will prepare the men who have so long exercised military rule over that people to be, like the Roman legions or the Turkish Janizaries—fit and dangerous instruments to set up military power at home Any Government set up in Mexico, under the protection of our army, will of course fall, whenever the army is removed.

My next objection to proceeding in this ca has already incurred a debt of sixty millions which will exceed a hundreh millions in a yea and go on accumulating; and this debt is a lier farm, and on the industry and fruits of indus-try, of every man in this country, which, though now deferred, must be felt and en-

ured for a succession of generations.

My next objection to the conquest of Mexico is this: If we conquer Mexico, we are, by the law of nations, bound to pay the debts of Mexico. Nothing is more clear than the law of nations on that point. I refer you to one of the most common and approved writers on that subject, Vattel, (book 2, sec. 203.) After

reditors with whom he is not at war."

The debts of Mexico are of very great a mount, chiefly due to the people of England. These debts are the property of creditors who are not Mexicans, and we have no more power or right to take or destroy such property, than we have to take other property of a peo ple with whom we are at peace. Now sir I do not say what lawlessness und repudiation may become in this country, but this I do know, that if we are to preserve any respect for our national character, and the opinion of man-kind, and to hold a position with civilized nations, just so sure as we conquer Mexico, just so sure we shall have the uncounted millions of her public debt to pay. Nor am I sure that even taking the disgraceful position of repudi-ation would prevent it. When Frederick the Great of Prussia conquered the Kingdom of Silesia the debts which Silesia owed to Eng-

ed to the world that man is competent to selfgovernment, and we are now, in this country, presenting to the world a successful experi-ment, of the principle. Now by the conquest of Mexico, we show, the world that, in Mexico, it is shown man is not competent to selfgovernment, or even sufficient to preserve themselves from foreign conquest. That even in this country we cannot control our spirit of aggression and aggrandizement, but proceed to "swallow" or "absorb" a neighboring republic, weaker than ourselves, not competent o self-protection, and so ignorant and degraded as to be incapable of internal free govern-ment, but yet desirable citizens of our free republic. Our conduct and our professed principles will, in this way, soon become a laughng stock, a by-word, and a reproach in the world. The propagation of republicanism by
the sword is as gross an inconsistency as the
propagation of religion in that way. Neither
can exist but as matter of choice and opinion
of the people, with whom it prevails.

Much is said of destroying the nationality of

Mexico. Sir, to my mind, the uniting Mexico to this country, with its mixed population of seven or eight millions, of Spanish, Indian and negro admixture, is to destroy our own nation ulity. We cease to be the nation we have been and now are the nation which achieved independence and established civil liberty. The nation over which Washington preside

and must ever be considered as made by the pressure of the war, therefore, whatever terri must be ever regarded as acquisition by con-quest. It is altogether vain and idle to attemp our epemy, when prostrated, to enter, while in that condition, into a matter of business and bergaining, as the condition to peace.

I will now proceed to inquire into some of the objections which have been made to putof discussion in this House; but when I have ting an end to this wretched war. The first cen a train of events, all tending to one result is, that we cannot make peace. That I re seen a train of events, all tending to one result tong pursued, and have seen, step by step, the public mind led on and prepared for it, and then at last have witnessed the announcement of so shocking and monstrous a principle, I cannot disguise my abhorrence and indignations of the second of th very terms offered by the Mexican commis ners to Mr. Trist, as stated in the President's message, this is perfectly certain.

