Terms of the Watchman.

tabeription, per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two dollars grass stringened at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts Great sa segment insertion. Court orders charged giper ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deducthose who advertise by the year. being to the Editors must be postpaid.

BLACK EYED JOE - A TEMPERANCE TALE.

Two or three years ago I went into a town in the State of New Hampshire, to give a temperage lecture. There were many persons in the rillage who drank intoxicating liquors .-But many came to hear me, and I noticed, just as I commenced speaking, a little bright-eyed lor, jet about seven years old, who came into the hall and sat down near the door. He seed very attentively; and when I spoke of treatment of wives and children from semperate men I saw him more than once take is handkerchief and wipe away the tears. them the pledge would prevent all this, and ske men kind and pleasant; and I told the diffen to sign it if they would prosper and be appy, in the world. This little fellow was alwest the first to put his name down; and when lasted him who he was, they told me he was aled Black-eyed Joc, and that his father was e of the worst drunkards in town.

mound sugar with water, and pass it round to one of the children; who took a little as as ther father and mother. He would ink main at efeven o'clock, at noon time, at our o'clock, and at supper so that when evenag came he would always be intoxicated, cruand revengeful; sometimes he would beat and sometimes his children, or shut demont of doors in cold storms. It was this harmade Joseph weep when I told of the crueigh children, and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

He went home from the meeting and determined to keep his resolution. The next mornig as usual the father took jout the brown jug. gired the pitcher of poison, and handed it to loseph first. He shook his head and declined

"Drink Joe !" said his father. "I do not wish any again sir," replied Jo.

His father looked at him for a moment, and het said roughly-" Did you go to that temerance meeting Joe !"

shid you sign the pledge ?"

What did you do that for Joe !" Because father," said Joe hesitatingly, if er I am a man, I do not wish to be as you

His father blushed, turned pale, stook conmed a moment, and opened the door, and dashed both jug and pitcher to pieces, saying :-

You shall have a father that you won't be shimed to be like. From that hour he has never taken any thing

at can intoxicate; and is happy himself, and ender his family happy besides; and I will venture to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him, what good fill do to sign the pledge.

The Indian Foot Race .- There was a great and at Bull's Head (near Albany) on Thurswlast, to witness the foot race between Steep. k and Cooper, of the Tonawandas, and wague and Smoke, of the Cattaraugus tribe indians. The Course was very heavy, and ere was but little hope of any thing like usual

1st mile-Steeprock came in ahead in 5 m. 1 s.; 2d-Cooper came in ahead in 6 m.; Smoke ahead, 5 m. 51 s.; 4th—same, 5 m. is : 5th same, 5 m. 52 s. ; 6th-same, 5 m. 1, 7th—same, 6 m. 14s.; 8th—same, 6 m. 14.; 9th-Steeprock, under the impression hat it was the 10th mile, made the mile in 6 15 .. coming in ahead; and halted, 10th -Smoke took advantage of Steeprock's hesitaion, and shot ahead, followed by Steeprock, and ame in ahead about 50 yards, in 6 m. 15 s. Smoke's time was 1 h. 11 s., which, considing the heavy state of the track, is considerthe best time ever made.

Sprague gave out after running 1! miles ; and Cooper hauled off on the 3d mile .- Albany

## The Tempter and the Tempted!

There are two classes, of persons in this as in every er community, represented by the terms at the head his article. There are those amongst us whose busiand constant occupation it is to lead astray, and there these also, who have not moral courage enough to re the temptation which is thus presented. Now, it to us perfectly plain, that the man who thus entifellow man is far more worthy of blaine than be Walataken, as it were, in a snare laid for him by anbet. This is the conclusion to which we would be lwa, both by reason and by common sense. But we all find, upon examination, that the practice of man-Minestirely opposite. How are the great majority fallickers in ardent spirits generally regarded by the maily? : If they are sober themselves, and if they onired a little property by their iniquitous busithey pass for honorable men, and their sins are for-But how is it with the poor victim who ben one of the number that has contributed to his Who has been tempted by this very respectable and has gradually descended to beggary and ruin? he world any sympathy for him? Are there any willing to take him by the hand, and raise him on his degradation ? Thanks be to God, there are who are engaged in this work, but they are few in-But from the great mass of mankind the drunkard es no pity, na compassion. While they, perhans. bute to the formation of his habits, when he becomes be any thing ridiculous in his conduct while he is in the misfortune of their fellow men. But such citizens on our own soil. way of the world. The rich trafficker is esteemallowell a place even in the Church of God or drankurd is despised, and considered unfit to even the sympathy of his fellow creatures. This g continue in this world, but there will be a fu-\*tilement. He that doeth wrong shall receive for

