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From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
The President's Message.
This document is of great importance; and will be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our fellow-citizens. It is happy to add, that all which relates to our relations with Mexico—embracing every branch of the whole—will give very general satisfaction. For ourselves, we say, undoubtedly, that this portion of the Message, does great credit to the Executive, and will be a noble vindication of our Government in the estimation of the civilized world. It addresses itself to the justice as well as the patriotism of our people; and we indulge the hope that no American citizen will permit mere political hostility to the Administration, so to warp his judgment as to induce cavilling at what is so forcibly and so truthfully put forth on this subject.

The review of the conduct of Mexico towards this government, anterior to her invasion of Texas, and her attack upon our territory, is a most judicious and noble effort to remove from every candid mind, all question as to the propriety of our government towards our sister republic. We would particularly invite the attention of our readers to that portion of the Message intended to prove that Mexico and not the United States, was the aggressor in this war. To do this, the Executive demonstrates beyond question that the legitimate western boundary of Texas was the east bank of the Rio Grande.—He shows:

1st. That the United States always, and under every administration, claimed the Rio Grande as our western boundary up to the period of ceding to Spain all west of the Sabine in 1819; and that in the month of June, 1818, President Monroe sent a special messenger to Galveston to warn off certain foreign adventurers about to settle in that vicinity "or any other place north of the Rio Grande."

2d. That in the Treaty made between Texas and Santa Anna in 1836, Texas expressly claimed the Rio Grande for her western boundary, and he (Santa Anna) recognized it as such.

3d. That by an act of Congress of Texas passed on the 19th December, 1836, after the recognition of her independence by Santa Anna, and which was entitled "an act to defend the boundaries of the Republic of Texas," she expressly declared that the Rio Grande from the mouth to its source, was its western boundary; and by the same act extended "her civil and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary.

4th. That during the period of more than nine years which elapsed between the establishment of her independence and her annexation to our Union, Texas exercised acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

She organized and defined the limits of countries extending to the Rio Grande. She established Courts of Justice and extended her judicial system over the territory. She established a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post offices and post roads, in it.

A Senator and a Representative residing in it were both elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of annexation took place.

In both the Congress and Convention of Texas, which gave the assent to the terms of annexation to the United States, proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of annexation itself!

5th. That the Congress of the United States formally accepted and recognized the Rio Grande, and not the Nueces, as the western boundary of Texas, by passing a law immediately after the admission of Texas into the Union establishing a Custom House at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, where Texas herself had maintained one.—Under this act, the President appointed, and the Senate formally confirmed a Surveyor for that Collection district. Congress also passed an act establishing Post routes and Post offices west of the Nueces.

6th. That the country west of the Nueces, and between that river and the Rio Grande, now constitutes part of a Congressional District, and is at this time represented in the Congress of the United States.

These facts, and what is more, these acts of the Congress of the United States, the President very justly argues, left him no option but to consider the country between the

Nueces and the Rio Grande, as much a part of the State of Texas, and as much entitled to defence from foreign aggression, as any other part of that State.

The idea that the United States provoked a war with Mexico by occupying the country west of the Nueces, is thus refuted by the executive, and it is the

it was the intention of Mexico to make war with the United States if her troops were found any where south of the Sabine.

All this is admirably put forth in the Message and very ably reviewed; and it cannot fail to produce a salutary effect upon the public mind, both at home and abroad.

The reasons for permitting Santa Anna to return to Mexico, are also satisfactorily explained; and it is admitted, moreover, that if it had been desirable to prevent his return, it was not possible to do so.

The army, the navy, and the volunteers, are all commended, as they so richly merit for their gallantry in covering as they have, our arms with glory.

He recommends the prosecution of the war with vigor, and intimates that more troops will be required; and at the same time he avows the intention of continuing to occupy all the ports and provinces which have been captured from the enemy. We hope therefore, that the twenty-five thousand volunteers, or a large portion of them at least, which the existing law authorizes being employed, will be immediately called into the field.

The objects of this War he declares to be an honorable Peace and ample indemnity, and not conquest. Of course, "indemnity" means territory, but how much he does not tell us. The feelings of the nation will settle this; and when a Treaty of Peace is submitted to the Senate, that body will probably insist that we take the Rio Grande as our Southern boundary up to a point North of latitude thirty-two, and thence West to the Pacific.

He again asks for the two million appropriation; and we hope it will be granted upon the conditions indicated.

The recent information in regard to the issuing of Letters of Marque by the Mexican government is confirmed; and under the circumstances, he asks that Congress should pass a law authorizing the punishment of Spanish citizens found acting under them, as pirates. This he is fully warranted in doing under our existing treaty with Spain. He also recommends the passage of a law authorizing the issuing of Letters of Marque by our Government.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources for the fiscal year terminating on the 30th of June, 1846, was \$29,499,247; the expenditures for the same period, were \$28,031,114. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, was \$9,126,439.

