EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON

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Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF THE PAPER,

\$2 a Year, in Advance.

Representatives. Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our

origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection! Whilstit is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information

of the state of the Union." I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I enterlain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn weening to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable válue as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen. North, and South, to cultiance; and good will towards each other, and estrive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old publie functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly

from the memory of men. They are "volcasqualid scorice of old eruptions grow the taining corn." Such, in my opinion, will apply the remedy, continue always taconfine their efforts within the pale of the Constitu- May, 1800. tion. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery. excess upon any question, the good sense of bring it back within safe limits Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings Those who announce abstract doctrines submust not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and atject it ought never to be forgotten that, howside throughout these States should ever be invaded-if the mothers of families within , retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their two that and that of their children before the morning-it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature ; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people. must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary. I firmly believe that the events at under Providence, of allaving the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks - endangered by rash conasels, knowing that,

Territories belonging equally to all the States vious to that period. of the Confederacy, and to have it protected out the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the where slavery exists. And even if all the our merchants with China. This duty was time enough to strengthen their hands by Such a force no State can employ in time of further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the with very rare and insignificant exceptions. e cither Congress or the territorial legislature ful influence would keep alive a dangerous greatly improved. excitement among the people of the several Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult

should "the silver cord be loosed or the gold-

en bowl be broken # # at the fountain,"

IREDEL

A Family Newspaper-Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, January 13, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fillow citizens of the Senate and House of from the North and the South, the East and erations. This might tend to barbarize, de trading with the Chinese empire.

then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular soveral abundantly able at any moment to enforce the exercise of the rights of popular soveral abundantly able at any moment to enforce the the master, intent than peaceful means might become necessal and discuss the weight which ought to be ceived into the Union with or without slavceived into the Union with or without slaveceived into the U time of their admission." This sound prin competition of rival African slave-traders.— great credit for the promptness, efficiency, der to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite

been employed, and shall continue to be em- are provided for with care and humanity, and the command of the veteran and gallant tect them against the incursions of the Indiployed, to execute the laws against the Afri- those capable of labor are not overtasked. Shubrick. The entire expenses of the not been able to discover that any slaves have slave would be converted into mutual distrust been imported into the United States except and hostility. the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering be- But we are obliged as a Christian and mortween three and four hundred. Those en- al nation to consider what would be the efgaged in this unlawful enterprise have been | feet upon unhappy Africa itself if we should rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much re-open the slave-trade. This would give the ber of them are still under prosecution

Republic, in advance of all other nations, convert the whole slave coast into a perfect condemned the African slave-trade. It was Pandemonium, for which this country would notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the be held responsible in the eyes both of God framers of the Constitution, to deprive Con- and man. Its petty tribes would then be con- tion of the world. gress of the power to prohibit 'the migration stantly engaged in predatory wars against

threatening aspect, have now nearly gone portation of slaves. It did not extend to oth- hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. ing severe penalties and punishments upon tile but miserable country might then be de

Again: The States themselves had a clear | The wisdom of the course pursued by this tended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by cated by the event. Whilst we sustained a proversies. Public opinion in this country is thought proper previous to 1808. Several of Britain and France against the Chinese emthem exercised this right before that period, pire, our late minister, in obedience to his inand among them some containing the great- structions, judiciously co-operated with the the immediate power to act in regard to all measures to secure by treaty the just concesmoved the constitutional barrier. Congress commerce. The result is that satisfactory

> termined not to suffer this trade to exist even December following. for a single day after they had power to abolish it On the 2d of March, 1807, they pass- Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was Until a recent period there was good rear gain obliged to ask the earnest attention of ties which have been paid in one place

> from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right on the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking be tries, the question arising out of the adverse was duly inaugurated as Presiden. Within session. Murders of a still more at 5-

Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to Constitution had expended much labor in fusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies minence. In order to prevent unfortunate General Zuloaga. The constitution provided pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, would possess no power to prohibit the trade ple in approaching their sovereign. Never- Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the period. Nay, more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision sentation to his Majesty was found to be imhuman power could never reunite the scatsettlement by the Supreme Court of the Unition, prescribing the mode of its own future by were afterwards, on the little tion, prescribing the mode of its own future by were afterwards, and was soon establish, out trial, as without crime, were lightted States of the question of slavery in the amendment, the provise, "that no amendment exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As which are ca cutated to provoke any consequences, or both. This question may be Territories, which had presented an aspect so which may be made prior to the year one the exchange did not take place until after fliets, so far as it can be done without imply- while, the givernment of Zuloaga was earntruly formidable at the commencement of my thousand eight hundred and eight shall in the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed ing the concession to the authorities of Great estly resisted in many parts of the repualic, Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tele grees. I would merely observe that, should voladministration The right has been establiany manner affect" the provision in the Con- proper before its publication, again to submit Britain of an exclusive right over the premission in the capital, a portion of the arlished of every citizen to take his property of stitution securing to the States the right to it to the Senate. any kind, including slaves, into the common admit the importation of African slaves pre- It is but simple justice to the Chinese either party should attempt to exclude the tions were deciared terminated, and an as

there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Character and in a friendly spirit towards of the United States. It is true this has been the United States the United States. It is true this has been the United States the United States the United States. any human power has any anthority to an of the convention, was an absolute nullity done after their own peculiar fashion; but day of Mr. Marcy's note the British minister. Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous had made numerous friends in Tepic by enable it seem to reach the city of Mexico and

selves, and so well calculated to promote impossible. In that event any one State received my entire approbation. peace and harmony among the States. It is could have effectually continued the trade not a striking proof of the sense of justice which only for itself but for all the other slave States. is inherent in our people, that the property in though never so much against their will -- sary to conclude two supplemental convenslaves has never been disturbed, to my knowl- And why? Because African slaves when tions the one for the adjustment and satisedge, in any of the Territories. Even through- once brought within the limits of any one faction of the claims of our citizens, and the right of the master. Had any such attempt States had separately passed laws prohibitbeen made, the judiciary would doubtless ing the importation of slaves these laws would have afforded an adequate remedy. Should have trilled of effect for want of a naval force they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be to capture the slaves and to guard the coasts,

possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be accomplished their purpose. For a period This was not deemed necessary by the Chiintolerable. In the latter event, there would of more than half a century there has been nese, who are already proceeding in good be a struggle for a majority of the members no perceptible addition to the number of our faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution and the sacred rights of property held under advancement in civilization has far surpass-

the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the binding engagements from their date on both

itants of any Territory shall have reached the -the only place now on earth where the Af- of his mission. The treaties which he has island amounted in the aggregate to 691 number required to form a State, they will rican slave-trade is openly tolerated: and this concluded will be immediately submitted to men Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be re- ble of enduring-knowing that, when death La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our the information on which the gallant General ciple has happily been recognised, in some Should this ever be the ease in our country - and economy with which this expedition clear his object was to prevent the British form or other, by an almost unanimous vote which I do not deem possible—the present was fitted out and conducted. It consisted authorities on Vancouver's Island from exuseful character of the domestic institution, of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, ercising jurisdiction over American residents All lawful means at my command have wherein those too old and too young to work carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men. all under on the Island of San Juan, as well as to prosan slave-trade. After a most careful and would undergo an unfortunate change. The dition have been defrayed out of the ordina- Much excitement prevailed for some time. igorous examination of our coasts and a tho- feeling of reciprocal dependence and attach- ry appropriations for the naval service, ex- throughout that region, and serious danger

ess as their crimes have deserved. A num- trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The Our history proves that the Fathers of the numerous victims required to supply it would

