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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet:—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. DECEMBER 26, 1846. NO. 35

MARYLAND,

Kent county, Orphan's Court,
December 15th, 1846.

On the application of John N. Usilton, Ex'r of John Usilton, late of Kent county deceaseed.

Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, 1846.

Test, EBEN'R WELCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Usilton, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th of June, 1847, they may otherwise be excluded hom a benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of December, 1846

JOHN N. USILTON, Ex'r
of John Usilton, dec'd.

December 19, 1846. 3w

MARYLAND,

Kent county, Orphans' Court,
December 15th, 1846.

On the application of John Kelley, Administrator of Elizabeth Hepbron, late of Kent county, deceased,

Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town

In testimony that the foregong is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, 1846. {Seal.}

Test, EBEN'R WELCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elizb'h Hepbron, late of Kent county dec'd All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of June 1847, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of December, 1846.

JOHN KELLEY, Adm'r of
Eliz. Hepbron. dec'd.

Dec'r 19, 1846 3w

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN HATS AND CAPS,

At the old established

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,
No. 196 Market st. 2d door below Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.

We extend a general invitation to the citizens of Chester Town and its vicinity, as well as to others, to our store. We have on hand a large and complete assortment of Hats and Caps of every style and variety, which we are selling full one fourth lower than the usual prices, namely:

Extra superior Beaver Hats, from			$2.50 to $3.50
"	Brush	"	2.00 to 3.00
"	Silk	"	1.25 to 2.00
"	Moleskin	"	2.50 only.

usual price $4.

Good hats as low as $1.25 and upwards. Also, a complete stock of Caps, cloth, fur trimmed, glazed, silk oil cloth, velvet and fancy Caps; fine otter, Shetland fur seal, musk rat, hair seal caps, &c. &c. at lower prices than they can possibly be had elsewhere. From our extensive sales, we can sell for a smaller profit than others can.—Call and be satisfied, it is to your interest. Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters and others, who buy to sell again, supplied on reasonable terms. Be sure and call at No. 196 Market street, 2d door below Sixth st.

GARDEN & BROWN.

September 5th, 1846. 3m

New Wholesale

DRUGSTORE.

CANBY & BARTLETT beg leave respectfully to inform dealers and others in this vicinity, that they have recently established, at the *N. W. corner of Pratt and Lombard streets, Baltimore*, a WHOLESALE DRUGGEST ABLISHMENT where they have now on hand, and intend keeping, a complete and extensive assortment of entire fresh Drugs and Medicines, as well as Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyestuffs, which they have laid in at prices that will enable them to furnish persons dealing in Drugs, &c. every article in that line, on certainly good terms, and of as fine quality, as can be obtained from any other establishment either in Baltimore or elsewhere.—They are also the manufacturers and venders of Dr. Chapman's Worm Mixture, Wright's Worm Mixture, and Lee's Family Medicines.

THOMAS Y. CANBY,
late of the firm of Stabler & Canby.
WM. A. BARTLETT.

September 5th, 1846. 6m

KERSEY.

BECKES & BRO. Agents for Herrick & Co. offer for sale 1000 yards of their superior Kersey; "at factory prices."

Oct 26th, 1846.

FALL DRY GOODS.

WE have now on hand a desirable assortment of FALL DRY GOODS, which have been selected in this, and the eastern cities, and which we will sell low for cash, or on the usual terms, to punctual dealers. Country merchants and dealers generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before making their purchases. In our stock wi be found the following goods, viz:

Super and extra cloths and cassimeres
Merino, velvet, valencia silk and satin vestings
Pilot and beaver cloths and flushings
Cadet, steel mix'd, blue, drab and brown sattinetts
Kentucky jeans, fulled linseys and kerseys
Plaid and striped linseys and baizes
Geno cords and buffalo cloths
10, 11, 12 and 13-4 rose and Whitney blankets
Heavy white and colored blankets for negroes
Bl'k, colored and shaded alpacas
Twilled and plain Earlston ginghams
Cashmeres and mouselin de'lains
Linen cambric and linen cambric hdkfs
Brown and white table cloths and napkins
White, red, yellow and green flannels
Brown and white Canton flannels
Hosiery, gloves and suspenders
Gilt, lasting and bone buttons
Madrass, Britannia and domestic hdkfs
Silk and col'd bordered linen cambric do
Barcelona and Italian cravats
Stay bindings and galloons
Pins, needles, tapes and bobbins
Cap edgings and nettings
Blanket, mouselin de'lane and cashmere shawls
Splendid Turkeri and Edinburg do
Bed ticks, checks and plaids

Together with a large assortment of prints and brown and white shirtings and sheetings.

SIMMONS & BROTHER,
corner of High and Gay sts. Balto.

Sept 19th, 1846. 3m

STEAM REFINED SUGAR CANDIES,

12½ cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market st. Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very superior steam refined Candy at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the *Confectionary* and *Fruit* line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you can not fail to be satisfied Don't forget the number, 42 *Market street, Philadelphia.*

September 5th, 1846. 4m

LAMPS, GIRONDOLES, CANDELABRAS, AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTILES IN GENERAL.

PERSONS purchasing articles in the above line. can call on the subscriber with every assurance of getting the worth of their money, and no misrepresentation. His stock of goods are fresh, and constantly replenishing from the latest importations—consisting in part of plated, block tin, brittania, and japanned Wares; Table Cutlery; Tea Trays and Waiters; wooden and iron Ware; Baskets; brass and wooden Clocks; looking and toilet Glasses, Oil Cloths; Door Mats, &c. &c.. Having had eight years experience in the *Lamp business*, his assortment cannot be surpassed, being selected from the best manufactories in the country, for parlours, churches, stores, offices and kitchens, and for burning lard, camphine, pine, and common oil; also, fluid or gass lamps, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

Wholesale orders for Camphine, Pine Oil, and Fluid, promptly attended to at the lowest market prices, and of the first quality.

Also, a splendid assortment of painted Window Shades.

He has secured the general agency for SIMMS' CELEBRATED MATCHES, *entirrety free from sulphur or any other unpleasant smell.* This is worthy the attention of every man, woman, and child, averse to being choked with sulphur every time they light a match. Wholesale orders promptly met at the lowest factory prices.

J. T. TOUGH.
Baltimore st. Bridge. Baltimore, Md.

P. S. Look for the sign of the *Large Lamp*, north east corner.

September 12th, 1846 3m

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, the two story DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen and Garden, at Ratcliffe Mills, occupied for the last three years by Mrs. *Harriett* Thomas.

This property is a most delightful place of residance—it is within a mile of Chester Town—the garden is very large, and well filled with fruit trees; and a copious spring of most excellent water rises within a few feet of the kitchen door. For terms, apply to T. H. WHALAND,
or CHARLES H WICKES.

Oct. 24th, 1846. 1stJ

CALICOES

—Large stock of beautiful figure and fine texture—just opened and for sale at 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18 cts. &c. by

WICKES & BRO.

Oct. 3d, 1846.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞ For Prospectus, see fourth page.

THE MEXICAN WAR!

From the National Intelligencer.

(CONCLUSION)