il we receive, in the treaty, indemnity, not on y for debts due by Mexico to our citizens ,but or the expenses of this-war. That Mexico should pay what is due by her to our citizens s undoubtedly true, and no treaty should be nade without provisions therefor, because, if a treaty were made without such provisions they would be discharged. But that indemnity can be obtained by land, for the expenses of thi war is an entire delusion. What is understood by this people as indemnity? Undoubtedly it s understood that land is to be had, by the sales of which money is to be obtained, to reclace in the Treasury, the millions we are expending in this war. It will be remembered that Mr. Trist informed the Mexican commis ioners that, even if the business and boundar the President were such that no peace could be made without the whole of California and New Mexico were ceded to us, and that we would, thereupon, make compensation therefor in money, what it is worth beyond our claim for the Mexican debts to our citizens, and our gi-

ing up all claim for the expenses of the war From this it is certain, that indemnity for he expences of the war was not alone what he President insisted on; for it was made a sine qua non that we must have the whole of New Mexico, and pay the difference. How, then, can it be said that the war is prosecuted only for indemnity? The Mexican commis-tioners then asked Mr. Trist, if, when the original inal cause of the war was adjusted, to wit, the Texas business, we could justify a continuance the war to compel them to sell their country This question has never been answered; bu the war proceeds. But the great delusion which prevails in relation to this subject of in-demnity, by taking land, is this. Mexico has no land to cede to us, or to any body else. When any territory is ceded by one nation to another, or is conquered by another, the new sovereign, or government, succeeds to all the rights of the former one, and has jurisdiction over it, and owns so much of the land as he longed to the former government, but does not acquire any title to any land, owned by individual proprietors. Spain always made her grants of land, to individuals, in very large racts. New Mexico is an old country, and there is not an acre of land in it, capable of cultivation, that has not been granted to individuals a hundred years ago. The notion, then, that we can, by possibility, obtain any money from land that can be gotten, either by

conquest or by treaty, of Mexico, is an utterly infounded delusion. Something has been said among the people as to mines, but I believe gold and silver produced. ning is a kind of lettery. There are nomines so

talists, from whom they cannot be taken. that subject, Vattel, (book 2, sec. 203.) After quest be made, until the amount taken, and to treating much on the subject he says: "For a be kept, shall pay the expense of the opera-

onqueror to refuse to pay the debts of the tion, there is no limit to the claim. It is forev ountry he has subdued, would be robbing the er advancing; and Mexico does not now know and never can know, from one day to another, the extent of our claim; nor can our people or army ever know for what we are contending, because our demand is on a constantly sliding

scale of uncertainty.

Bus it is said our people will have land, and that it will not do to make peace without some acquisition. Sir, whenever the people are truly informed of the condition of things, as I have already stated, then they can be easily satisfied. The President has but to tell them the whole truth. Besides, I do not believe in this uncontrollable avidity of our people to steal land. Other gentlemen best know their own constituents, but I have no hesitation in say ing, my constituents want no land but wha they own, or fairly and peaceably purchase and

a treaty of peace and come away without dis-honor, unless we obtain a cession of some terri-tory. I have already shown that a treaty of peace may, any day, be made, if we do not insist on taking land. Now, sir, it is true that we may not make a peace and come home, or been made a happy, enlightened, and glorio even come home without a treaty, without nation. thereby incurring national dishonor, unless we obtain some land? If by the term honor is understood something distinguished from honesty if reference is had to what is called the code of honor, then I am not a good ensuist, for I do not profess to be learned in that code. It has been said that when a man appeals to his honor, it is because his honesty has all been used up. I hope it may not be so with my coun-

try. Now, I profess to know something about common honesty, and I think a nation may do with honor what it can do with honesty, provided it does not furnish evidence of pusillanimity and national cowardice. Can it be possible, after all the battles which our army has so bravely and successfully fought against such fearful odds; after destroying their army and capturing their capitol; when in full possession of their strong holds, and their officers captives or fugitives; when Mexico is prostrate at our feet, can it be possible, we may not say, we have whipped you enough and are going home? There can neither be national honor or glory in beating a prostrate foe. Is it possible we must keep our feet npon her neck, and pick rably leave her? Has it come to this, that after all the harvest of laurels which has been gathered, our glory and national honor will be sacrificed, unless we get land? Amid shouts of victory and halos of glory which rise over the battlefields, we hear, at last, the whole settle down into the mercinary and hase ery of land, land, land! No, to my mind the somes we leave that prostrate nation, and the less we demand of her, the greater is our magnanim