It will be seen that this restriction on the rican slaves shall no longer be furnished in power of Congress was confined to such States Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against only as might think proper to admit the im- this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable er States or to the trade carried on abroad. The chief motive of war among the tribes will Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d cease whenever there is no longer any de-March, 1794. Congress passed an act impos- mand for slaves. The resources of that fer citizens and residents of the United States veloped by the hand of industry and afford who should engage in this trade between for- subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic eign nations. The provisions of this act commerce. In this manner Christianity and were extended and enforced by the act of 10th | civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

right to waive the constitutional privilege in- Government towards China has been vinditheir own laws, this trade at any time they neutral position in the war waged by Great est number of slaves. This gave to Congress ministers of these powers in all peaceful such States because they themselves had re- sions demanded by the interests of foreign passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to treaties have been concluded with China by prevent the importation of certain persons in- the respective ministers of the United States, their admission is prohibited." In this man- ty, or general convention of peace, amity and ner the importation of African slaves into commerce," with that empire was concluded

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. cess. ed an act to take "effect from and after the duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary son to believe that I should be able to an- Congress to the unhappy condition of that re- have been exacted over again in another all prove to be as nothing should the time list day of January, 1808," prohibiting the and minister plenipotentiary to China. He nonnee to you on the present occasion that public. importation of African slaves into the United left the United States for the place of his des- our difficulties with Great Brita'n, arising out | The constituent Congress of Mexico, which have been arrested and imprison d without serious danger to the personal safety States. This was followed by subsequent fination on the 5th of February, 1859, bear- of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, as without any form of examination for acts of a similar character, to which I need ing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable depted a constitution and provided for a popnot specially refer. Such were the principles and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May, and satisfactory to both parties. From cause ular election. This took place in the follow than fifty years ago in regard to the African 16th June, but did not arrive in that city un- had not anticipated, they have not yet com- was chosen President; almost without opport their liberty after much suffering and til 27th July. According to the treaty the pleted treaty arrangements with the republies sition. At the same election a new Congress injury and without any hope of redress. It did not occur to the revered patriots who ratifications were to be exchanged on or be- had been delegates to the convention, and affore the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered the understanding between the two govern- on the 16th of September, [185*.] By the his associates without trial in Sonori, terwards became members of Congress, that impossible by reasons and events beyond his ments. It is, nevertheless, confidently ex- constitution of 1857 the presidential term as well as the seizure and murder in passing these laws they had violated the control, not necessary to detail; but still it pected that this good work will ere long be was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857.] four sick Americans who had taken Constitution which they had framed with so is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai accomplished. much care and deliberation. They supposed to state that they always assured him no ad- Whilst indulging the hope that no other General Comonfort appeared before the asthat to prohibit Congress, in express terms, vantage should be taken of the delay, and subject remained which could disturb the sembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took upon the soil of the United States, w

> to exercise this power after that day had arrived.
>
> requested an audience of the Emperor to preclaims of the parties to the Island of San Juan,
> sent his letter of credence. This he did not under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June,
> the capital, and a military rebellion had as in the very heart of Mexico, under the If this were not the case, the framers of the obtain, in consequence of his very proper reeither before or after 1808, they would not theless the interviews on this question were addr seed a note to Mr. Crampton, then Brite Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comoufort having have taken so much care to protect the States conducted in the most friendly spirit and against the exercise of this power before that with all due regard to his personal feelings to him a copy of the instructions which he Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a country which claims to be civilized. as to have excluded it from the possibility of possible, the letter of credence from the Pre- having a special reference to an "apprehend. government of Zuloaga had been recognised future repeal or amendment, to which other sident was received with peculiar honors by ed couff et between our citizens and the Brit- by the entire diplomatic corps, including the portions of the Constitution were exposed. It Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister ish subjects on the Island of San Juan." To minister of the United States as the de factor would, then, have been wholly unnecessary and the second man in the empire to the Emprevent this, the governor was instructed government of Mexico. The constitutional to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitue peror himself." The ratifications of the trea- "that the officers of the Territory should ab. President, nevertheless, maintained his po-

