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TOWANDA:

Wednesdan Morninn, Wecember 15: 1847

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered Tuesday, December 7, 1847

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Repre

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good.

After an existence of near three fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer, remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the peo-ple are the only sovereigns recognized by our Conand language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their hand not less that their their less than the condition of the co hearts not less than their allegiance, to the country

whose dominion belong alone to the people. No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is a country thus favored, and under a go-

vernment in which the Executive and Legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of pub-

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded; when all the influstrial pursuits of our peopic have been more 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 n home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of my people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, excopt Mexico, continues to be of an amicable cha-

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations; and this polley 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 duffer sary, after the full exposition of May, 1846, and in my annual thessage at the commencement of the session of Congress in De-rember last, to reiterate the serious cause of complaint of 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 wated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would ave justified us before the whole world in resort ing to this extreme remedy. With an anxious deire to avoid a rupture between the two countries. we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by longe, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico nlight yield to the 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 wholly unjustifiable prefexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation. Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self defence, to repel the invaders. and to vindicate the national honor and interest hi prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain

just and honorable peace.
On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succient statement of our other rauses 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 o 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 Mexice," and making provision for its prosecution " to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and buty fourteen

in the House of Representatives. The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though a every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the

national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant successors of our arms. and the rast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so ma-no glorious victories achieved by any nation with so short a period. Our army, regulars and rolunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and nen, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry discipline, inflomitable courage and perseverance

all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in their deeds of noble daring.
While every patriot's heart must exult, and a ust national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and highanity to the vannation is called to moum over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign

brave dead met their melancholy inte in a loreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their partiotic 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 families.

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 de-lended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitions 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 head-quarters of our army, with full power to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable

treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overture of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the ecretary 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 resolved that the exils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely accessary by the

Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way intefere 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 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 United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reachinghe 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-

The commissioner did not reach the head-quarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army, was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the des patch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the head-quarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government from Puebla, on the twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no vertures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into nego-

tiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital. and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first ejecomtered the enemy. and achieved signal victories in the severely con tested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifes. tedfany disposition to enter into negotiations for peace, and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defence of their capital, and to prepare for fresh esistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice, with a view to the oper ing of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico, to meet the commissioner on the bart of the United States. The result of the conference which took place between these functionaties of the two governments was a failure to

conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the Uni-

ted 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 thrans of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To re-ject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexiterritory, would be to abandon all our just demands and wage the war, bearing all expenses, 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, and herself the aggressor in the war-to 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 discharg-

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an ade quate cession of territory should be made, by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government should acquire it in either of these modes, ment and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to probably be established by the inhabitants, and meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no such foreigners as may remain no remove to the result could be anticipated, but the same irritating country, as soon as it shall be known that the Uni-

ing these demands can receive my sanction.

the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restora-tion of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two 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 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican tentory was

equired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated erritorial indemnity, from the fact that at their last session, an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dol-lars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation, was distinctly stated in the several mes-

In like manner it was anticip; ted that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum-in part consideration for the erritory ceded-on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur

making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no ademnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgement that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandon-ed; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, consider, ing the character and amount of our claims, the unutiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expense of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had atended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the U. States was authorized intersection with the southern bour ary of New Mexico. in north latitude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and he privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under 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 a 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 liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundar 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 reasonable. The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican

commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They

regotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by itracting the war, must influence the terms of peace urrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States, and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our l'nion, It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the tion of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our militar occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to others of the U. States the military contributions which had been levied upon them and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pe cuniary consideration, that part of Upper California can Commissioners.

The cession to the U. States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the U. States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces lying as they do, at a distance of more than a thou sand miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute b very short time, even nominally, a part of her do

ninions.

This would especially be the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European na-tions has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the U. States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as an indemnity, an effort would be: made by some foreign Power to possess it, either

disappointments which have heretofore attended ted States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and re-affirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign power shall with our cousent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Califor nias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources-mineral, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial-would soon be devel-

Typer California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions, and if held by the U. States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Californian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant ves-sels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would, in a short period, become the marts of an extensive

cial world would participate, would at once be se-cured to the United States by the cession of this tersages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enposited in part consideration for the cession of joyed neither by Mexico herself, nor by any other

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our westem settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws before her admission into our Union, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of boundary, is important.

