The President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives : In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past his ory, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully de-veloped. Since your l st ses i m, no afflicting dis-pensation has visited our country: general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; an I labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in h r career of greatne s. not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

As the wis loss, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to

Our devout and sincere acknowledgements are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It's a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations. with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this govern-ment, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cher sh friendship and commerce with every foreign power. The spirit and habits of the American peole are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encreachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any huzard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and readily advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than th'rty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effec:s upon our political system, we should never be

induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognized by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the pres nt occasion, a condensed review of the injuries rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been my. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their caus, and thus give them "aid and

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to windicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wron's which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power. and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to passwith impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perp stration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part, a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence. which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insul: and spoilation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her posts. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purpose it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded .-The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our c'tizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

. It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity. commerce, and navigation of the fifth of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens; the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunder-stand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and uninjuries have been committed, the repeated and un-availing applications for redress, the wanton charac-missioners, amounted to two millions twenty-six to leave their own county and become Mexican citi ter of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent results to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations counting in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more exportanity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the

controversy between us, apon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on

Committees of both Houses of Congress, to which this message of the President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recomthat another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and mod-eration with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measure; will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation In their report, they say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican govrnment, before any further proceedings are adopted. No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at any time.-The Executive and Legislative departments con-

curred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unre-dressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been ac-

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments;" that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government;" that the "Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct. the plainest principle of public right, the sacred ob-ligations imposed by international law, and the roligious faith of treaties;" and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded. should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican minister at Wash-

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, | them, however, Mexico obtained further delay .and of its progress since its commencement. This is President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the fifth of December, 1837, states, that "al- complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. though the larger number" of our demands for re- While the citizens of the United States were conducdress, and "many of them aggravated cases of per- ting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guarepresented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of sonal wrongs, have been now for years before the ranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce and naviga- Bocauegra complains, flow necessarily from that reaggression on our part upon a weak and injured ene- Mexican government, and some of the causes of na- tion," many of them have suffered all the injury that cognition. He speaks of Texas as still being "an tional complaint, and those of the most offensive | would have resulted from open war. This treaty, incharacter, admitted of immediate, simple, and satis- stead of affording protection to our citizens, has been factory replies, it is only within a few days past that the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;" and that "for not one of our their personal liberty if they dared insist on their public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong perty, and the violation of personal liberty of our cit-has been favorably considered, and that but four ca-izens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which ses of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been de-cided upon by the Mexican government." Presi-constituted a state of actual war between the two dent Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican government.) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to re-turn the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all the difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted .-Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrass-

> ing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own tions. self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizeus, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that

forbear still longer. Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so just due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, " for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time.-Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disnine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hun-

reproach, this opportunity should be given with the syswed design and full preparation to take immediate and thirty nine dollars sixty eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a limited and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about

come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in | leging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the United States groundly com-plied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the 13th of January, 1843, which upon its face declares, that "a new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this Convention, all the interest due on the awards long to independent nations." They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution. per the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the 30th of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated " to be paid in 5 years in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claiments have only received the interest due on the thirteenth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Aitho' the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, has been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of A. pril the 11th, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the 6th article of the convention of the 14th of January, 1843, " that a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the Government and citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico, which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the City of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico, against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third con vention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 20th of November 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January 1814, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the Government of Mexico, the same evasious, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that Government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whe her it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its conside-

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January, 1843. Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occur- remarks runs in the same direction as if the indepening which have continued to increase our causes of dence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American prohave occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world. has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forebore to take redress into our hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood of

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico-causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured na-

The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconciliable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to avert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution. Texas constituted a portion of the aucieut province

of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803 In the year 1819, the United part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas : and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican Republic was composed of a number of sovereign States confederated together in a Federal Union similar to should not annex herself to any other Power; but to our own Each of these States had its own Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary, and for all, except federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Penn's sylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were " free and indepen dent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever," and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the U. States, were invited by the colonization laws of the citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representa tives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty and property would be protected by constitution which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions and placed a military dictator at the head

of the Government. By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient territory which is above described." to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Govern. ment. The people of Texas were unwilling to sub

omit to place their libertles upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, is the mouth of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the copie of Texas do now constitute a FREE. SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly be-About the same time Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing o-bedience to his arbitrary and despotic government --On the 21st of April 1:36, he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, and no that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anha himself was among the captives.