According to the adverse construction, the whole transaction, they appear to have acted clusive sovereign rights within the fairly-dist of a new President. This assembly elected

In order to carry out the spirit of this trea-

ty, and to give it full effect, it became necessatisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its bane-their moral and physical condition has been standard to the African proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859.—
The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been shanghai until after the departure of our full in the standard physical condition has been standard physical excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settle
ment until it. Date of the several status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settle
ment until it. Date of the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not the reference of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not the reference of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not therefore, be exchanged at the same to the Island in the British sleop-of could not therefore, be exchanged at the same to determine whether the effect would be time with the prior of the massive horn place.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settle
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ment until it. Date of the several settle
ment until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not therefore, be exchanged at the same to determine whether the effect would be time with the prior of the same to the Island in the British sleop-of minister to Peking, and these conventions could not therefore, be exchanged at the same to the Island in the British sleop-of minister to Peking, and these conventions could not the same to the Island in the I

rough investigation of the subject, we have ment which now exists between master and cept the sam of \$289,000, applied to the pursof collision between the parties was apprechase of seven of the steamers, constituting hended. The British had a large naval force appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is justice to the admiral on that station to state

The appearance of so large a force, fitted their instructions. tant waters of the La Piata, and the admira- demanded serious attention . It would have

all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, states now existing shall think proper to adjusted the country as merchant is supply the American market. All hopes of states now existing shall think proper to adjust the question to which of them it best shipmasters, or in other capacities, and power-ments on the continent of Europe, until the migration of such persons as any of the each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to states now existing shall think proper to adjust the each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to states now existing shall think proper to adjust the country as merchant is deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought thing the question to which of them it best to be a rich and prosperous and power-ments on the continent of Europe, until the purpose of seizing slaves to states now existing shall think proper to adjust the country as merchant is supply the American market. All hopes of the power ments on the continent of Europe, until the purpose of seizing slaves to state now existing shall think proper to adjust the proper to adjust the proper to adjust the proper to adjust the power ments on the continent of Europe, until the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of the power ments are proper to adjust the proper to adjust t

notwithstanding both their justice and their

the United States was, to a great extent, pro- at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was of Congress to this important subject With- tween the forces of the two countries during thand has had his property forcibes ratified by the President, by and with the ad- out a recognition of his policy on their part, the pendency of the existing negotiations: As the year 1808 approached. Congress de- vice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st it will be almost impossible to institute nego- 1 regret to inform you that there has been

authorities to observe, that, throughout the other by force, or exercise complete and ex- sembly of citizens was invited for the choice

copy of that document to the governor-general of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants which is ineuleated by you [Mr Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United

States Hold and British Today Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their tamilies, and also an estabfishment of the Hundson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after the chief factor of the company at Victoria. Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas.

new Territory will proceed without serious philanthropy and the self-interest of the masinterruption, and its progress and prosperity ter have combined to produce this humane will not be endangered or retarded by violent result. But let this trade be re-opened, and the 25th January, 1859, and left it on the what will be the effect? The same to a con- 17th of February, having in three weeks ably afterwards increased, so that by the last re-When in the progress of events the inhab-siderable extent, as on a neighboring island and successfully accomplished all the objects, turn the whole number of troops then on the

a part of it, under the authority of the naval in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple than their cost, and they are all now usefully mit any hostile act, but determined to refer and actively employed in the naval service | the whole affair to his government and await

out in such a prompt manner, in the far dis- This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, ble conduct of the officers and men employ. been a great calamity for both nations had ed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of they been precipitated into acts of hostility continue to be of the most friendly character | Scott was despatched on the 17th September are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, tween the British and American authorities treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. have transpired on the spot before the Gen- sels of the United States have been The failure to discharge this obligation has eral's arrival, it was necessary to leave much seized without law, and a consular of ibeen employed by the cabinet of Madrid as to his discretion, and I am happy to state the cer who protested against such seizu e a reason against the settlement of our claims, event has proven that this discretion could I need not repeat the arguments which I not have been intrusted to more competent urged in my last annual message in favor of hands. General Scott has recently returned the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My from his mission, having successfully acopinions on that measure remain unchanged. complished its objects, and there is no longer of every principle of right, and the I, therefore, again invite the serious attention any good reason to apprehend a collision be- merican who resisted the lawless di

