

Columbia Democrat.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson

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President's Message.

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

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your first session no affliction, disaster, pestilence, or violence has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the soil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is reaping an ample reward, while education, science and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits, and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are evidenced, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

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

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every Foreign Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony.

In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their rightful vindication, collision and conflict with Foreign Powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

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

I deem it to be my duty to present to you on the present occasion, a full and candid review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is considered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have in some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more efficient means could not have been devised, to encourage the enemy and protect their cause, than to associate and adhere to their cause and thus give them aid and comfort.

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown up such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war, as to have shown themselves to be sincerely patriotic, and ready to vindicate their own country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indolence on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

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

It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of the fifth of April, 1823, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens; the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to this time were so rarely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that in the opinion of President Jackson, they should be no longer endured.

In his message to Congress, in February, 1823, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that "in the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unsatisfactory applications for redress, the wanton insult to our flag, and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to this time were so rarely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that in the opinion of President Jackson, they should be no longer endured.

He declared that war should not be used as a remedy for just and generous nations seeking in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and added, "it has occurred to me, that, considering the present embarrassed condition of our country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico an opportunity to atone for the past before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid an misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, opportunity should be given with the sword design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a rejection of the demand for it.

To this I should recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government, to come to a suitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. Between us upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels at war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both Houses of Congress, to which this message of this President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, says: "All our such a demand, should prompt justice be rendered by the Mexican government, we may apply to all nations not only for our equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and

insure ample reparation to our injured citizens." The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report, they fully concur with the President that ample justice exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted.

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time. The Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1827, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bore date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contained assurance of the anxious wish of the Mexican government not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments; that nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government; that the Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties; and that "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done."

The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress, of fifth of December, 1837, states, that, "although the larger number of our demands for redress—many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of complaint, and those of the most offensive character, omitted of non-appeal, simple, and satisfactory redress, it is only, within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister; and that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been offered—that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of host descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government."

President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary mechanism of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, "Of careful and deliberate examination of all claims; (of the correspondence with the Mexican government) and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, so far as now stands to Congress, in which it belongs to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their hands, all our difficulties with Mexico could probably have been long since adjusted and the existing war have been averted.

Magnanimity and moderation on our part only led the effect to complete these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. This such measures of redress under similar circumstances, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States; and the preservation of the national character throughout the world as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have required such a resort indispensable. The history of a civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period, so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag and the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic on the North American continent occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and

was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon, with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. The negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, for the adjustment of the claims of the citizens of the U. S. of America upon the government of the Mexican republic. The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time.

Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussion on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the empire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two millions two hundred thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents.

There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to three million five hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had no time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two millions twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents which has been awarded to the claimants, was liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final award of this amount had been made, the Mexican government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the U. States promptly complied with her request.

A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the 20th of January, 1843, which upon its late declares, that "the new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants upon the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the 20th of April, 1844, and the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon, was stipulated to be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months.

Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into by request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the 20th of April, 1844, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus stipulated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated it is solemn engage-

ment by failing and refusing to make the payment.

The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April the eleventh, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the 20th of January, 1843, that a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the U. S. against the government and citizens of Mexico which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the United States.

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the 12th of November, 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments, of which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon reference to the amendments proposed by the government of Mexico, the same provisions, difficulties and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and wrongs we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact that while the United States anxiously to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands.

While the citizens of the U. States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guarantee of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico that they might be plundered of their property and their lives, and that they might be subjected to the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults and flag which have resorted in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since constituted a state of actual war between the two countries.

In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, and to treat our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes to its citizens, and the consequence has been that many of them have been reduced to a state of abject poverty. The proud name of American to whom which ought to protect all who belong to his soil and his jurisdiction throughout the world, has alluded to such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had an obligation to war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in violation of the treaty, and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union and yet animated

the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances are the justified resort of a civilized nation.

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

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803 to the year 1819, the United States by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory.

In the year 1824, Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of Sovereign States, considered together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own executive, legislative, and judiciary, and of all, except federal purposes, was independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as Pennsylvania or Virginia under our own constitution. Texas and Goshuls, united and formed one of these Mexican States.

The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were free and independent of every other power and dominion whatsoever, and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it. To the government under this constitution as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that their own new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which they had left. Upon a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted all the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, all the State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into three departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyrants became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that government had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas were deterred upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of the important and exciting events, however they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected delegates to a Convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their political connection with the Mexican nation was forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a Free, Sovereign, and Independent Republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations. They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution.

About the same time Santa Anna then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory