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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and 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 our last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving 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 unfolded, 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 encroachments or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at all hazards. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant 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 advance of our army 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 condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary, because of the misapprehensions which have to 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 but by few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war, than to advocate 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 no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interest at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer force rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision 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, when the United States were among the first among 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 if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mex-

ico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of degradation. The Government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of 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 acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults 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 5th April 1831 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 violations of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time were scarcely 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 no longer be endured. In his message to Congress, February 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that, "The length of time since some of the injuries had been committed, the repeated & unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war."

In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations confiding 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 that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation by giving Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and preparations to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I 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 an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of 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, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations, nor only for the 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 thereby actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a 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 our 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 say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a 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 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 redress; and on the 20th of July 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the 29th of the same month, and contains assurances 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 most speedy and equitable determination of 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.

The 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 the fifth of December 1837, states that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and "many of them aggravated wrongs of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communications in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;" and that "for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered, that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both 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 means within the power of the Executive communicated his opinion to congress in the message referred to in which he said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents" (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 as now stands to congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time the mode and measure of redress."

Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, 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 rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag and upon 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 into upon far 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. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the eleventh of April 1838, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States 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 of that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions 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 the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million, twenty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-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 millions, three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and

sixty-eight cents, which had 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 awards for 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 United States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the thirteenth January 1843, which upon its face declares that this "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 in favor of the claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years in equal installments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty installments.

Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, 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 this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two installments 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 11th, 1839 it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the Convention of the 30th of January 1843, that "a new Convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the United States against the republic 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 20th 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 which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the government of Mexico, the same evasions, 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.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico, through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne—a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious 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 United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico, under the guaranty 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, as they have been in numerous instances plundered of their property, and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizure of American property and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty of obligations, plunder 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 from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress in our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil in hostile array, 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 by 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 injured nations.

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 the 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 cause and to 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. In the year 1819, the United States by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part 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 confederated together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own Executive, legislature and judiciary, and for all, except federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila 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 the other Mexican United States, and that 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 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 in their 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 existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized, they continued until the 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

By a sweeping decree of Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas fully absolved from 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 Texas revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members 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 a 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 slain by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836 Santa Anna acknowledged by a treaty with the Texan authorities in the most solemn form, "the full and perfect independence of the Republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true he signed that treaty; that his authority had not been revoked and that by virtue of his treaty he retained his personal release. By its hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in pursuance of this arrangement unmolested to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a despatch to our Minister in Mexico, under date of the eighth of July 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835 and as still continuing, a rebellious province, but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter.

From the time of the battle of San Jacinto in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself and with quite as much stability of Government.

Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a public political sovereignty by all the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years and Mexico refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over the territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Boncane erga (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Mexico) complaining that for the whole period, citizens of the United States, or its government have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas, had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico and her success prevented by these influences from abroad." In the same despatch, the Secretary of State affirms that "since 1837 the United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico and that trade and commerce with citizens of a government at war with Mexico, cannot on that account be regarded as an interference by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Boncane erga's remarks run in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1836 against the remonstrances and protests of Mexico; and most of the acts of its importance, of which Mr. de Boncane erga complains, flow necessarily from that recognition."

He speaks of Texas as still being "an integral part of the territory of the Mexican Republic," but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texas independence. It may be thought that to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confide it to the United States to the exemption of England, France, and Belgium, unless the United States having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the constitution, public treaties, the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent state, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas has been an independent State, with an organized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her, for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation that she had been formally recognized as such not only by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe.

These powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her ministers and diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognize her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognized as an independent nation by the United States, and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognize her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none of the less an independent power, because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued, until the present period that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas at the period of her annexation to the U. S., bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference,—that before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition, she prescribed a condition which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other power, but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the U. States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Neches, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texas line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the U. States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen, at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than at present.

During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, with other things, with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish

representatives, they stated that the boundary between the two countries was the Rio Grande, and that the territory between the Neches and the Rio Grande was Spanish territory. This was the position of the United States government, and it was maintained by our statesmen at the time of the Texas revolution. It is true, that after the Texas revolution, some of our statesmen, in the hope of settling the boundary by a treaty, have endeavored to establish the Neches as the western boundary of Texas. But this has never been done, and the Rio Grande remains the true western boundary of Texas.

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