tiations with any reasonable prospect of suc- no improvement in the affairs of Mexico-

and continue for four years. On that day shelter in the house of an America 1, ses. The title ought to be settled before my having pronounced against it, its func-

United States suspended his official re- try and the unprotected condition of preliminary treaty. lations with the central government, the persons and property of our citiz ins of the neighborhood of the line in question, and withdrew from the country. It in Mexico:
the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance was impossible to maintain friendly in the all these cases our ministers have dies of the board of the prospects of the constitutions (wrote our present minister in An just last annual message that authority may be given

No. 6. to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out. the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregroup of conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the contracting of the Congress and placed at my command, undertheir resolution of the Enritory will proceed without serious philauthropy and the self-interest of the mas. it entitled to such recognition, according never be chastised; and, as I assured ing to the established practice of the you in my No. 23, all these evils must United States. On the 7th of April for increase until every vestige of order lowing, Mr. McLane presented his cress and government, disappears from the dentials to President Juarez, having not country." I have been reluctantly led hesitation in pronouncing the govern to the same opinion, and, in justice to ment of Juarez to be the only existing my countrymen who have suffered government of the Republic." He way wrongs from Mexico, and who may still cordially received by the authorities at suffer them, I feel bound to announce admission into the Union. After this has upon present gain, extorts from the slave as ry to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, attached to the statements of the British colbeen done, to employ the language of the much labor as his physical powers are capaa strong naval force was concentrated in the onial authorities, contesting the accuracy of manifested the most friendly disposition.

The case presented, however, is not towards the United States. Unhappil merely a case of individual claims, nihowever, the constitutional govern though our just claims against Mexico ment has not been able to establish if have reached a very large amount,power over the whole republic. It | Nor is it merely the case of protection supported by a large majority of the to the lives and property of the few people and the States, but there are in Americans who may still remain in portant parts of the country where Mexico, although the life and property can enforce no obedience. General May of every American citizen ought to be ramon maintains himself at the capital sacred, y protected in every quarter of and in some of the distant provinces the world. But it is a question which there are military governors who par relates to the future as well as to the government. In the mean time the explosion, indirectly at least, the whole cesses which always attend upon civil subject of our duty to Mexicons a neighbelieved that these steamers are worth more that he wisely and discreetly forbore to com- war, especially in Mexico, are constant boring State. The exercise of the powly recurring. Outrages of the worth er of the United States in that country description are committed both upo 1 to redress the wrongs and protect the persons and property. There is scare, rights of our own citizens is none the any form of injury which has net less to be desired, because efficient and been suffored by our citizens in Mexic) necessary aid n ay thus be rendered at

little respect to the decrees of eithe! has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military colltaken away, and has been himself ba ished. From a conflict of authority it since my last annual message, and I am a different parts of the country, tariff dier place. Large numbers of our citize during the present year Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous ace. and, if they had not been clearly prev-Marquez, of three American physiciags; who were seized in the hospital at Ihicubaya while attending upon the sirk and the dying of both parties, and withon the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general not only with

