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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

citizens of the Senate and House of Rep-

eentatives ; ur deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to Almighty Power which has bestowed upis such varied and numerous blessings ghout the past year. The general health country has been excellent; our hars have been unusually plentiful, and pros-ty smiles throughout the land. Indeed, ne guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from ail to the recent sad and bloody occurrens at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to uel in themselves, derive their chief imporinestimable value as to demand our conant and watchful vigilance for its preservaow alive in the land. This advice proceeds ged in this unlawful enterprise have been rig-om the heart of an old public functionary; or ously prosecuted; but not with as much hose service commenced in the last genera-success as their crimes have deserved. A iose service commenced in the last generaon, among the wise and conservative statesien of that day, now nearly all passed away,

which in their day assumed a most threatenng aspect, have now nearly gone from the
nemory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt

Th is course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everyo other and less threatening controversies.— Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, n it reaches a dangerous excess upon abstract doctrines subversive of the Constituwould all prove to be as nothing should the ed some years in advance of 1808. me ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety

strengthen their hands by further legislation. That it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possesses the pow-

each successive election, and the sacred rights without the consent of Congress. of property held under the Federal Constituion would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the Territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep perceptible addition to the number of our doalive a dangerous 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 shall become a State, been irrepreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the improved. prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants to determine whether the effect would be more from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them evils to the master, the one most to be dready smiles throughout the land. Indeed, that species of property best adapted, in their ed would be the introduction of wild, heathen own opinion, to promote their welfare. From and ignorant barbarians among the sober, or own opinion, to promote their wenter. From and ignorant parparians among the soper, or natural causes the slavery question will, in derly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been exposed to as a State into the Union, this decision, one whose and produce most as a state into the Union, this decision, one y threatening and alarming difficulties in way or the other, will have been a foregone rogress; but on each successive occasion | conclusion. Meanwhile, the settlement of the anding cloud has been dissipated at new Territory will proceed without serious innoment it appeared ready to burst upon terruption, and its progress and prosperity he is treated with kindness and humanity, will not be endangered or retarded by violent. He is well fed, well clothed, and not over

persect away. May we ever be under the political struggles.
When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will substitute for African slaves. Both the phime to time to give to Congress information number required to form a State, they will the state of the Union," I shall not refer in then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitution preparatory to admiserve that these events; however bad and sion into the Union. After this has been done, be the effect? The same, to a considerable to employ the language of the Kansas-Ne extent, as on a neighboring island—the only braska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Continued is openly tolerated; and this in defiance

rican slave trade. After a most careful and to the lowest point by the con tion. In this view, let me implore my country thorough investigation of the subject, we have trymen, North and South, to cultivate the annot been able to discover that any slaves have itent feelings of mutual forbearance and good been imported into the United States except will towards each other, and strive to allow the cargo by the Wanderer numbering her will towards each other, and strive to allow the cargo by the Wanderer numbering her will towards each other, and strive to allow the cargo by the Wanderer numbering her will be to discover that any slaves have a subject to the subject we have a subject to the s

Our history proves that the fathers of the

number of them are still under prosecution.

orn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fraction of slaves. It did not extend to other the present sectional excitement, blould those who wisely seek to apply the cordingly, we find that so early as the 22d of market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended. On the other hand, when a market for African orts within the pale of the Constitution. If severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and the existing agitation this course be pursued, the existing agitation of slaves. It did not extend to other the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended. On the other hand, when a market for African orts within the pale of the Constitution. If severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable thing human, will have its day and give place nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May,

1800. Again! The States themselves had a clear and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will right to waive the constitutional privilege in furnish the corrective and bring it back with tended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by in safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious in safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious their own laws, this trade at any time they result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be them exercised this right before that period, presumed to intend the natural consequences and among them some containing the greatest of his own teachings. Those who announce number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such ion and the Union, must not be surprised States, because they themselves had removed should their heated partizans advance one the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, those doctrines into practical effect. In this to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, gotten that, however great may have been the political adventages resulting from the University of the states where the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manolitical advantages resulting from the Union ner the importation of African slaves into the