In the mouth of May 1836. Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solema form, " the full, entire, and perfect in-dependence of the Republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true, then the had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met ties in favor of citizens of the United States proposing with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under command returned in pursuance of this arrangement | ed by the State of Texas between the Nueces and

fought until the present hour, Mexico has never pos-

sessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the lan-

unmolested, to Mexico.

guage of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the eighth of July, 1842, " Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider l'exas as having been at all times since 1835, and as continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1036, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the worlds no hostile finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to ind Mr. de Bocanegra" (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico,) " complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from aproad." In the same despatch the Secretary of State affirms that "since 1837 the United States have regarded Texas an as independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade and commerce with citizens of a government at war with Mexico cannot, on that accesar, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocauegra's against the remoustrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance, of which Mr. de integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic," but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought rather late to repeal that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the United States, to the exemption of England, France, and Belgium, unless the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas had been an independent State, with an organized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognised as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had enigation with her They had received and accredited her ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned minis ters and other diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognize her as an independent nation, she was uone the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognised as an independent nation by the United States, and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognise her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, bore the same relation to Mexico, that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas this could not detract in any degree from the recogabsurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for coml'exas is still a part of her territory. But there are those who, conceding all this to be

true assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will con- ed by the Mexican forces." clusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the United State by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authorty of our most emiuent statesmen at a period when State and of the federal government to settle in Tex- it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administra- threats of invading the Texan territory. These as. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them tion, Messrs. Monroe and Pickney, who had been threats became more imposing as it became more apsent on a special mission to Madrid, charged among parent, in the progress of the question, that the peotween the two countries, in a note addressed to the the twenty eighth of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United al guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, sion are so satisfactory to our government as to con-vince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of

Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty. February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded to Spain, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent. In the month mit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny of June 1818, during Mr Mouroe's administration, became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from information, having been received that a number of

the United States." He was instructed, should they co, advising that he should not be received, and also the found in the country north of that river, to diffe the despatch of our Consul residing in the City of Mexico-the former bearing date on the 17th, and the latter on the 18th of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the 11th of May last—were received at the Department can be made without their sanction." He was ment of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely contain that instructed to call upon them to " avow under what national authority they profess to act," and to give Minister would not be received by the Government them due warning "that the place is within the U. of Gen. Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result, from Gen. Paredes, in case the revolutionary moveto be made there, under any authority other than their own." As late as the eighth of July, 1842, the their own." As late as the eighth of July, 1842, the Secretary of State of the United States, in a note addressed to our minister in Mexico, maintains that, by the Florida treaty of 1819, the territory as far west as the Rio Graude was confirmed to Spain. In that States, denounced the proposed negotiation as treanote he states that, "by the treaty of the twenty-second of February, 1819, between the United ple to put down the Government of Herrera by force. States and Spain, the Sabine was adepted as the line. The reconquest of Texas, and war with the United of boundary between the two Powers. Up to that States, were openly threatened. These were the cirberiod, no considerable colonization had been effect- cumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to ed in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine order the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, and the Rio Grande being confirmed to Spain by the to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and oc. treaty, applications were made to that Power for cupy a position on or near the Rio Grande. grants of land and such grants, or permissions of setto emigrate to TEXAS in numerous families, before the declaration of judependence by Mexico." The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the Florida

treaty of 1819, embraced all the country now claim-

the Rio Grande. The republic of Texas always ter referring to the resolution for the annexation of From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was claimed this river as her western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna in May, 1836, he March, 1845, proceeds to declare that "a fact such recognised it as such. By the constitution which as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so nota-Texas adopted in March, 1836 senatorial and repretative districts were organized extending West of sity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it the Nueces. The Congress of Texas, on the 19th of with proper firmness and dignity. The Supreme December, 1836, passed "an Act to define the boundaries of the republic of Texas," in which they declared the Rio Grande from its month to its source sequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its to be their boundary, and by the said Act they extend their "civil and political jurisdiction," over the country up to the boundary. During a period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her constitution and her annexation a one of the States of the Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovercignty and jurisdiction over the ter- means which war permits." To this Gen. Paredes ritory and inhabitants west of the Nucces. She or- had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico ganized and defined the limits of counties extending to during the military revolution which had brought the Rio Grande. She established courts of justice and him into power. On the 19th of April, 1846, Gen. extended her judicial system over the territory.-She established a custom-house, and collected duties. frontier, in which he stated to him "at the present and also post offices and post roads, in it. She established a land office, and issued numerous grants | my, either fighting already, or preparing for the opfor land, within its limits. A Senator and a Representative residing in it were elected to the Congress | dy on the theatre of operations, and with all the forof the republic, and served as such before the act of ces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be annexation took place. In both the Congress and commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the Convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the United States, proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of annexation | ders to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexitself. This was the Texas which, by the act of our Congress of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845. was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the Congress of the United States understood the dicative of a state of war; and these orders he faith-State of Texas which they admitted into the Union | fully executed. Whilst occupying his position on to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from the | the east bank of the Rio Guande, within the limits fact, that on the thirty-first of December, 1845, only of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States two days after the act of admission, they passed a of our Union, the Commanding General of the Mex-Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at | Government, had collected a large army on the op-Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and be- posite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, ining the same point at which the custom-house, under | vaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by atthe laws of that republic, had been located, and di- tacking our forces. rected that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and and borne from Mexico, after she had insultingly rewith the advice and consent of the Senate. A sur- jected a Minister sent to her on a mission of peace, veyor was accordingly neminated and confirmed by and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance of his duties. All these acts of the republic of country by commencing an offensive war and shed-Texas, and of our Congress, preceded the orders for | ding the blood of our citizens on our own soil. the advance of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act "establishing certain post routes," extending west of the Nueces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. In view of these facts. it is difficult to conceive upon what ground it can be | Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen maintained that, in occupying the country west of days thereafter.
the Nucces with our army, with a view solely to its Dec 14, 1846. security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive, whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas and of the United States, he had assumed the responsi- and Mississippi, for the purpose of disposing of bility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces | Rights for the best Hay, Straw and Statk Cutter in to Mexico, or of refusing to protect and defend this the United States-being that putented by U.S. territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus GATLORP, of Connecticut. To persons, coming Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against | well recommended, the most liberal wages will be the threatened Mexican invasion.