## The Great Fair.

Haylock, the Woodsawyer, gathered a small him at the Fair, to whom he stated that stice was shown to one order of mechanics, not suffered to exhibit any of their productions; med to the drunkard maker. They would take Foung man, and, in a short time, turn him out one blest, filthiest, and most worthless beings in the ity; and he thought, as we had so many of these in the city of New York, that they should on for an exhibition and see which could gain

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 33, OF VOLUME IV.

## SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1847.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

ways an interesting event. The Reprehow his custom every morning to mingle refutation of the theories of those in other or and interest. countries who maintain that "a favored The rapid and brilliant successes of our belongs alone to the people.

and legislative branches hold their author- post of danger, and vieing with each othity for limited periods, alike from the peo- er in deeds of noble daring. ple, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again and a just national pride animate every my duty to communicate with Congress bosom, in beholding the high proofs of upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations: and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our ininred citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our cfear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable ncgotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under firmed son they abandon him to his fate. Should wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the terthe influence of intoxicating drink, how often do ritory of the State of Texas, striking the bursts of hughter from those who seem to take first blow, and shedding the blood of our

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by which he hath done, and there is no respect of prosecuting it with vigor until we could

obtain a just and honorable peace. On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May. 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"-this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its pros-

ecution "to a speedy aumination," was passed with successful ter- other brilliant victory had crowned our ditional troops for the same purpose—that ity by Congress, there being But unanim- arms at Cerro Gordo,

sentatives of the States and of the peo- been declared by Congress, it became my ficer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day obtained. ple come fresh from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from their constituents to duty, under the constitution and the laws, from the despatch that Congress con- a government would be too feeble take counsel together for the common to conduct and prosecute it. This duty ter of F Secretary of State to the Minist templated territorial indemnity, from the good. After an existence of near three- has been performed; and though, at every been transm Affairs of Mexico, having fact that, at their last session, an act was fourths of a century as a free and inde- stage of its progress. I have manifested a The commission him from Vera Cruz. passed, upon the Executive recommendapendent republic, the problem no longer willingness to terminate it by a just peace, quarters of the armrived at the head-tion, appropriating three millions of dollars remains to be solved, whether man is ca- Mexico has refused to accede to any terms wards. His presence few days after- with that express object. This appropripable of self-government. The success which could be accepted by the United his diplomatic character he army and ation was made "to enable the President

few" are born to rule, and that the mass arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's mankind must be governed by force .- territory which had been overrun and con-Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary au- quered, before the close of the last session thority, the people are the only sovereigns of Congress, were fully known to that recognised by our constitution. Numer- body. Since that time, the war has been ous emigrants of every lineage and lan- prosecuted with increased energy, and l guage, attracted by the civil and religious am gratified to state with a success which peace. freedom we enjoy, and by our happy con- commands universal admiration. History dition, annually crowd to our shores, and presents no parallel of so many glorious transfer their heart, not less than their al- victories achieved by any nation within so legiance, to the country whose dominion short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with No country has been so much favored. imperishable honors. Whenever and or should acknowledge with deeper rev- wherever our forces have encountered the erence the manifestations of the Divine enemy, though he was in vastly superior protection. An all-wise Creator directed numbers, and often entrenched in fortified and guarded us in our infant struggle for positions of his own selection, and of great freedom, and has constantly watched over strength, he has been defeated. Too much our surprising progress, until we have be- praise cannot be bestowed upon our officome one of the great nations of the earth. | cers and men, regulars and volunteers, for It is in a country thus favored, and un- their gallantry, discipline, indomitable ler a government in which the executive courage and perseverance, all seeking the

While every patriot's heart must exult, courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soluniversal prosperity. There has been no diers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving fam-