It is said we ought to continue the war, and conquer Mexico, for the good of the people of that country. It is a new thing in the history of man, that a people should adopt the notice their religion, government, and institutions and even their race, are so much superior to all others as to make it a holy duty to extend them, even by force, as blessings to others It cannot be denied that there is much danger that this may be the weak point in our national character. So superior is the nature of our Government to all others, as suited to ourselves; so much have we prospered and improved under it; so warm is our attachment to our country and its institutions, that we are not urally inclined to consider it an act of bumanity, generosity, and magnanimity to extend these blessings to others, even by force, and to forget that these institutions of ours may not be adapted to every people. Our civil instiselves and for ourselves, and we have grown up under, and are adapted to them. But we garments, cannot suit the taste and condition of all men, and cannot consistently be coerced upon others. Liberty or religion forced upon people, ceases to be either liberty or relig ion. It is said the people of Mexico are ig-norant, supertitious, and degraded and inca-pable of self-governingnt, and in a constant state of internal revolution and anarchy. We have not caused that condition: then let them clone, and do not introduce seven or eigh millions of such a people, nor any part of them, to participate in, and bring anarchy and onfusion into, our own affairs. Let them a one, and they will, necessarily, soon settle own into as good a government as they are it for and amend it when they improve principle of a nation extending the blessings of its own institutions by force and conquest, has always, and in all ages, been the bane of na It has been the truthful origin and a ology for nearly all the wars that have scom ed the world. The Greeks and Romans al ways regarded all other nations as burbaron and therefore conquered them to civilize the The swarms from the north of Europe and A ia, spread south on the same principle. Attila was called 'The Scourge of God!' doin the holy duty of visiting the wrath of God o the degenerate nations. Such was the excus-for the extension of Mohammedenism by the sword; such the fanaticism of the crusades; such the cause of persecutions. And the same ex uses or reasons were given for the invasion &

conquest of Mexico by Cortez, to the eterna lisgrace of the Christian name.
It is not uncommon, in the history of pop lar governments, that an unmeaning phrase itaken up as a catch-word, and becomes, for time, more potent than argument. Some instances of that kind might be remembered in our own history. Much industry is now pu orth to promulgate another such-our desti I well recollect when the phrase was first ad vanced in this Hall. It was in the discuss on Oregon. A gentleman from Illinois, in in sisting on holding up to 54 ° 40, among othe matters, claimed that we should so hold, be cause it was the manifest destiny of this Repub-lic to include this whole continent. This wa then laughed at and the claim was abandoned and all was satisfied. It is now often repeated and there is fear the people will be deluded with its captivating pretensions.

No man, whatever be his hopes and wisher an arrogate to himself to declare our destina It is profanation. But, even if any man wer endowed with the supernatural and miraculo power to see that our destiny is to include the emisphere, or the whole world, within this this Government has not attempted to practice any delusion on our people, by pretending that anything can be obtained that way, except the nall per cent, which is paid by way of tax on its own destined means. Even if I kneer I was The truth is, mi- destined finally to own my neighbor's horse, it aing is a kind of lettery. There are no mines so would constitute no reason why I should steel him. It is true, that, because we are destined in the soil of our own country. The Mexican to own this continent, we are also destined to mines are not in the ownership of the Govern-ment, but are not in the hands of foreign cap-tellists from whom they cannot be taken bad men, in all past time, been only the It is obvious, too, that whenever the resolu-tion is taken that war shall proceed, and con-

be abandoned, and a peace be made on that ness. But it was not a thing to be wondered principle, which may now be done on any day, at that an Administration which was in direct

done for this country and this people, had our action been confined to the purposes declared in the Constitution, and had all the money and effort expended in this war been devoted to our own affairs? Time is not allowed me to enter upon this great subject. I can merely say, we could indeed, by such a course, have

