



EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

2ª Epoca]

Nueva York, Marzo 13, 1850. 3.º de La Verdad.—For English part, see Third page.

[Número 55.

LA VERDAD.

POR CORA MONTGOMERY.

“LUZ Y PAZ.”

NUEVA YORK, 13 DE MARZO DE 1850.

A NUESTROS LECTORES.

Nuestro número anterior, 54, aparece, por un error tipográfico, con fecha de 15 de Febrero, debiendo ser la de 25 del propio mes, — E. E.

La Prensa de Madrid y la cuestion de Cuba.

ARTÍCULO II.

... ¿Qué motivo tendrían (los Cubanos) para aventurarse a correr las vicisitudes de una revolución sangrienta! Ninguna causa, ningún motivo, como no sean causas y motivos de aquellos que nacen de un exceso de bienestar. — E. L. PAIS.

Volvemos hoy á tomar el hilo de esta materia que dejamos pendiente en el número 52 de nuestro periódico. En la conclusion del primer artículo nos contentamos con refrescar la memoria de nuestro "Paisano," tomándonos el trabajo de copiar, al pedem literæ, algunas palabras de eminentes españoles, no cubanos sino peninsulares, funcionarios de la mas alta categoria y de la mas adelantada ilustracion en España; palabras que han sido consignadas las unas en documentos de la mayor importancia, y pronunciadas las otras no menos que en solemnes actos del Congreso de nuestra Metrópoli. Nuestra tarea de hoy es anadir á la opinion de tan irrefusable autoridades la fuerza de los hechos reales, auténticos, recientes, palpables, ó mejor dicho, que suministran los verdaderos colores, que el tono propio al cuadro de nuestra desgraciada situacion politica, debida al torpe, injusto y demoralizado Gobierno que rige las colonias españolas, y particularmente á la infeliz Isla de Cuba.

Vamos derechamente á esta parte de la cuestion. Es innegable que el hecho de que un pueblo manifieste espresamente su descontento con un Gobierno y propenda de cualquier modo á un cambio politico, basta por sí solo para probar que no es ese Gobierno el que puede satisfacer los deseos, proveer á las necesidades de ese pueblo, y tanto menos, por consiguiente, proporcionárselos, no digamos un Exceso, sino un asomo siquiera de verdadero bienestar.—Pues bien.—¿No sabe el Redactor de "El Pais" que las páginas de la historia de nuestra Cuba, en las ultimas tres décadas, están regadas de muchas lágrimas y aun salpicadas de mucha sangre inocente? ¿No sabe que desde el año de 1820, hasta la fecha, la Isla de Cuba no ha gozado, ni puede gozar, un solo momento de tranquilidad, y que la aparente inercia en que la han obligado á yacer sus despozas es la calma del volcan que arde en las entrañas de la tierra hasta que llega el instante de reventar? ¿No ha contado, como nosotros, las ilustres victimas que en la espatriacion, en los calabozos, en el infame banco del suplicio mismo, han sido sacrificadas por la causa de nues-

tros ultrajados derechos morales, politicos y sociales? ¿No ha visto, como ha visto toda Cuba, familias enteras, honra y prez de nuestra sociedad, asi por sus virtudes como por su posicion en ella, condenadas á perpetua desgracia, arrastrar luto y anegarse en llanto, á la memoria del padre, del esposo, del hijo ó del hermano, inhumanamente arrebatados en una hora, y para siempre, por la mano del execrable Gobierno?

Pero ¿qué mucho que el Redactor de un periódico de Madrid ignore nuestro verdadero estado politico, y se atreva á insultar nuestra desgracia, llamando EXCESO DE BIENESTAR á la miserable condicion en que nos han hundido los delegados de la Metrópoli?—Harto bien se guardan ellos de informarla de la verdad; y á nosotros, hijos desheredados, á quienes solo hijas se nos llama para exigirnos ciega sumision y obediencia sin limites, se nos niega el derecho de hacer oír nuestra voz á los pies de la que para oprimirnos, y no mas, se llama MADRE de los Cubanos. Madre nuestra!... Ironia insultante, que solo sirve hoy para exasperar los ánimos, asaz exacerbados ya, de los oprimidos colonos de su reliquia Americana!