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mex-

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the Uninited States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his govern-

headquarters of the army until after an- printions and authorized the raising of ad- not long continue to hold and govern them. - offer any other terms which could be

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, of the governments, and duly ratified in resisting its invasion by any forcif and no overtures were made, nor was a object of the any part thereof." The ny desire expressed by the Mexican gov- distinctly state of this appropriation was we might be involved in other wars pensive and more difficult than that erminent to enter into negotiations for on the subject with appropriation was

Our army pursued its march upon the 1803 and 1806, which communicated to capital, and, as it approached it, was met were intended to be applitions made in by formidable resistance. Our forces first sideration for the cession of Liferred to, encountered the enemy, and achieved the Floridas. In like manner it at consignal victories in the severely contested cipated that, in settling the terms of a reand to prepare for fresh resistence.

deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities act, and the entire sum remains in the temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a vew to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part application proper. of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of the United States. The result of the conference which took place be- would be a public acknowledgement that tween these functionaries of the two gov- our country was wrong, and that the war ernments was a failure to conclude a trea-

took with him the project of a treaty al- fact, and degrading to the national characready prepared, by the terms of which ter. the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. without a purpose or definite object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts committed, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico-the acknowledged debtor, liberality, our commisioner was authorized to and herself the aggressor in the warto relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government. Our duty to these citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. rious, and not the vanquished party. They must of October last. The Mexican G If an adequate cession of territory should have known that their ultimatum could never be will be informed of his recall; and the be made by such a treaty, the United States accepted. It required the C. States to dis- existing state of things, I shall not de should release Mexico from all her liabil- member Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that per to make any further overtures of p ities, and assume the payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included with- sider any proposals which may be States were to consent to a treaty by which in her limits by her laws when she was an in- Mexico. Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to must influence the terms of peace wh the same irritating disappointments which levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on be deemed proper hereafter to accurately have heretofore attended the violations of goods imported into her ports while in our mil- Our arms having been every whe similar treaty stipulations on the part of itary occupation during the war, and the own- ous, having subjected to our military of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a ers of which had paid to officers of the United a large portion of the enemy's country temporary cessation of hostilities, without States the military contributions which had ing his capital, and negotiations for p the restoration of the friendship and good been levied upon them; and it offered to code ing tailed, the important questions aris understanding which should characterize to the United States, for a pecuniary consider, manner the war ought to be pros the future intercourse between the two ation, that part of I pper California lying north what should be our future policy. countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant-when, in May, 1816, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and United States, and to accept the services could be induced to make. The commissioner did not reach the ded Mexico, they made additional appro- provinces should be retained by her, she could Mexico having declined to do this, and

gative votes in the Senate, and by ne-The annual meeting of Congress is al. teen in the House of Representative ur-The existence of the war having thus mand of the army was received by that ritory was acquired, no indemnity could be

of our admirable system is a conclusive States, consistently with the national hon-Puebla, on the twelfth of June, I from boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to the transmission of the despatch from be used by him in the event that said trea-Secretary of State to the Minister of For .v, when signed by the authorized agents the two governments, and duly ratified

Congress. Similar in several messages battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It ty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexic or Oregon possessions; and if held was not until after these actions had re- co, a cession of territory estimated to be of ulad States, would be settled by sulted in decisive victories, and the capi- greater value than the amount of our de- harborso, and intelligent portion of o tal of the enemy was within our power, mands against her might be obtained; and ford shelte bay of San Francisco, he that the Mexican government manifested that the prompt payment of this sum-in any disposition to enter into negotiations part consideration for territory ceded- ployed in the Pacagry, for our for peace; and even then, as events have on the conclusion of a treaty, and its rati- short period become therehant ves proved, there is too much reason to be- fication on her part, might be an induce- and profitable commerce and w lieve they were insincere, and that in a- ment with her to make such a cession of countries of the East. greeing to go through the forms of nego- territory as would be satisfactory to the These advantages, in with tiation, he object was to gain time to United States. And although the failure strengthen the defences of their capital, to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three The General in command of the army millions of dollars' appropriated by that treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such

The doctrine of no territory is the doc- with our western settlements. The trine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, limits of the State of Texas, too, as declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be a-The commissioner of the United States | bandoned; an admission unfounded in