After she ceded Louisianna to France, during the whole period of its possession by that Power, and after its transfer by her to the United States, Santa Fe continued to be the undisputed capital of New Mexico, where its governmentwas fully and uninterruptedly administered. The right of the United States to Texas was ceded to Spain by the treated of 1819; and from that time until Mexico revolted she held and governed Texas by the Nueces as its Western bounday; and Tamaulipas, another province, as running across the Rio Grande to the Nueces for its Eastern boundary.—In 1824, Mexico, having achieved her independence, established a Federal Republic, constituted of several States, upon model of our Union and Constitution. Under this system New Mexico was one of the States, Coahuila was another, and Texas a third. The two latter did not unite and form one State of the Republic, as the Message states. They were established and existed as separate and distinct political geographical divisions, but were united under one common Legislature and one common State Government. They existed as separate territories, having distinct and separate boundaries, and each by its known and mutually recognized boundary and by the name of Coahuila and Texas respectively. The same river Nueces was a common boundary between them, being the western line of Texas and the eastern line of Coahuila. Texas did not in fact, nor did she then claim to, extend further west than the Nueces; and as to the reaching afar up, and comprehending all of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, including her capital of Santa Fe, such an extravagance had not then entered into any man's imagination. Things remained in this state until Texas, in 1835, declared her independence; but Coahuila remained a State of Mexico.—Texas declared herself independent by name, and did not define her boundary.—She ineffectually endeavored to prevail with Coahuila to take the same step, and then left her in undisputed possession and in the exercise of her separate jurisdiction and authority up to the Nueces. No question of boundary had then arisen between them.—What, then, becomes of the President's position, "Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande?"

In April, 1836, Santa Anna was captured by the Texan army, and whilst a prisoner of war he entered into and signed certain articles with some of the principal officers of the Texan army. It was provided expressly in one of the articles that the whole arrangement should be submitted respectively to the Governments of Texas and Mexico; and the latter rejected it. Santa Anna had, from the time of marching to invade Texas, ceased to be the President of Mexico, and a President *ad interim* had been appointed, and was invested with, and was then exercising, the powers of that office. Santa Anna was only General in-chief, and also a prisoner of war. One of the articles of this arrangement stipulated that "the Mexican army should retire west of the Rio Grande," and this is the only provision bearing upon the point of cession of territory or boundary. It neither attempts nor, by any terms which might have been adopted, could it have settled boundary, or ceded any of the territory of Mexico. Because, first, Santa Anna was but a military commander before he was taken captive, and could not as such make a treaty to bind Mexico. Secondly, if he was clothed with such a power, its total suspension ensued immediately upon his captivity. and reverted to Mexico. Thirdly, the arrangement itself provided for its ratification or rejection by Mexico and Texas, and Mexico rejected it. This is what President Polk terms a "treaty made with Santa Anna in May, 1836," by Texas, in which "he recognized" the Rio Grande as her western boundary.

It is difficult to decide whether the President blunders most in his idea of a treaty, or in the statement of the facts of the case. This compact between the prisoner Santa Anna and his captors had no effect to divest Mexico of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grand, or to invest Texas with it; and yet it is the first beginning and the only foundation of her claim! Never before had she set up any claim for any portion of the country between the two rivers. In December *following*, indeed, her Congress passed an act to define the boundaries of the Republic of Texas, in which the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was declared to be her western boundary. All the while, the whole country on both sides of that river continued to be studded by Mexican towns and cities, to be held and inhabited by Mexican people, to be governed by Mexican laws and officers, and to know no others; and matters so remained until they were subverted by the invasion of the American army. It is the extreme of absurdity to say that this act of the Texan Congress expanded her boundary to the Rio Grande. Conquest and Treaty are the only modes by which territory can be transferred from one nation to another. If it could be done by the mode adopted by Texas, all her territory would now belong to Mexico, because Mexico has *claimed* a thousand times, in every possible form, and still does, the whole country known as Texas.

These observations are equally applicable to our acts of Congress, passed since annexation establishing a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, and a post route or two west of the Nueces. This legislation did not interfere with the Mexican people and authorities seated east of the Rio Grande But, if our Congress *had* passed an act in the words of the previous act of Texas declaring the Rio Grande to be the western boundary of Texas, it would neither have strengthened the right of the United States nor have weakened that of Mexico. The question of right would have been left just where it was, and as it stood before.—Such is another of the broken reeds upon which President Polk leans in this his great strait.