tercourse with a government, like that been constant and faithful in their le- concerns of foreign nations. But does not the at the capital, under whose usurped mands for redress, but both they and present case fairly constitute an exception! An anthority wrongs were constantly com- this Government, which they have ne- adjoining republic is in a state of snarehy and mitted, but never redressed. Had this cessively represented, have been will confusion from which she has proved wholly unbeen an established government, with ly powerless to make their demands able to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute its power extending, by the consent of effective. Their testimony in this rethe people, over the whole of Mexico, spect, and in reference to the only re- or to prevent the incumions of banditi into our a resort to hostilities against it would medy which, in their judgments, we ald territory. In her late and in her fortune in her have been quite justifiable, and indeed meet the exigency, has been both ini- power to establish and maintain a settled governnecessary. But the country was a prey form and emphasic. Nothing but a ment—we have a far deeper interest, socially, to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President erament of the United States (wrote tion. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifts, might lead to a condition of things less our late minister in 1856) and of its ing about as she is impelled by different factions. injurious to the United States. This purpose to punish these wrongs will a list a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her success became so probable that, in Jan- vail. I assure you that the universal a helping band to save her! If we do not, it uary last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favora- impunity." "I hope the Presid at" I repeat the recommendation contained in my

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter Sixteen lines or less will make a square .-Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

3 Mos. G Mos. I YEAR. Oue square, . . \$3.50 . . \$5.50 . . \$8.00 Three squares 10.00 . . 15.00 . . 20.00 When directions are not given how often

present and the past, and which induring the last few years. We have the same time to restore peace and orour country throughout all that remote por not on the question of title to the Island, but been nominally at peace with that rit der to Mexico itself. In the accomplishmerely concerning what should be its condi- public, but 'so far as the interests of ment of this result the people of the Our relations with the great empires of tion during the intervening period whilst the our commerce or of our citizens with United States must necessarily feel a concerned, we might as well have becal ful republic. She possesses an extensive In my last annual message I presented a last to Washington Territory to take immedia at war." Life has been insecure, pri territory, a fertile soil, and an incalcustatement of the unsatisfactory condition of ate command of the United States forces on perty unprotected, and trade impossible store of mineral wealth. She ocour relations with Spain; and I regret to say the Pacific coast should be deem this neces. ble except at a risk of loss which program important position between that this has not materially improved With sary. The main object of his mission was dent men cannot be expected to incut the Gulf and the ocean for transit out special reference to other claims, even to carry out the spirit of the precautionary ar Important contracts, involving large routes and for commerce. Is it possible the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens preserve the peace and prevent collision bears directly interested, remain unsatisfied. The British and American authorities interested, remain unsatisfied. pending the negotiations between the two ful American residents, occupying their Will the commercial nations of the world, which amount (\$128 635 54) had been recognised governments. Entertaining no doubt of the rightful possessions, have been sudde; have so many interests connected with it, remain and ascertained by the Spanish government validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, ly expelled the country, in defiance of wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the in any event, American citizens were to be treaties, and by the mere force of arty United States, especially, which ought to share I again recommend that an appropriation placed on a footing at least as favorable as trary power. Even the course of justice most largely in its commercial intercourse, albe made "to be paid to the Spanish govern- that of British subjects, it being understood has not been safe from control, and it low their immediate reighbor thus to destroy itthe claimants in the Amis'ad case." In com- main on the island. It is proper to observe recent decree of Miramon permits the self and injure them? Yet, without support from mon with two of my predecessors. I enter that, considering the distance from the scene intervention of government in all such some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how tain no doubt that this is required by our of action, and in ignorance of what might where either partly is a foreigner. Ver Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The sid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to reader, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that republic, The wrongs which we have suffered from Mex-

ico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest doties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the seacoasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by pass ing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained ; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights. secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops less shocking was the recent fate of most appropriately left to the decision of Conunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympaout a trial, but without any conjectore thize with the sufferings of our unfoctunate fel. by his friends of the cause of his arrest. low-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy and or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in them-In my last annual message I commut munity. Other outrages might be date ed upon them. The constitutional government nicated to Congress the circumstances merated, but these are sufficient to il- have ever evinced a strong desire to do us jusunder which the late Minister of the lustrate the wretched state of the co, in-Is may be said that these measures will, at

least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wire and In all these cases our ministers laive settled policy not to interfere in the domestic