ring his allotted hour in a speech of his claborately finished style and rapid delivery. The she had done us great wrong; and none could

before attempted to do in this place, viz. ex- pathy with men who would visit the sins of as the American people, on the causes, motives, scorned the civic victories of peace, and had objects, and dependencies of the existing war chaplets to bestow only on the bold and reckwith Mexico, and which would induce him to less soldier. He had no wish to see Mexican vote against the further prosecution of hostili-ties, which, though avowedly commenced for defence, were obviously to be carried on for try would sit down in bonest shame than endefence, were obviously to be carried on for the purposes of conquest. The advocates of the war said that it was now too late to stop, and the only question to be settled was, what means ought to be adopted to bring the war to as speedy a termination as possible, and obtain such a peace as should be honorable to us and just to our adversaries. It would be, did a state of war absolve us from all moral responsibilities to those of the human family who happened to be our enemies? Mr. M. was one who had never been able to see the distinction between public and private morality, and who

that the war was a necessary consequence.

This Cabinet might be responsible for the actrial existence of the war, though his prede-means by which it was effected, might not warcessor might have produced that state of things rant a declaration of war on the part of Mexiout of which it had grown. If the Administration had been guilty of precipitating this dire calamity upon the country, or if they should now refuse the terms of peace which generation touching the relations of Mexico to should now refuse the terms of peace which generation touching the relations of Mexico to were generally understood to have been of-

troops under the hopes that he might thereby had been simple enough to give cred But, besides all this, the Executive resolved tension?

and it became necessary to propitiate the irri-nated feelings of the West, indignant as that high-spirited people would certainly be at the loss of what they all had been taught was their loss of what they all had been taught was their "unquestionable" right. A war with Mexico presented itself as the readiest and most likely method to effect this object, by opening to Western enterprise new regions in the South, in place of those which it was deemed the part of discretion to surrender to the demand of Great Britain.

Mr. M. said he could not regard this war wished to read to blackest page in American bitters a pational offence. It was against the

by deeds of plunder and compromised arts and the protection of domestic industry should seek to divert public attention from its selfish and ambitious policy by holding up the tinsel of military glory, and waving before the gaze of the people the false and meretricious splendor of foreign war. but as the Constitution declares, "to establish justice, to insure domestic transpaility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessions of the dustrial occuration. fence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our life. An effort has been made to hide the turnesterit." pitude of this war of aggression by exaggera-ting the wrongs we had experienced from the Mexicans and the glory to be acquired by vic-tory over them. The South were told that the success of the contest would provide ample space for the spread and the confirmed estab-lishment of slavery, and effectually dissipate the delusive hope with which Mr. Walker's letter had cheated the Democracy of the North; while at the same time the North was encouraged by the hope that the Wilmot proviso would be grafted on some of the war bills, and

Reporter can only present such a brief and imperfect outline of its general features as he was able to catch.

M. M. and the beautiful and the despots of th Mr. M. said that he proposed to avail him-self of this occasion todo what he had never pense; but, on the other hand, he had no sym-pense; but, on the other hand, he had no sympress his own opinion and that which he be-lieved to be the opinion of a large majority of his constituents, and, as he hoped, the whole of of their tyrany and hell-born ambition; who

between public and private morality, and who pale, and wept, and trembled when he discovheld that there was a broad distinction be-tween a war for the defence and mainteeance of existing rights and a war for the successful shortened, though but for a few days, the lives

fered by Mexico, they were responsible before
God and men for all their acts or neglects in
relation to the whole subject.

