

FOREIGN COUNTRY.

They came under the complete and absolute sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and so became territory of the United States, over which civil government could be established.

The result was the same, although there was no stipulation that the native inhabitants should be incorporated into the body politic, and no securing to them the right of becoming naturalized.

It is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the islands into citizenship of the United States, nor to permanently annex those islands.

We need not consider the force and effect of resolution of this sort, if adopted by Congress, nor like that of April 20, 1848, in respect of Cuba, preliminary to the declaration of war, but as this title was a joint resolution, it is not intended to be a law.

The meaning of the title can be controlled by the explanation of some of those who may have voted to ratify it. What view the House might have taken as to the intention of the Senate in ratifying the treaty is not informed, nor is it material, and if any implication from the action referred to could properly be inquired into, it would be a matter of a quorum of the Senate did not consent to the ratification on the grounds indicated.

It is further contended that a distinction exists in that while complete possession of Porto Rico was taken by the United States, this was not so as to the Philippines, and that the latter are to be the native inhabitants to a greater or less extent.

We must decline to assume that the government wishes thus to disparage the title of the United States or to place itself in the position of waging a war of conquest.

The sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines and possession under claim of title had existed for a long series of years prior to the war with the United States. The fact that there were insurrections against her or that uncivilized tribes may have defied her will did not affect the validity of her title.

She granted the islands to the United States, and in doing so, she intended that she took nothing less than the whole grant. If those in insurrection against Spain continued in insurrection, and the United States the legal title and possession of the islands remained unaffected.

THE POWER LIMITED TO DUTIES ON FOREIGN IMPORTS.

If the former be intended then the power conferred is curiously rendered nugatory by the substance of the ninth section, which declares that no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any state, for or article can be imported from one state to another.

Researches of the Court. It is not too much to say, as is our research has indicated, neither the word export, import or imposed, is to be found in the discussion on this subject, as they have come down to us from that time in reference to other than foreign commerce without some special form of words to show that foreign commerce was intended.

It follows and is the logical sequence of the case of Woodruff vs. Parham that the word export should be given a correlative meaning, and that it is to be applied to a foreign country. If, then, Porto Rico be no longer a foreign country under the Constitution, it is not possible to say that goods carried from New York to Porto Rico can be considered exports.

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PORTO RICO WAS NOT AT THE TIME FOREIGN TERRITORY.

The decision in the Downes case followed the history of the United States and Porto Rico a step farther. It dealt with the legality of duties on articles imported from Porto Rico.

The court held that such action was legal and constitutional. The point of the two opinions was that the acquisition of Porto Rico was never after the acquisition of that island foreign territory; that until Congress acted upon the question no duty should be collected and imposed.

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CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

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THE PAST OF THE CITY.

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DECESSION AGAINST STORTI.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

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