But the President is so hard pressed that he rather unwittingly, it would seem quotes this language in reference to Texas, from the despatch of our Secretary of State in 1842 to our Minister in Mexico: "Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no *hostile foot resting within her [Texas] territory for six or seven years*, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory," &c. This is testimony adduced by the President himself; and, although it may prove that Texas was independent, it establishes conclusively that, in the judgment of the then Administration, Texas did not extend to the Rio Grande, or, include all the Mexican towns and people east of it, from Santiago along its whole course to the cities of Santa Fe, Toas, and upwrad.

But the President in this Message protests that he could not ask "the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or refusing to protect and defend this tertitory and its inhabitants including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened invasion." To which it is enough to reply that General Taylor's post at Corpus Christi protected amply every Texan settler west of the Nueces, and the President will not say to the contrary. Mexico made no military movement on that border until Gen. Taylor was in full march to the Rio Grande. It was not until her own people and authority on the Rio Grande were invaded by the army under his command that she prepared for resistance and to defend them.—The President was not required even by Mexico to yield up any territory; but of his own will, and whilst Congress was in session, he marched our army into a country where the military force of Texas never had been but to be defeated; he, upon his own mere authority, invaded a country that was and ever had been in the full possession of Mexico, and expelled her officers and laws from it by force of arms.

Thus began the War.

The true issue, therefore, between the President and the People is not whether there existed, prior to the year 1845, as the President now argues, justifiable cause of war, but whether he, the President, had constitutional power to determine that question much less to act as he did upon that determination. The question of the sufficiency of cause for war was one for Congress, and not for the Presdent, to decide. Congress was in session when the order was expedited for the march of the Army to the Rio Grande, and upon that decisive and conclusive step the President failed in his duty to ask the sanction of the Constitutional authority.

To the Government of Mexico, and as between that Government and the United States, it is of little consequence *how* the war was brought on. The war now exists, and must be fought out, unless the Almighty shall breathe into the councils of both countries at once the spirit of peace. But, as between the President and the People of the United States, it is of infinite consequence to know for what purpose, and with what ulterior objects, this war is to be further prosecuted.

"The war has not been waged in the spirit of conquest." So says the Message; and, if the declaration of the Message were not contradicted by notorious facts, we should most sincerely rejoice in it. But, have we not before us, the rescripts of our Military and Naval Commanders, openly and officially proclaiming the contrary?—Did not General Kearney, on taking possession of Santa Fe, publicly announce his "intention to hold the Department of New Mexico as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico?" Did he not also issue another ukase, in which, "by authority of the President of the United States," he announced the establishment of a Civil Government for "the Territory" thus annexed by proclamation, including an entire judicial system as well as a governor, Secretary, &c.—dating the same "at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, in the seventy-first year of the Independence of the United States?" If this be not acquisition political and territorial annexation, as well as conquest, what can constitute it? And so, in the case of California and Commodore Stockton, from whose first proclamation, signed by him as "Commander in chief and Governor of the Territory of California," and dated "City of the angels, California, August 17, 1846," we extract the following entire paragraphs:

The flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the Territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion.

The territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed, as soon as circumstances may permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which *the other territories of the United State* are regulated and protected."

It may not be amiss, in the same connection, to remind the reader of the letter of authority and instructions given by the Secretary of War to Colonel J. D. Stevenson, of the city of New York, when authorizing him to raise a regiment of volunteers to be employed in Upper California, showing that they were intended to be of the character of colonists and settlers of a conquered territory, rather than soldiers to take part in the strife of war. By this letter the volunters are required, as far as such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon or *any* territory that may be then *a part of the United States;*" exhibiting a remarkable coincidence of views between the distinguished naval commander and the chief of the war department. Though the gallant Commodore sailed for the Northwest Coast about the 1st of November, 1846, it is evident enough that he knew, before he embarked, what was in the wind. Indeed, in his address to his crew on the deck of his ship, before leaving the port of Norfolk, he seems to have hinted at his ultimate destination when he said: "We now sail *for California* and Oregon, and, *then*, what Heaven pleases."