After the fatal wound we had inflicted on
Mexican authority was justified by her misrule the national bonor and independence of Mex- and oppression; but our ground of judgement ico, by the absorption of a revolted province, must have respect to the motives and the means which she still claimed as an integral part of which produced her amexation to this Union her empire, Mr. M. would not say that it had The annexation was held to be necessary to the een possible to avoid a war; but, as had security of the slaveholder; it was indispensable been well shown by his friend from Connecti- in order to the securing of his rights as guarancut, (understood to refer to Mr. Dixon.) the teed by the constitution; and the reference Administration never had bona fida endeavor-ed to avoid it by soothing the wounded feel-the General Government was bound to aid in ings of Mexico, or doing any thing to concili-ate, until this was tried they had no right to tion had been added as to the probable loss of a presume, beforehand, that she would refuse all great market for Northern manufactures; and conciliation. She had at any rate committed a humbug was gotten up about Texas being no hostile acts; the cussus belli had not occurnecessary to the Union as a means of strengthed when the present war was provoked and ing the defence of an exposed frontier; and, as commenced by as. He would not say that the Administration had wantonly plunged the country into this contest, with a full knowledge which would be exerted there should not an exation be effected; but passed all these contests and results; but this much he would say, that he had no doubt siderations, because, though they might possithe President had ordered the advance of our bly be successful in gulling such persons as goal Mexico into some hostile act, that would the Kane letter, assuring them that Mr. Polk serve as a plausable reason for a large increase of the army and navy, and a proportionate augmentation of Executive patronage; and that he calculated at the cost of patronage; and the calcul a small war to extort from Mexico her fairest question as a Southern question—as the question provinces, thereby placing President Polk by the side of President Tyler, on the bad emitted been whether this General Government was nence of those who undertook to become! the or was not called upon to strengthen that in"enlargers of the area of freedom." stitution, by giving it space for a greater ex-tension? Up to that time it had always been on taking steps to get the Californias. The contended by the South, and generously adsurrender of Oregon had been predetermined, mitted by the North, that the General Govern-

but as a national offence. It was against the spirit of the times. It was a retrograde step in the ontward progress of civilization and humanity. It was a misue, a total preversion of get it up to the war pitch, in order to use that manity. If was a missic, a total precion of our aims our rich resources, a misdirection of our aims of resources, a misdirection of our aims of powerful feeling to floct certain predominating of camp furniture, and a military commander is our rich resources, a misdirection of the arts of peace, of remo- party objects. He ought to dive into the re-The cultivation of the arts of peace, of reproduction, of multiplication, of creation, were now recognized on all hands as best suited to out different baits to different portions of the When a country possessed a genial soil and now recognized on all hands as best suited to the genius and enterprizing spirit of our people. To cultivate war, in preference; was an inversion of statesmanship unworthy of the nineteenth century, and against the precepts of Christianity. It called a great civilized and Christian nation to turn the ploughshare into the sword. The policy of this people was to increase by natural growth and by accretion, not to spread by conquest and acquisition. The

most unscrapulous in plotting to affect annex-ation was less enormous in atrocity then that of their Northern allies, who had exceed their votes for annexation under the salvo of ity of the American people; but now that that humbug had atterly failed to accomplish either of the objects for which it was gotten up, he should not be surprised if those who I ad been the loudest and most elamorous in its favor should prove to be the very first to listen to the

voice of temptation from high places.

He knew that there were some Democrats who had voted for that measure who were men of honor and integrity, and had been : etnated SPEECH OF

MR. MARSH, of Vermont,
ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Marsh, who was entitled to the floor rom yesterday, addressed the committee duing his allotted hour in a speech of his claboately finished style and rapid delivery. The theman should be a candidate, his possiss att-vocates would find—(but what it was they would find the Repeater failed to hear.) In March that provise had been defeated by five votes, after having been previously entried by nine. The Administration succeeded in its defeat by using only five votes, had more been necessary, they could have had fifty. (Voices, "That is a fact,") But because an election was approaching in New Hampshire, and another in Connection, and something else was coming on Maine, a dispensation, was granted for this one time to Northern friends of the administration, and they were allowed as an act of grace to vote for the proviso, for this time.

