

as the admission of an outside party to a participation in the benefits of a great, powerful and prosperous combination. We ask for no such unions of foreign communities with ours, on our own account; but if hereafter, any other community, whether its territory be conterminous with ours or not, shall desire on *their* account to be admitted to our system, we shall consider the proposal with every disposition to comply with it; provided, it shall be found safe for us to do so, as well as advantageous for them. This caution will be necessary, since any people so admitted into the union, come into possession of a *very important share of power, in respect to our own rights and interests.* The union of a political community with the United States, is a very different thing from the annexation of a territory to a kingdom. In the latter case, an annexed territory comes under the *control* of a government. In the former, an admitted population comes into the possession of a *power.* A new state, received into this union, will, thereafter, exercise as great a power, over the present states, in proportion to her population, as the present states over her. The people of the British provinces to the north of us, for example, have no voice whatever in the government of the British empire. The relation,—so far as they are connected with the government of the empire at all, is one of subordination and subjection on their part. Whereas, if they were admitted to this union, their senators and representatives at Washington, would have an equal voice with those of the oldest states, in regulating the interests and directing the policy of the whole country.”

“4. While we thus disavow all intention or wish to recommend, directly or indirectly, our system of government to the adoption of other nations, or to seek, on our own account, any enlargement of the present union, we earnestly desire to be on friendly terms with all the other nations of the earth; to cultivate the most free and the most extensive commercial and social intercourse with them; and to coöperate, so far as it may lie in our power, in all plans and measures for promoting the prosperity and happiness of all mankind. To this end, we attach special interest and importance to the means now in course of development, in various parts of the world, for opening new channels of

commerce, and perfecting new modes of international communication. We believe that these improvements have a most powerful and salutary influence in promoting a good understanding among the various races and nations of the earth, and in advancing the general welfare; and we are on our part, desirous of co-operating with other governments in effecting such improvements, by every means in our power.”

THE GENERAL POLICY OF MEXICO.

The following anecdote is one of many which illustrates the spirit of the President of the Republic, and it is believed, of his cabinet. As long as the policy of Mexico is under the inspiration of such men, we may hope well for the future.

In January 1857, the President and Cabinet left the city of Durango, on their way to the capital. On reaching Sombrete, they were met by delegation after delegation, and by crowds of men, women, and children, as if the whole city had come out to welcome him.

“President Juarez,” says an eye-witness of the scene, “I noticed, as in nearly all his speeches, admonished the people that it would not be the conclusion of their efforts, when they should be freed from the French. Then comes the ‘consolidation of peace.’ Avoid,” said he, “civil dissensions, and cultivate harmony and obedience to the laws.”

At the principal building of the place, where the President was received, the people had spread a French flag on the pavement, over which whoever entered the building, had to walk. I did not observe the President as he went in; but walking out with the Minister of War, General Ygnacio Mejia, I observed that he avoided stepping on it as much as possible. One of the principal citizens of the place also noticed it, and exclaimed, “You

do not tread upon the French flag." "I admired," says the eye-witness, "his noble manner."

"It is the French Emperor, not France that makes war upon us. France is Republican at heart, and will soon lead the van in republicanizing the Old World, while we, in connection with the United States, will republicanize the New. That flag represents the French people, and will yet assert its republican rights; let us therefore, respect it in that light."

Let not, then, Juarez, nor his cabinet, nor Romero be discouraged. Rome was not built in a day. And "time" that "respects nothing but what time creates," will sooner or later vindicate their principles and crown their labors with success.

THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THE TWO REPUBLICS.

If the views and statements of this volume are correct, the two Republics have a common cause, mutual relations, and identical interests.

It is to be hoped that no American will seek to repeat the Texas outrage on the rights of Mexico; and urge the present feebleness of the Republic, as an occasion for the further unwilling dismemberment of her territory. If any doubt the wrong of 1846, let him read Dr. Channing's letter to Henry Clay.

It were better for the United States to say unto her younger sister, "We will give you our best monitor and iron-clad; we will give you a whole arsenal of weapons and munitions of war; indeed we will *lend* you our La Fayette, and if it be necessary, one of our six and thirty Stars, till your conflict is over, rather than avail ourselves of your dark and trying day, to take a rood of your soil."

"We will repay to you, with interest, more than we ever sought or obtained from France, in the struggles of our infancy."

By such a course, no doubt, any desirable re-arrangement of boundary, as between two neighboring and friendly Republics, would be settled with credit and honor to all concerned.

But the future of Mexico is uncertain. It may be that all the Santa Annas of Mexico are not dead: that the Masons and Slidells of the Republic are still intriguing abroad, or plotting treason at home; that a disappointed and desperate hierarchy are still throwing their toils over some venal, military traitor, to induce him to betray his country, and pronounce once more against its noble Constitution, and initiated system of Government and law.

But it should be remembered that we had our Arnold, our Burr and Blennerhassett. That our Washington had a price set upon his head. There is a head in Mexico now, that would command a larger bounty in Europe to-day. It may be, even now, that some foreign hireling may be prowling around the purlieus of the Mexican Capital, plotting there to avenge with the poniard or the bullet, the fate of the fallen Empire.

But let not the Mexican Patriots be discouraged. Their work is great. The reconstruction of a government, the regeneration of a race, the establishment of a new and mighty People, in the very centre of the great modern movements of commerce and civilization, is worthy of all their labors, their sacrifices and their woes.

Let them take cheer from the words of Lincoln, "THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO MUST RISE AGAIN!"



MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

AND THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS

PREPARED BY G.W.A. C.B. COLTON & CO. 17, WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

Eng. & Ital. Geo. Miles.	0 100 200	60 - 1" of Equator
English Stat. Miles.	0 100 200	69-12-1" do
French Leagues.	0 20 40 60	25 - 1" do
Spanish Miles.	0 20 40 60	26-63-1" do

Hailways shown thus — Canals — Heights in English feet above the Sea.