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general of the people of fifteen members of the Confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fire-labelish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they side throughout these States should ever be passed an act to take effect "from and after on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by to discharge this obligation has been employed to discharge the discharge the property of the manufacture of the manufacture and th extensive region should not be able to retire to the importation of African slaves into the rest at night without suffering dreadful appre- United States. This was followed by subse-

adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this brought within the limits of any one State, in hereafter, it will then be time enough to accordance with its laws, cannot practically

er to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature at force no State can employ in time of peace These acts of Congress, it is believed, have,

with very rare and insignificant exceptions mestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their vocably fixed by the final decision of the Su- moral and physical condition has been greatly

asperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. worked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nalanthrophy and the self-interest-of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will Union with or without slavery, as their Contrade is openly tolerated: and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly admission." This sound principle has happing the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to aboust slavery in open war by the North to about slavery in open war by the North war by the North to about slavery in open war by the North war by the North to about slavery in open war by the North war b rigorous examination of our coasts, and a African slave traders. Should this ever be thorough investigation of the subject, we have the case in our country-which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the lomestic institution, wherein those too old and and humanity, and those capable of labor are whilst our commissioner assended the rivers not overlasked would undergo an unfortunate to Assumption. The Navy Popartment is enchange. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exist between mas-

ter and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect nundred and eight."

nium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes both of God and max.

> hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will ease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce.-In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom The wisdom of the courte pursued by this Government towards China has been vindica ted by the event. Whilst we sustained a neusition in the war waged by Great Bri tain and France against the Chinese Empire our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the minis ters of these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions de-manded by the interests of foreign commerce.

our own national honor. The conduct of our ly-disputed limits," minister on the occasion has received my en-

ire approbation.
In order to carry out the spirit of this treafire approbation. ty, and to give it full effect, it became necesary to conclude two supplemental conven--the one for the adjustment and satisour merchants with Ching. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. take such measures as, to him, may app These conventions bear date at Shanghae 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 of ratifications by the contracting particular and contracting pa

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to em-ploy the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friend-ly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and sonable demands of the Government of the Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the place designated. the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay a strong naval force was concentrated to

titled to great credit for the bromptness, efficiency, and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels; great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under

been ably urged by our ininisters, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount (\$128,635 54) had been recognised and

olitical advantages resulting from the Union iner the importation of Arigan slaves into the bear of the policy of the principal of the Spanish Government of the concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government been concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government by the concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government by the concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the spanish Government by the concluded with China by the respective for the purpose of distribution among the France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tien-tsin on the 18th June 1858, and was retified by

In acknowledging the receipt, on the next day, of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the pro-priety of the course recommended to the Gofaction of the claims of our citizens, and the ting that he had "lost no time in transmitting other to fix the fariff on imports and exports, a copy of that document to the Governor Ge-and to regulate the transit duties and trade of neral of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question,

of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859.—

pose of raising sheep. A short time before they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859.— pose of raising sheep. A short time before The ratified copies, however, did not reach his arrival one of these residents had shot an The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghae until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable abut, under the circular of Governor Douglas, came to the Island the British sloop-of-war Satellite and threatthis be thought advisable ; but, under the cir- in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatbinding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

It affords we was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."
Under these circumstances, the American

settlers presented a petition to the General, and was selected, who proceeded on his mis"through the United States inspector of cussion on the 8th of March last, with discreoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this United States. Our commissioner arrived at petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pick-Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on ett, Ninth infantry, "to establish his company 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects eastern extremity." This order was promptly The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return and amounted in the aggregate to six hundred and ninety-one men

Whilst it do not deen it proper on the pres-but there are important parts of the country ent occasion to go further into the subject, where it can force no obedience. General and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the

for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I enterthin model that the injuries in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I enterthin model that the injuries in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I enterthin model that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October 1705. sent of the Senate, on the 21st December fol against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven on the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, urged in my last annual message in favor of and I am happy to state the event has proven

Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as, I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the mater. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which vernor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. Marcy's) instructions to that officer," and staever, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at

the head of the insurgent party. In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late minister of the United Staics suspended his official relations with the Central Government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly inter course with a government, like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs change or rauneasions by the constanting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which But the country was a prey to civil war; and

this purpose a distinguished citizen of Mary-

toms, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the tionary authority to recognize the Government island to protect them from the Indians as of Presidest Jaurez, if on his arrival in Mexi-well as the oppressive interference of the audest Jaurez, if on his arrival in Mexithorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victor, according to the established practice of the with their rights as American citizens." lowing, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Jaurez, having no hesitation "in onouncing the Government of Jaurez to be the only existing Government of the Reauthorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever eastern extremity." This order was promptly eastern extremity. "This order was promptly beyod, and a military post was established at the convergence of the converge towards the United States, Unhappily, however, the constitutional Government has the whole number of troops then on the is- not been able to establish its power overthe whole Republic, It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it is not an are the states.

information on which the gallant General act the decrees of either Government. In the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimated in the decrees of either Government. In the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimation on which the gallant General act the decrees of either Government. In the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimated in the decrees of either Government in the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimated in the decrees of either Government. In the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimated in the decrees of either Government in the decrees of either Government. In the thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our estimated in the decrees of either Government in the decree of ei his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities scription are committed both upon persons. The wrongs which we have suffered from I and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect in this age; and reflux of public opinion. Questions of the power to give and reflux of public opinion. Questions of such powerful and reflux of public opinion. Questions of the vertice and results of the constitution and reflux of public opinion. Questions of the states and reflux of public opinion. Questions of the states are obliged as a Christian and mortant dearest earthly wish is to consider what would be the effect the command of the veteran and gallant Shudonities object was to prevent the British authorities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant dearest earthly wish is to condemned the African slave trade. It was a nation to consider what would be the effect object was to prevent the British authorities scription are command of the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are command of the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are command of the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons scription are committed both upon property. There is scription are committed both upon persons are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant dearest earthly wish is to condemned the African slave trade. It was a nation to consider what would be the effect the command of the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the veteran and gallant Shudonities. The opinion of the veteran and gallant Shudonities scription are committed both upon persons as christian and mortant for the vetera seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropration act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their that these steamers are worth more than their the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the second to the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple content of the vicinity is of the constitutional content of the constitution of the constitutional content of the constitution of the con that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are now all usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

If employed in the naval service.

The apparance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable to module of the efficiers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our it had a farge may a force, fitted out the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple urge, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, encountered into the interior before we can reach the whole affair to this Government, have conducted in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple urge, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important curle, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent areach the wicinity; and it is but an act of simple curle, property waters of the La Plata, and the indimension of conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

the winds that the whole the conduct of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been set at defiance by the local Governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their the world. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly exthe world.

Our relations with the great Empires of Covernments on the continent of Europe, until less we may except that of Spain, happlic continent of Europe, until time to be one of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message, I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of course of the unsatisfactory condition of the united States forces on the Page. despatched on the 1/th of September last to Without against such seizure has been fined and washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacimand of the United States forces forces on the Pacimand of the U out special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities, Military contributions have been levied in main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle of main object of his missien was to carry out violation of every principle. main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement. American who resisted the lawless demand last had his property forcibly taken away, and last had had his property forcibly taken away, and last had his property forcible l negotiations between the two Government. place have been exacted over again in another

subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the Island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been in Murders of a still more atvocious above. in the first proposed and the self-to explain a second contains a proposed to the transport of the first proposed and proposed to the first proposed and proposed

the Government of the United States, and that local Moxican officials can commit these out rages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having profeel authorized to ask from Congress the pow-er to enter Mexico with the military forces of terminated, and an assembly of citizens was the United States, at the call of the constitu-invited for the choice of a new President; tional authorities, in order to protect the cititional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United on him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and sorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer hem, I feel bound to announce this conclu-

sion to Congress. The case presented, however, is not merely case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of every quarter of the world; but it is a quesit was hoped that the success of the constitu-tional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The uary last, I employed a reliable agent to visit exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result, the people of the United States must necessarily feel a

deep and carnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of minoral wealth, She occupies an important po-sition between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought public." He was cordially received by the to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossi-ble to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nutions, and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The ald which she requires, and which the interterests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our and in some of the distant provinces there are neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territomilitary governors, who pay little respect to ry we have a continuous frontier of nearly a

should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sym-