There is another consideration which induced the

belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the Government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders: Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders, no only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other Northern States and Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these Northem States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment many Mexicans, principally temales and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the U. States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsideraagree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as ble portion of the Mexican people would be transthe boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its ferred with them, the country embraced within

> These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected: and negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in number to our own, were driven from the city and it was occupi-

> ed by our troops.
> Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the sixth of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall: and that in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive ed consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

> Since the liberal proposition of the U. States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-cltizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in prowhich it may be deemed proper hereatter to ac-

Our arms having been everywhere victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capi-tal, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise—In what manner the war ought to be prosecuted ! And what should be our ought to be prosecuted: And what should be our future policy! I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquest which we have already made; and that, with this view, we last, I declared that "the war has not been waged should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press practicable, defray the future expenses of the war. Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of djustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power tintil a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the mean time, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating, permanently, a portion of her terri-tory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken peesection of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces and now he 'dur undisputed occapation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surreadered to Maxico. Should Congress concur, with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the U. States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the U. States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace. such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our anthority should, as soon as possible, be established

hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial goveriments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property, and I re commend that such territorial governments be re-established. It will promote pears and transpirity among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there

re other Mexican provinces which have been re, ment. fuced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate ompensation to be drawn from Contributions levied cers as may be thus employed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter

o pursue.
With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw. and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be sepense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the ene-my, we could not honorably have avoided, world be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary. it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend protract it indefinitely.
It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refu-

ing to establish such a line as a permanent bound. ary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capi al, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harrass. ng and annoying forms, there can be no doubt A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it

The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the presence of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what oint on the line, or at what time, he might make an assault.

He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succo or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess, every where exhibited during this war. they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue

If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murde the inhabitants, continit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harrassing character of a mere defensive war on our part.

If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the chemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquest we have already made by ltaving voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the con quest we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a

policy: | I am persuaded that the best means of vindica ting the national honor and interest, and of bring ing the war to an honorable close, will be to prose cute it with increased energy and power in the vital

with a view to to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the en emy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace forward our military operations and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as penses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such in my judgment, continues to be our true policy-indeed, the only policy which will

probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her sepa-rate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it lists ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adapted to her condition, be a free, indepen dent and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognize her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her.

By her own conduct we have been compelled to it became apparent that these assurances and unsengage in the present war. In its prosecution we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress to the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for according to the most humane and liberal principle according to the most humane and liberal principle. caing our national nonor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the forme. Hitherto Merico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained. Whilst our armies have advanced from victory

co, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, esponsible, and free government under our anhority should, as soon as possible, be established wer them.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has undoubtedly, arisen from the fact that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one finction or military usurper after another, and such has been so long the long that the condition of innecurity in which their successions.

to victory, from the commecment of the war,

these provinces permanently, and that they shall sive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest for this very cause, a rival faction might expel in from power. Such was the fare of President Herrera's administation in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United Sates to prevent the

war, as is fully confirmed by the official corresponlence which took place in the month of August last between him and his government a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone. the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by General Parelles. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present govern-There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced

that it is true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United Suces; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or asurper may have prevented them. from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would pro-bably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, on the enemy should be fixed by law for such offi- and to adopt the measures necessary for the restowith a people distracted and divided by contonts

ing factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfac-tory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding general in the field to give encultingentient and assurance of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to

us the indemnity we demand.

This may become the only mode of obtaining such a prace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself.— After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and pros-perity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own hap-piness by wise laws and their faithful excution.

If, after affording this encouragement and pro-

tection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences, with her, we shall ultimately all, then we shall have exhausted all honorable. means in pursuit of peace, and must continue occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands. To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and flerce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful rela-

tions with the United States. Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people wearied with successive revolutions and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This. for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist -We could never consent that Mexico she converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are co-terminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and cur mercially we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with my just regard to our own safety, we can never become indifferent to her fate. It may be that the Mexican government and peo-

ple have misconstrued or misinderstood our for-bearance, and out objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false interences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war; and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, ter-ritorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must undeceive them.

In the future proscution of the war, the enemy

must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbear-ance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had altituly attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that il was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and over-thrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated.

To remove these false impressions, our com-

manders in the field were directed scrapulously to respect their religion, their churches and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of person and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1816, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the eleventh of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months,

observed by civilized nations it was waged in a far yifferent spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our imperature, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, enhas always been with the olive branch of peace in gaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexit the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of the army; bands of guer-rilleros and robbers infected the roads, harmseed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut

off our supplies.
[SEE FOURTH PAGE.]