Sin embargo: para probar que de todo en todo carecemos de ese bienestar que nos atribuye graciosamente "El Pais," no queremos que nos basto demostrar el descontento general de las masas de nuestro pueblo. Queremos que nuestro Redactor, y todo el que, ó iluminado ó de mala fe, piensen como él, tengan delante los ojos [si no se los tapa cualquier venda] algunos datos auténticos, irrecusables, tan claros como la luz del dia, tan ciertos como una demostracion matematica, con los cuales pesen la razon de ese descontento, calen la situacion de Cuba, comprendan el porqué de nuestra propension decidida á un completo cambio politico, y que no haya para sus injusticias hacia nosotros ni aun la disculpa de la ignorancia.

Empero:—dos palabras mas ántes de entrar en la demostracion de los hechos. Dos preguntas preliminares.

- 1.º—¿Que entiende el Redactor de "El Pais" por bienestar de un pueblo?
2.º—¿Que entiende el "Paisano" por Gobierno BUENO?

Tan lejos esta nuestro antagonista colega, que no tenemos tiempo para esperar su respuesta. Pero no dudamos que se conforme, nolens volens, con la que sigue, admitida por la generalidad de los mas eminentes estadistas modernos. Hela aqui:

- 1.º—Que el bienestar de un pueblo es de dos especies:—moral y material.
2.º—Que el bienestar moral consiste en el ORDEN, la LIBERTAD, el goze de DERECHOS POLITICOS y la JUSTICIA.
3.º—Que el bienestar material consiste en la SEGURIDAD PERSONAL, la SEGURIDAD DE PROPIEDADES, la PROTECCION AL TRABAJO y la PROTECCION Á LA RIQUEZA PÚBLICA.
4.º—Que un GOBIERNO, es BUENO cuando satisface á todas estas condiciones, identificándose, en todo y por todo, con los intereses del pueblo gobernado.

Y ahora bien.—¿Puede haber orden en un país donde la Legislacion es un tegido de horrosas anomalías, un caos espantoso, producido por la inestabilidad, la inconsecuencia, la ignorancia y egoismo del Gobierno de España y sus delegados, cuyas leyes, reales órdenes, decretos, bandos &c. se suceden á discrecion, contrarias las unas á las otras, sin otra base ni otro espíritu que el capricho ó la conveniencia de quien las dicta?

¿Puede haber orden en un país donde las autoridades superiores se hacen á

menudo la guerra cuando sus intereses particulares se hallan contrapuestos, neutralizando ó destruyendo esta lo que hace aquella, como mas de una vez ha sucedido entre el Capitan General y el Intendente, ó entre el Obispo y el Capitan General, ó entre este y el Gefe de la Marina, ó entre todos juntos á la vez como lobos que se disputan la mayor parte sobre la presa palpitante?

¿Puede haber orden en un país donde, si una autoridad concibe (caso raro!) por dicha nuestra, una medida acertada y conveniente á los intereses del pueblo, en circunstancias excepcionales, nuestra Metrópoli desapruueba su conducta, infringe los mas sagrados principios de todossistema racional de Legislacion y dando á sus mandatos la cualidad retroactiva abre una fuente de incalculables gravísimos perjuicios al trabajo, la industria, la riqueza pública y aun la subsistencia misma del pueblo?—Baste un solo ejemplo entre muchos, muchísimos, con que pudiéramos dar en cara á quien negase este aserto. En 1844, el Intendente Pinillos, para remediar en algun modo los funestos efectos del espantoso huracan que acababa de envolver á la Isla de Cuba en estragos, ruina y hambre, dispuso el alivio de los derechos que pesaban sobre ciertos artículos de primera urgencia, tales como maderas para construccion de casas, arroz, maíz y otros víveres de que el pueblo se hallaba en suma necesidad; se dió cuenta á la Corte, y contra toda la fundada esperanza del Gefe de Hacienda, se desaprobó la medida privando al pueblo de los beneficios que ella le proporcionaba en aquellas tristísimas circunstancias y ademas causando grandes quebrantos á todos los comerciantes que fiados en la medida del Sor. Pinillos habian pedido grandes facturas de dichos artículos, contando con la rebaja de los derechos á su introduccion.

¿Puede haber orden en un país donde no hay otro juicio, otra ley, otro Código, otra emanacion, ni otro regulador del poder, que las facultades ONNIMODAS del Capitan General, conferidas sin límites por Real Orden de 28 de Mayo de 1825? ¿La ignora el Paisano? Por si asi fuere no es mal que lo traslademos de ella, en copia literal, las siguientes palabras dirigidas en dicho documento al Capitan General de Cuba:—"S. M. ha tenido á bien autorizar á V. E. plenamente, confiéndole todo el lleno de las facultades que por las Reales Ordenanzas se conceden á los gobernadores de plazas sitiadas. En su consecuencia, da S. M. á V. E. la mas amplia y ilimitada autorizacion para suspender la ejecucion de cualesquiera órdenes ó providencias generales espeditas sobre todos los ramos de la Administracion."

¿Puede haber orden en un país donde, por consecuencia de lo que probado queda en el anterior párrafo, la Legislacion, la administracion de justicia y la marcha gubernativa estan sujetas no solo á las vicisitudes caprichosas de la voluntad propia de un hombre lego, sino tambien á las continuas remociones de esos mismos hombres que la Metrópoli nos envia y que á manera de buitres de paso se posan sobre el trono de Cuba por solo un corto tiempo que sin embargo les basta para saciar su rapina?

Concluylamos que en el actual sistema politico de Cuba no existe el orden, y sigamos adelante.

¿Hay Libertad en un pueblo donde toda espresion de opiniones, de deseos, de quejas,—ya por medio de la palabra, ya por la prensa, ya por representaciones ó memoriales,—por mas respetuosas y humildes que sean,—está prohibida, se considera como un delito y se

juzga á sus autores como reos de conspiracion contra el Gobierno?—En el año de 1844 y en el siguiente de 1845, fueron atrozmente calumniados, perseguidos, obligados á la espatriacion, encerrados en calabozos y consignados en el libro inquisitorial del Gobierno varios honrados y leales vecinos de Matanzas por el solo hecho de haber suscrito una representacion al Gobierno pidiendo se tomasen mas energicas medidas contra esa misma trata de esclavos en que van á buscar sus razones los enemigos de nuestros derechos.—En el año de 1845 durante el conflicto de un horroroso incendio ocurrido en Matanzas, en uno de los últimos dias del mes de Junio, la soldadesca desenfrenada, entregándose á la embriaguez, al robo y otros excesos, cometió mil insultos de palabra y muchos mas de obra, contra las personas y propiedades de los pacíficos vecinos que prestaban sus servicios en aquella calamidad: el Ayuntamiento de Matanzas elevó á la Real Audiencia de la Habana una Representacion quejándose, en los mas respetuosos términos, de semejante escandalosa conducta. ¿Y cual fué el resultado? El Capitan General califio de osada y delincuente la conducta del Ayuntamiento, y en su consecuencia repudió, multo, y suspendió de sus cargos á los individuos de aquel cuerpo que habian cometido el gran crimen de suscribir la malhadada representacion.

¿Hay libertad en un país donde la censura mas osada, mas inexorable, mas encarnizada contra toda idea de adelanto, persigue y asesina el pensamiento, ahoga la voz ó tortura la garganta que la exhala, ya sea en el rincón del hogar domestico, ya en los estrados de los tribunales, ya en correspondencia privada y familiar, ya en el mismo sagrado pulpito?

¿Hay libertad en un país donde un vecino honrado y pacífico no puede pernoctar, residir, ni viajar, en pueblos, ni campos, sin una licencia espresa renovada cada vez; ni transitar por las calles del mismo punto de su domicilio á ciertas horas de la noche; ni reunirse aun ep su propia habitacion con otras personas sin esponerse a ser juzgado como incitador de juntas conspiratorias; ni celebrar inocentemente una fiesta sin previo permiso de la autoridad á trueco de algunos pesos; ni tener un libro, un manuscrito, una pintura, un busto, ni un retrato siquiera que no sea del gusto del Gobierno! El que escribe este artículo recuerda con indignacion y desprecio la ridicula anecdota que entre él y el actual Gobernante de Matanzas, Falguera, tuvo lugar con motivo de cierta miniatura de Washington. Pobre hombre!

¿Hay libertad en un pueblo á cuyos vecinos no solo se les prohibe hacer lo que licitamente está permitido en todas partes, sino que se le castiga por no hacer lo que ni la ley le prescribe, ni los gobernantes le han ordenado, ni reporta beneficio á la comunidad? Creemos que el "Paisano," está ya bien informado de lo ocurrido ultimamente en Matanzas, con motivo del baile dispuesto en obsequio del cumpleaños de la Reina de España el dia 10 de Octubre ultimo, en que por no haber asistido á él, por razones de enfermedad, ausencia y rigor de la estacion calorosa muchos de los vecinos de dicha ciudad, se condenó á cuatro jóvenes á deportacion á la Peninsula, se obligó á otro á la espatriacion, se suprimió el Instituto en que habia de tener lugar el regio sarao, se vendieron en almoneda su menaje y utensilios, y se derribó y quemó un Gimnasio establecido por la juventud matanzera. Nie-





would intrinsically be most beneficial, but all great events and present contingencies annihilate it completely; and the Revisor himself admits that facts are stubborn things and theories mere words. Facts then prove conclusively that territorial limits have always been determined by the circumstances, conveniences, necessities, the civilization and political power of races and nations, that in the different ages have been upon the stage of the world.

Our humble ignorance durst not raise itself from the surface of this globe to lift the veil, behind which are hidden the secrets of the All-wise on high and to explain his designs; nor have we been able to comprehend that he confounded idioms, spread out vast seas between one land and the other, raised abrupt and insurmountable mountains and barriers, ploughed deep and mighty streams and divided such opposite climates and zones" with the design and for the purpose of separating man from his fellow, and of saying to this race of man or the other 'So far shalt thou go and no farther!' We think the reverse is the case. We think we see and comprehend that the hand of an All-wise Providence gave existence to the seas, lakes, and rivers; to these mountains, passes, and plains; to these zones and climates for the purpose of placing man into the necessity of attracting one another, of obliging him to approach his fellows, and for facilitating the transmission of the products of one land into the other, that man might learn to recognise himself in his neighbors, to love one another like brothers, and like members of one great family, all united in the principles of humanity. We prefer believing in the theory that God created these continents, these seas, these rivers, and whatever has its being in them, animals, vegetables, minerals, and all, in order that man shall possess them all, subject them to himself and to his use, and cause them to concur in his physical development and the rendering of his moral and intellectual nature during his stay in this world perfect in the highest degree. "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living being that moveth upon the earth. This is the title of the dominion which man sways over the earth; endowed with a rational soul, with conscience, sensibility, power of mind and free will he has all that he needs for accomplishing the mandate of his creator and of being responsible to him for the use which he makes of his reason, his mental faculties and the things of this world.

We therefore do confess without reluctance and without fear that we do discover nothing either monstrous or shocking in the fact, that the American Union consisting originally of thirteen weak colonies, to day counts thirty thriving states has extended its territory from the Atlantic across to the Pacific and from the lakes in the North down to the gulf of Mexico. Far from shocking, our sensibility as a monstrosity we find in it a fact carrying out to the letter and spirit the biblical command if we admit that it is the Anglo-Americans who have increased and multiplied and with greatest vigor have replenished this continent: that they are the only men truly sovereign and who exercise sovereignty over the soil they live on; and finally that they alone have understood how to organize a government that facilitates their labors in removing all obstacles and embarrassments of every nature, that may be encountered by them in their strides to the highest social, intellectual and moral perfection of their own race and incidentally of all those races, that intermix and fuse together with them. The annexation of territory and of people contiguous and living along the borders of the great confederacy appears to us as natural and as well founded in the order of things and in human association, as the great father of rivers in the West (the Mississippi) receives into his vast expanse, multitudes of streams, rivers and brooks, which through and with him roll down towards the goal that God himself has set him.

If our friend of the Revisor will take the trouble of running, on his geographical map the boundaries and enclou-

tures, that now-a-day separate one nation from the other on the face of the earth, he will readily perceive that they are not defined by seas, rivers, mountains or plains, or by zones or climates either, but are defined by treaties and conventions sometimes resulting and at other times enforced by circumstances, by conveniences, by the civilization and the power of the races and nations, who there encountered one another. These are facts and supported by these facts we sustain that over the face of this globe in its five grand divisions there exist now races and dominant nations, who had no existence a few centuries back, and that others are crossed so much and fused one into the other, that now the curious inquirer no longer is able with any certainty to pronounce on the true relationship and the original stock of their ancestors. Without leaving this continent and without reascending into fabulous ages.—What are facts teaching us? That we are separated from the Eastern hemisphere by a vast expanse of sea on the East and impenetrable ice on the North west. That here existed great empires and governments better regulated and more advanced in civilization than some other nations and races on the Eastern hemisphere at the same time. And what has taken place within this last three and a half centuries? Facts tell us that in spite of that expansive sea and impenetrable snows, this continent had been invaded, its great empires overturned, its original race dislodged and in most parts annihilated by different races coming from the Eastern hemisphere. How therefore, we ask, can our friend of the Revisor see in the seas the mountains and climates any special plan for separating one race of man from the other, when facts teach us unmistakably that by their means and in their account men become necessary to each other, seek for each other, meet each other, intermix and identify themselves one race with the other, come to recognise themselves in their counterparts, assist and love each other like the members of one great family, like the sons of one God and his heir to this earth?

What our reason easily comprehends is, that a nation or race which multiplies with rapidity makes great progress in the race of civilization attains to a political power overshadowing that of its stationary imbeciles and ignorant neighbours among nations and races neither need nor ever will remain hemmed in by courses of high mountains or confined by boundaries of rivers or the sea. Such a multiplying, civilising powerful nation will carry its race, will propagate its civilization, will extend its dominion as far as its power allows it to advance, and when it comes to a point beyond which it no longer can advance, it will have attained that goal and that terminus, which was assigned it by Providence and it will disappear from the face of the earth, leaving behind it other nations, who in their turn again will disappear: for this is an eternal law, established by God, inflexible and inevitable, that disposes of nations as it does of individuals, decrees them their infancy: their youth, their vigorous virility, their decrepid old age, death and heirs. These are facts demonstrated by the histories of all empires and nations and which reveal to us the plans and designs of the eternal Creator. Philosophy teaches us this, we are taught it by political wisdom and religion: and there will never be a nation or race, that shall be able to prolong its numbered days or add one hair to its existence beyond the term which stands written as conceded to it by the will of God on high.

But if the extension of territory by the United States down to the Isthmus of Panama ought to be looked upon as a monstrosity so contrary to nature and sound politics, that ought to shock and horrify us, with how much greater disgust and indignation, ought then to fill our breasts all other monstrosities of this kind, which we observe all around the whole earth and all nations, partitioned out like chattels and animals among a few preferred families and dynasties, in the hands of a parcel of impostors and usurpers, who opposing the designs of an all wise Creator and violating all principles of reason,

conscience and humanity have over-leaped and confounded all barriers and boundaries, all seas and lands, hemispheres and zones in order to conquer, to rob, to domineer, to enslave, to ruin and annihilate countries and nations, who had done nothing to their injury nor ever offended them? How great ought not indignation to grow in every true American's bosom, when he considers, that two fragments of Europe still pretend and yet hope to domineer over the whole American continent and to annex the same with all the Islands, and the people enclosed, and all this for the benefit and the gratification of two families, of two women? Surely, if in politics and nature there are any annexations monstrous and shocking, these ought more than any other to enrage us, and they may with good reason extort the cry of horror from us, that would say unto the masters and slaves of Europe: "your islands and your peninsulas belong to your own continent: these of ours belong to us and we are resolved upon fulfilling the designs of our God, in cultivating, governing and enjoying our lands in full sovereignty. If in spite of the ocean you will come here, be welcome to us, but you must not come for the purpose of conquering, enslaving and exterminating the people of America, still less must you begot children and grandchildren of the Caucasian race in order afterwards to hem them in by savage and degraded races of Africa and Asia for the purpose of bastardizing, degenerating oppressing and assassinating us, if thus it should please your pious, unnatural and monstrous lust of domination. God has decreed that this American hemisphere be purified and redeemed, in order that it alone be in the dominion and under the sovereignty of those men, who are born and who live on its soil, and multiplying there and enrich it with the sweat of their brows. No more masters for America: God alone is the master and sovereign of its people: do you hear it?"