These are facts of sovereignty, such as no one would suspect either Gen'l Kearney or Captain Stockton of undertaking to exercise without other authority than their own, though they had not expressly declared that in what they have done they have acted by authority of the President of the United States. Do not these acts of theirs, so sanctioned, constitute sufficient proof that "the spirit of conquest" has had something to do with this war? When we look, too, at contemporaneous indications of the disposition of the Executive and his official advisers, as is supplied by the columns of the government paper—the most ultra and most odious doctrine of which against public liberty the president has just endorsed in his messsage—we cannot doubt but "the spirit of conquest" entered into the motives of this war. We find in that paper of the 18th of May last, immediately after the receipt of the first news of the conflict of arms on the Rio Grande, exhortations to "throw volunteers at once across the Rio Grande, march into Mexico, and terminate the war with Mexico, if necessary, *in the Halls of Montezuma!*" Nor was this hankering after the halls of Montezuma a new idea with the Administration, thrown out in the heat of pursuit of a retreating army. The same idea was broached by the organ of the present Administration in cold blood within the first three months after its establishment in office, and within one week after the Editor of a new government paper took his post. In the "Union" of the 8th of May, 1845, referring to some speculations of a London newspaper upon the supposed designs of the United States upon Mexico, our government Editor took occasion to say that not 25,000 men nor 20,000 would be necessary, but that 10,000 men would be enough, to march upon Mexico, adding as follows:

"Sound the bugle through the West and Southwest—let the United State raise the standard to morrow and in this proclaimed crusade *to the Halls of Montezuma and the Mines of Mexico*, twenty thousand volunteers would appear, &c."

And, on the 22d of the same month, replying to the Cincinnati Gazette's exception to the spirit and temper of the above intimation, the "Union" said—

"Was it wrong in us to tell the London Times that, though we might not have regular troops enough, yet volunteers would start up at the first sound of the bugle by the Government of the United States sufficient *to overrun Mexico, occupy the Halls of Montezuma, and conquer the valleys of California?*"

What thoughts were running in the head of this Administration on its very first accession to power, is sufficiently shown by these indications. Nor, by the way, was the *thought* of bringing on a war by the advance of Gen'l Taylor's forces to the Rio Grande entirely out of the mind of the Administration long before that march was actually ordered; for, on the 11th of September, 1845, many of our readers must well remember, the 'Union' held the following language:

"If Arista dares to carry out his braggart threats—if he ventures to cross the Rio Grande with reinforcements to any little armed post which Mexico may occupy on the east side of that river, Gen. Taylor will attempt to prevent him—*blood must flow*—WAR MUST ENSUE."

Arista did *not* cross the Rio Grande; and so, after waiting four months in vain for such a good-march his force to the Rio Grande. With what object? For what purpose? These are questions which the reader will answer for himself, if he be not satisfied with the view which, in the preceding columns, has been already taken of that matter.

As early as the 6th of June last, the 'Union' inadvertently disclosed the fact that our squadron was instructed, long before the breaking out of war, to be in the way to take possession of California, in the shape of a supposition that "an American force may possibly at this moment be in possession of the principal harbors of California." And before the news of our occupation of those harbors of the capital of New Mexico reached this country (that is to say, on the 26th September) the 'Union' discoursed as follows:

"There is every reason to believe that Gen'l Kearney is already in possession of Santa Fe; that Gen'l Taylor is now or will be in a few days at Monterey, and perhaps at Saltillo, and that Gen. Wool will be at Chihuahua by the 10th or 15th of October. Shall we then fold our arms and relinquish one of the advantages which we may have obtained? On the contrary, *shall we not prosecute our victories and make additional conquests—towards California and towards the capital of Mexico itself?*"

And a few days afterwards, the news of the occupation of Santa Fe having arrived, the 'Union' expressed the views of the Administration thus:

"The discretion which marked his [Gen. Kearney's] proceedings after he had reached Santa Fe, and the subsequent steps which he is about to take, *will make* THIS ACQUISITION *one of the most remarkable and important events of the war.* He has located our victorious eagles at this point, and Mexico has to ask herself *if we have* THUS ACQUIRED *one of her finest provinces*, what is to stop us in our career, or why will she persevere in the war amid so many difficulties?"