The amount of the public debt the 1st December, was \$24,256,494
On the 4th March, 1845, it was 17,788,798

Increase since that time, \$6,467,695
The whole amount of additional loans required to bring the war to a close, and meet all expenditures up to the 1st day of July, 1848—19 months—is estimated at twenty-three millions only! and this estimate is based upon a determination always to keep on hand a surplus of four millions!

We think this estimate is a small one; but the expenses of maintaining an army in the field, are wonderfully overrated by the public. When it is borne in mind that 30,000 men, costing an average of \$800 per annum—which is an extravagant estimate, including munitions of war, the quartermaster's department, &c., &c.—would only amount to \$18,000,000, the fallacy of the enormous estimates of this war, will be at once apparent.

The recommendation to borrow money for a period not less than twenty years is sound; as is also the advice to act promptly. He opposes any alteration in the tariff, except

the levying a revenue duty upon any of the articles now admitted duty free.

He does not recommend a repeal of the principle of the Sub-Treasury; but he inclines to and endorses certain alterations suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury!

It is recommended that the Mineral Lands of the government be sold; and that the price, when they have been some years in market, be reduced and graduated.

A Territorial Government in Oregon is called for, and grants of land recommended to the citizens of the new Territory.

The Post Master General has it appears, recommended certain alterations in the P. O. Law, but not an increase of Postage.

Upon the whole, the message is a practical and an able state paper. In its review of our foreign relations all good citizens may take pride, much as they may lament the existence of a war.

The state of the public finances and the small expenses of the war, compared with what the public generally supposed them to be, is certainly cause for congratulation; and although the estimate of future expenses, may be too low, as we certainly believe it to be, we may safely anticipate that the war will be brought to a close, if conducted with vigor, before the national debt reaches fifty millions.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—evening.

The House of Representatives has been opened in the usual form. A bill was introduced to increase the pay of the army, and grant bounties of land to volunteers in certain cases. On motion of Mr. Rathbun, a resolution was adopted, calling for information relative to the employment of secret inspectors in the Government revenue departments.

Mr. Sawyer gave notice of a bill to reduce the price of the public lands and graduate the sale thereof. Mr. Tibbats gave notice of a bill to provide for improving the navigation of the Western Rivers. The Message of the President of the United States was here announced. Having been presented to the Speaker by the messenger, the Clerk read it to the House. Mr. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, proposed to print 15,000 copies of the message, with the documents accompanying it, and 20,000 without documents. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, suggested that the 15,000 would be an ample number. Mr. Thompson's suggestion was then adopted, and a resolution passed authorizing the printing of 15,000 with the documents. Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, remarked that, in his opinion a portion of the message was not sufficiently explicit relative to the movements of the army and the progress of the war. He asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of the official orders issued to Generals Taylor, Wool, and Kearny, and to Commodore Sloat and Stockton, relative to establishing civil governments in conquered provinces. Objection being made to Mr. Davis's offering this resolution, he moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit it, and demanded a vote on the question. The house ordered the yeas and nays to be taken on the motion, but before taking the question on suspending the rules, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1846.

SENATE.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the propriety of granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to each volunteer serving in the present war with Mexico, and to increase the pay, and the allowance for transportation and subsistence of volunteers from the time of leaving their homes to the arrival at the seat of war.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Davis's resolution calling on the President for

copies of all orders issued by the government in connection with the war with Mexico, and to furnish copies of the same to the committee on the subject.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays were taken, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Davis's resolution was then taken up, and the yeas and nays were taken, and the resolution passed. Mr. Davis's resolution was then taken up, and the yeas and nays were taken, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, remarked that the conquered territories formed no part of the United States. If they did, then the President would have no more right to establish governments in them than he has to organize a government in Oregon. Our occupation of California and New Mexico being merely military, the conduct of the officers of our government is perfectly justifiable. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, contended that, by the President's own showing the resolution as far as it related to New Mexico, embraced nothing but what we claim as within the boundary of the Union. He referred to the Message of yesterday, proceeded to controvert Mr. Rhett's position, cited Commodore Stockton's proclamation and other matters which excited much laughter. Mr. Barralson withdrew his amendment. Mr. Withrop, of Massachusetts, suggested that the proper time for this discussion would arrive when the desired information came before the House. He denounced that portion of the Message in which the issue of the war is advocated and the boundary of Texas defended. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution so as to require whether any part of the conquered territories belonged to Texas. Mr. Holmes, of N. C., allowed in defence of the Government. Mr. Darragh, of Pa., obtained the floor when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1846.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented the report of the Secretary of War, of the killed and wounded in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Also the report of the Superintendent of Coast Surveys, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, then offered a resolution that provision should be made to increase the pay of such officers, musicians and privates, both of the regular and volunteer corps, who had distinguished themselves in the Mexican war. The same Senator also gave notice that he would at some early day introduce a bill for the improvement of the Western rivers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The resolution of Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, re-