Facts, and the universal consent of human reason tell us, that annexation and increase of territory and people, have in all epochs of time been the criterion and the infallible means of the opulence and greatness of empires. Not one nation has stopped short in its course from a fear of coming to its outermost boundaries. Not one has omitted to rise to greatness, from a fear of coming to a fall. Not one ever laid a clog on its own prosperity from a fear of passing into ruin. Thus it has been, thus it will be as long as man remains man, and as long as progress is an eternal and irresistible law that impels the human races to their highest possible destinies. The great empires of old and modern days why were they great? They were great, because they fulfilled all the conditions which constitute the greatness of empires: because they spread and propagated among their contemprary tribes, among nations, and in countries near and far off, their age, their science, their arts, their commerce, their institutions, their philosophy, their religion and idiom; in one word, a new spirit, a new civilization, stronger, more complete than the civilization they replaced; and the old, decrepid, wasted spirit which they invaded. Greece and the Greeks were great, because they created and propagated a civilization entirely Greek. Rome and the Romans were great, because they, the heirs of the Greek civilization propagated a Roman civilization. And the nations that were heirs to the Greek-Roman civilization have been, and are now great, because they have propagated and extended to the remotest corner of this globe an entirely new, and christian civilization. For this, Spain, France, England are great empires and great nations; and for this, are great, and will be greater the United States of America and the Americans. What is there in all this, that is not strictly in accordance to nature, or that is not in perfect consonance with the constant and progressive march of civilization up to the highest destinies of humanity?

The United States and the American people represent now-a-days, the new spirit of America—Christian Democracy.—They are charged with the mission of opening roads across seas, mountains and deserts; of propagating and expanding and transplanting forcibly the prin-

ciples and institutions of democracy, particularly on this hemisphere, where (we do speak the truth, but with no intention whatever of offending any one,) they alone are competent masters and models worthy of being followed by all nations, that dwell between the land of the Patagonians and the farthest Arctic region. Happy they, if they can accomplish, following the Americans, to march along hand and hand with them; to intermix and ally themselves, and fraternize with them, in order that they may occupy the post which is due them on the stage of American political development, instead of disappearing like members decayed and useless for the purposes of democracy and American civilization, whose light has illumined their paths.

And has this light not yet shone to them? And does democracy not every day spread more light? Certainly, it does. The new spirit, this Christian democracy, is already the principle of association and government inculcated and engrained into the minds of all nations of this American hemisphere. Like the sun the American democracy is already the centre of a whole system, and wherever the other republics may place theirs, this center certainly stands in the capital of Washington City. Yes, the American republic is the great luminary, in whose light and general warmth all other nations of America have to bask themselves, in order to invigorate and strengthen themselves, studying and learning the principles of law, the decalogue of American polity, that is to say: Independence, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Peace, Instruction, Bread and Home for all men that live in America.

Providence, that until this day has guided and protected this glorious mission of the Anglo-American people, will help it to complete the work of the independence and enfranchisement of all America and of all her people. This prediction is no prophecy, it is the expression of an American heart, is the rational hope of one who thinks for himself, who founds that hope upon facts, on principles and on analogies, that constitute the base for our understanding and our logical thinking.

There is a vast difference between the modes and means, which have been employed by the empires and nations of the old world and those that are set in motion by the United States and the Anglo-Americans in order to extend their civilization and to consolidate their power. Europe has always spread its civilization by conquests, by enslaving, forcing, and obliging people to accept of the same. And in the point of monstrousities and iniquities practised against the laws of God, of nature and humanity, the examples which it has set us can not be imitated by us, and all this has been done and is intended by certain parties to be done ever again, if they felt sufficiently powerful, for the benefit of a few dynasties or privileged families. The United States extend their civilization and consolidate their power by acquiring territory, redeeming their enslaved and degraded people by giving them free institutions, introducing among them the manly and republican manners by inspiring them with the dignity of their own sovereignty, by wakening them up from their drowsy indolence and benighted servilism, freeing them of their rags and misery, their degradation and colonial insignificance, in which they have vegetated entire generations and for centuries. We will cite facts, Florida as late as the year 1821, a Spanish colony, containing hardly from twenty to twenty five thousand inhabitants: has more than doubled its population and wealth and is this day sovereign State of this Union, freer, better governed and happier than Spain herself. Louisiana, an insignificant colony of France, which in the year 1803 scarcely counted 60,000 people, enumerates this day several sovereign States upon its old territory, freer, better governed and happier, than France herself. Texas, Oregon and California territories of Spain and Mexico without populations were wastes, see spring up among them Cities, sovereign and free States that in one week make greater progress in the arts of civilization than they did in entire years as long as they were under the dominion of Spain or Mexico.

These are the facts which until now have contributed to consolidate the power of the Union, to increase prosperity, to occupy population, centupled wealth and to heighten the sphere of American civilization. These have been the results of the annexations, which up to this day have been effected of territories and people to this confederacy: and we believe many empires and monarchies of this world will crumble into dust and will split in fragments before the prophetic prognostications of the "Revisor" will be verified "the dissolution of this United States of America."