The terms of the treaty proposed by the U. States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the U. States was anthorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, to north latitude If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing about thirty-two degrees, and to abtain a ceselse. To reject indemnity, by refusing sion to the United States of the provinces of N. If New Mexico were held and governments to accept a cession of territory, would be Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege United States, we could effect milly pre to abandon all our just demands, and to of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehu- tribes from committing such outrages wage the war, bearing all its expenses, antepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession of the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under | Californias, it was known that but a no circumstances, to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the U. States were not disposed to take advantage of the feeble power by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasona-

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexi- army could be productive of no good, can commissioners were wholly inadmissible. mined to recall our Commissioner. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victo- to this effect was transmitted to him a part of the territory of that State lying between shall be at all times ready to recent dependent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress States was authorized to be made in as one of the States of our Union. It contained large expenditures have been incurre no provision for the payment by Mexico of the precious blood of many of one patric just claims of our citizens. It required indem- citizens has been shed in the prosect nity to Mexican citizens for injuries they have war. This consideration, and the sustained by our troops in the prosecution of perseverance of Mexico in protracti of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were doubt that we should secure and te the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexi- able the conquests which we have

The cossion to the United States by Mexi- and occupy, by our naval and milita co, of the provinces of New Mexico and the all the ports, towns, cities, and provi Californias, as proposed by the commissioner in our occupation, or which may be of the United States, it was believed, would be into our possession; that we should more in accordance with the convenience and ward our military operations, and authorized the President to employ the interests of both nations, than any other ces- military contributions on the enemy a militia and naval and military forces of the sion of territory which it was probable Mexico far as practicable, defray the future

of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him It is manifest to all who have observed the acto prosecute the war; and when, at their tual condition of the Mexican government, for the equitable and liberal terms pro last session, and after our army had inva- some years past, and at present, that if these 'mode of adjustment would have been

Mexico is too feeble a power to got provinces, lying as they do at a dista than a thousand miles from her c attempted to be retained by her. constitute but for a short time, even a part of her dominions,

This would be especially the case per California. The sagacity of p ropean nations has long since direct tention to the commercial importance province, and there can be little do moment the United States shall represent occupation of it, and their ci indemnity, an effort would be made foreign Power to possess it, either b or by purchase. If no foreign should acquire it in either of these independent revolutionary govern probably be established by the inh such foreigners as may remain in or to the country, as soon as it shall I maintain its separate independent and would finally become annexed to dependent colony of, some more power

Should any toreign government att sess it as a colony, or otherwise to in withi tself, the principle avowed by P Monroe in 1824, and affirmed in my f message, that no toreign Power shall, consent, be permitted to plant or estal part of the North American continent, maintained. In maintaining this pr we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and fornias are contiguious to the territories United States, and if brought under the ment of our laws, their resources-m ricultural, manufacturing, and would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the whale ships, a. California coast, w

mercial world would participate, we be secured to the United States by the of this territory; while it is certain t as it remains a part of the Mexican they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico or by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province never been of any considerable value co. From its locality, it is naturally her laws, before her admission into embrace all that portion of New Me east of the Rio Grande, while M claims to hold this territory as a dominions. The adjustment of this of boundary is important.

There is another consideration duced the belief that the Mexican might even desire to place this prov the protection of the government of States. Numerous hands of fierce an savages wander over it, and upon it Mexico has been, and must contin feeble to restrain them from co predations, robberies, and murders, upon the inhabitants of New Mexic upon those of the other northern Stat It would be a blessing to all U ern States to have their citizens against them by the power of the Un At this moment, many Mexicans, pr males and children, are in captivity as pel them to release these captive store them to their families and frie

In proposing to acquire New Mexi erable portion of the Mexican peop transferred with them, the country within these provinces being chiefly

induced me to authorize the terms which were proposed to Mexico. rejected; and, negotiations being at hostilities were renewed. An as made by our gallant army upon the fortified places near the gates of city of co, and upon the city itself; and, after days of severe conflict, the Mexical vastly superior in number to our ov driven from the city, and it was o

Immediately after information was of the unfavorable result of the ne believing that his continued presence

Since the liberal proposition

made ; and that, with this view, we sh

Had the Government of Mexico