But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the immediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in; and her avowed purpose in commencing a war with the United States was to reconquer Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory-not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence. to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might make.

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of December last, I informed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, nition which Mexico then made of her actual inde- to protect and defend the inhabitants against the mependence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is naced invasion of Mexico. In that message I informed Congress, that the moment the terms of annexamencing hostilities against the United States, that tion offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to "take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempt-It was deemed proper to issue this order, because

issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that Republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of annexation proposed by the United the question was as well if not better understood than States, the Government of Mexico made serious other things, with the adjustment of boundary be- ple of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of such a formidable character, as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the United States into they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance with the overture made to them by the joint resolution of our Congress.

soon after the President of Texas, in April, 1845, had

Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by Gen Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th of March, 1846, when it all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico foreign adventurers had landed at Galveston, with moved westward, and on th 28th of that month reachfrom the moment that government had abolished the avowed purpose of forming a settlement in that her State constitution, and in its place substituted an vicinity, a special messenger was despatched by the government.

This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the 13th of Langary, 1846. Before these orders were issued, residence of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that are to be passed authorizing reprisals, and
mend that are to be passed authorizing reprisals, and
the navel force of the United States, with instructions
the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in
the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to

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highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our Minister would not be received by the Government The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican in-

vasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determination of Mexico to rush into hestilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our Minister, bearing date on the 12th of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government, and his Minister, af-Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in ble an act of usurpation, created an imperious neces-Government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a casus belli; and, as a convery nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican Government."

It appears, also, that on the 4th of April following, Gen. Paredes, through his Minister of War, issued or lers to the Mexican General in command on the Texan frontier to "attack" our army "by every Paredes addressed a letter to the Commander on that date I suppose you are at the head of that valiant arerations of a campaign;" and "supposing you alreaenemy."

The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the Commanding General under positive orico, or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility in-

Thus, after all the injuries which we had received consummated her long course of outrage against our (To be concluded on Friday.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the Capital A Stock having been declared for the last halfyear-the same will be paid at the Bank, on first C. DEW-EY, Cashier.

Gaylord's Patent Cutter.

Wist to procure an Agent, or Agents, to travel through the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama given. Letters addressed to me, at Chapel Hill, (post paid) will be promptly attended to. I subjoin a tow Certificates for the purpose of showing the estimation in which "Gartons's Patent" is held, where it is best known. DAVID RYAN.

Chapel Hill, Dec. 11, 1846:

LYNCHBURG, Dec 1st, 1846. Mr David Ryan, Sir: In reply to yours of the 23rd ult, enquiring the success of the 'Gaylord Patent Cutting Machine," the right of which for this Town and County I bought from you, I have only to say that I have made out some four or five, and they have been universally approved of. Had I not been engaged in the manufacture of more heavy work, I should have made more, as I intend to do, regarding them as the "ne plus ultra" of Cutting Machines. Very respectfully

Your ovedient servant. JAMES MCNAMEE. Iron Founder and Machinist.

We, the Subscribers, certify that we consider Gaylord's Parent Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter, for durability, efficiency in cutting, and the ease with which it is propelled, as much superior to any we have ever used or scen. NORTHROP KELLOGG.

LEMON E HENDRY. FREDERICK W. SIZER, JOHN GAYLORD. Gaylord's Bridge, Nov 25, 1846.

NEW MILPURD, CT., Nov., 1846. This certifies that at the late Pair of the American Institute in New York City, I saw and used Gaylord's Patent Straw Cutter, and tested it severely several times with the various kinds of Fodder, Hav. Straw and Stalks, and found it to perform faster and easier than any one of the many exhibited there. I consider it the least likely to get out of order, of any machine invented to cut fodder. ORRA WARNER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Mr. U. & Gaylord's Patent Straw Cutter in its va-Suce he has completed and brought his machine

before the public, it has become in this vicinity very popular. I have used his machine and consider it the best machine extent for cutting fodder. WILLIAM ROBERTS. New Milford, Nov. 25, 1816.

Mr. David Ryan, Sir : I have tried Mr. C S, Gaylord's Patent Straw Cutter, and am fully satisfied that in principle and practical utility, it is the best

cutter now in use.

For durability, case, and speed in its execution, I never have seen any that would compare at all with it I have examined very many Straw Cutters, and never have seen one that would cut the same amount of Straw, Hay or Corn stalks in a given time. without requiring from three fourths more, to double the amount of power that this does. So well satisfied am I of the practical utility of the Machine, that I have contracted with the Patentee for the privilege of building them, and am now making preparations to build large quantities Yours traly, FRANKLIN SEELYE,

Alschinist