We have neither time nor space to multiply proofs, which might be adduced, of the intention of the Administration to consider New Mexico and California as at least, when overrun, as having been *acquired* by conquest for the United States. The President himself almost avows the design in his recommendation *to provide for she security of these important* CONQUESTS, by making appriations for fortifications—permanent, of course; field fortifications or other operations proper to a state of war not requiring such specific appropriations—and for defraying the expenses of the civil government which our officers have, by order of the President, established in these 'Territories of the United States.'—This recommendation of the Executive is a recognition of what his officers have said and done.

The whole idea of *acquisition* of foreign territory by casual conquest, or temporary possession obtain by force; is a delusion. Not only has not the President no power to go forth with arm in his hand wrest territories from a foreign Power, but Congress cannot lawfully authorize him to do it. The law on that point is only well understood by civilians of the present day all over the world, but in our own country it has been long ago ajudicated and settled by its highest Judicial tribunal. In Peters' Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, which we have taken occasion to consult, we find, at page 535 of volume 1, the law on this subject very clearly laid down as follows:

"By a conquest, the conqueror acquires nothing but a temporary right of possession and government over the territory conquered, until a pacification, and cannot, in the mean time, impair, by any transfer, the rights of the former sovereign."—[Clark vs. The U. States, 3 Wash. C.C.R. 101.

"*A territory, conquered by an enemy, is not to be considered as incorporated into the dominions of that enemy, without renunciation in a treaty of peace, or a long and permanent possession.*"—U. States vs. Haywood, 2 Gallis. C.C.R. 101.

To the same effect we find the following passage in Judge Story's Commentaries:

"In cases of conquest *the usage the world is*, if a nation is not wholly subdued, to consider the conquered territory as merely held by military occupation, until its fate shall be determined by a treaty of peace."

But, further, the President says, in his Message, "By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror," &c, "the old civil government being necessarily superseded," &c.

The Supreme Court has decided otherwise:

"By the law of nations the rights of property are protected, even in the case of a conquered country, and held sacred and inviolable when it is ceded by treaty, with or without any stipulation to such effect; and *the laws, whether in writing or evidenced by the usage and customs of the conquered or ceded country, continue in force until altered by the new sovereign.*"—[Strother vs. Lucas, 12 Peters, 410.

It is very clear, therefore, that the United States acquires, by the conquest of the chief ports of California and of the capital of Santa Fe, no rights but those which pertain to it as the military tenant of the territory during the continuance of the war, and that the claim of title set up under that occupation will count for nothing when the two Governments come to a reckoning at the end of the war.

Upon the explanation which the President has made of his purpose in allowing, and indeed encouraging, the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, we have but a single remark to make. We are perfectly willing to give credit to the President for good intentions in pursuing this course, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Military Chieftain thus permitted to return to his country is the very individual under whose Presidency were perpetrated those delays and denials of justice for alleged outrages against our citizens, out of which our President has in his Message compiled so formidable a list of grievances as to constitute in his opinion just cause of war.—There is an apparent incongruity in these facts which it is for those to reconcile who can.

We had intended to follow the view which we have taken of the Mexican war with some observations of the danger to the Republic of indulging in in a spirit of conquest and lust of dominion, the propensity to which has been abundantly revealed within the last few years, not in the acts and designs of the Executive merely, but in the debates which have within that period taken place in Congress. We find, however that what we have to say on that head would cover too much space for to-day; and we reserve it for another paper.

In the same manner, and for the same