Mr. M. said he was not very well acquein-ted with present feelings of Southern gentlemen on the subject of annexation, but he be-

The only remedy by the evils we endured was a just and honorable peace. But what was an honorable peace? No peace could be honorable to us that that was not at the same. of existing rights and a war for the successful establishment of new claims.

In judging of the propriety of prosecuting any war, it was material to inquire into the design and purposes for which the war had been commenced; otherwise, we could never know whether the war had accomplished its end or not. In regard to this war, it was unimportant to distinguish between its primary cause and its immediate occasion. It was now he believed, pretty generally if not universally admitted that the primary cause of our war with Mexico was the annexation of Texas; the proximate cause was certainly the advance of the Linited States army to the banks of the Rio Grande; but it did not therefore follow.

Shortened, model in the solders; but what computations visitings, what gracious drops of generous repentance, had this Administration ever to design and purposes for which the war had been commenced; otherwise, we could never know whether the war had accomplished its end or not. In regard to this war, it was unimportant to distinguish between its primary cause and its immediate occasion. It was now he believed, pretty generally if not universally admitted that the primary cause of our war with Mexico was the annexation of Texas; the proximate cause was certainly the advance of the Linited States army to the banks of the Rio Grande; but it did not therefore follow.

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Perhaps the bare act of annexation isself, SanJuan de Ulua; for the bombardment of Versand the constant of the same time honorable to us that that was not punctious visitings, what gracious drops of generous repentance, had this Administration ever the call the same than the same time honorable to us that that was not punctious visitings, what gracious drops of generous repentance, had this Administration ever the call the subministration ever the scale of subministration ever the subministration e SanJuan de Ulua; for the bombardment of Vera Cruz; for the capture of her sucient capital, or for the disgrace and dispersion of her Gov-ernment? What, in fact, did she owe us but the debts due to our private citizens for dep-redations committed on their property? And who could doubt that these she was willing and anxious to pay?

But, on the other hand, had it never been

declared here that we owed Mexico for the loss of her province of Texas? Nay, had no intimation been made to Mexico herself to that effect? Who was prepared, who was able to strike the Galance, and show the amount due from us? Our citizens claimed some three nillions for indemnities; could any one show that the compensation we owed Mexico was not twice or three times three millions?

Gentlemen repudinted all idea of acquisition

of territory by conquest. All they asked was that we should get California and New Mexi-co as an indemnity to the United States for the charges of this war. Mr. M. insusted there was no excuse for the war on the plea of inlemnity. Texas alone was indemnity enough. That alone was more than enough. A compulsory treaty to pay us for the war would be dishonorable to Mexico, and doubly dishonor able to ourselves. And the President and the Administration were now ready to buy what

It ought never to be forgotten that the strength of a nation was not measured by the strength of her army or navy, or by the splender of its Gov-ernment. A splendid Government was not that framed the constitution. Would any gentleman maintain that the little republic of San Marino was less happy than the great State of Europe, or that the Duchy of Tuscany was less happily adthat the quiet, unpretending Norway w. s. at this day the freest country in Europe? It was not military strength which enabled a country to resist the invasion of their liberties. Great flects and armies, on the contrary, were themselves means of Executive patronage. They were a con-centrated embodyment of Executive power, while the resistance of that power was enfectively from its being scattered. In small republics the distri-lation of power among different departments tended to the preservation of liberty. But in large republics the reverse was true. The States had no fleets, ne regular armies; and though the mis-litin, even of one State, might de by the armies of the Federal Government to arms, yet those ar-mics might neverth less enable an ambitious and unprincipled President to subvert the liberty of his country. So it happened in the c.se of Rome: the legions which had been raised for the protec-tion of the frontier had fixed a Dictator on the throne. And so it seemed not impossible it should happen again. What had we lately seen? The legions of Pennsylvania had voted in Mexico.— The laflot-hox was carried with them as a piece