THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.
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SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Tuesday & Friday,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
In Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

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(FROM LONDON,)
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SAIL-MAKER AND RIGGER,
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ONTARIO STREET.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings.
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1847. z.

Doran's Hotel,
BYTOWN.
THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of Travellers.
Furniture and Bedding, all new.
Good Stabling for Horses, &c.
JAMES DORAN.
Bytown, January 12, 1847. 5-3m.

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NOW that Winter is set in, the time to use this celebrated Varnish for Boots, Shoes &c., is come. Its use prevents wet feet, thereby preserving both the health and the pocket.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the ATHENEUM BOOK STORE, Bagot Street, Kingston.
Nov. 2.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1847. NO. 35.

TO THE READING PUBLIC OF CANADA.

The Advertiser is prepared to transmit the following valuable and interesting Books, by Mail, to any part of Upper or Lower Canada, at the prices affixed.

	$ cts.
Views and Reviews in American History, Literature and Fiction. By W. G. Simms	0 50
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Orders for any of the above books, enclosing the Cash, and post paid, addressed to T. G. Gallicut, New York, will be promptly attended to.
Reference in Kingston,—Dr. E. J. Barker.
New York, Feb. 6, 1847. tf.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, Land, and General Agent,
KING STREET, KINGSTON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by T. Moran & Co., (removed next door,) where has entered upon the above Business, and hopes by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of Public Support.
The Subscriber intends to devote particular attention to the *Purchase and Sale of Real Estate;* and with this view he has made arrangements with several influential, legal and Commercial Gentlemen in Scotland and England, through whom he will bring under the notice of Capitalists, intending Emigrants, and the public generally, Improved Farms, Wild Lands, Household, and other Real Estate, Property in Canada, submitted to him for sale, and through whom he will transact other Legal and Commercial Business in any part of Great Britain or Ireland—viz., Collecting Claims, taking out Letters of Administration, Purchase and Sale of Property, &c. &c.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1846.

OREGON SALOON,
OPPOSITE THE MARTELLO TOWER.
THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he has received in Kingston, and begs leave to inform them, that he has lately Removed to the premises recently occupied by John McPherson, Esq., opposite the Martello Tower, Ontario Street, where he has fitted out and opened
THE OREGON SALOON
for Lunches, Oyster Suppers and other Refreshments, and where he hopes to be further encouraged by the continued kind support of the public.
JAMES ELDER.
Kingston, Jan. 22, 1847.

MILL CREEK CLOTH FACTORY.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends, and the Public generally, for the support he has received since his
FULLING MILL AND
Carding Machine
Have been in operation, and begs leave to inform them that, encouraged by the business he has transacted in the above line, he is now prepared to commence the manufacture of all kinds of
COUNTRY CLOTHS, SATTINETS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.
And hopes by the pains he intends to take, to ensure the continued patronage of the Public.
JOSHUA BOOTH.

☞ WOOL ☜
Purchased or taken in exchange for Cloth.
Mill Creek, January 11, 1847. 4-tf.

Received
BY the latest arrivals from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Princess Street, the following articles, viz:
800 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
200 Buffalo Robes,
250 Boxes Assorted Teas,
50 do Tobacco,
20 Dozen Matts,
100 do. Brooms,
100 do. Patent Pails,
40 do. Cords,
With numerous other articles not mentioned.
MATTHEW ROURK.
Kingston, Dec. 18th, 1846. tf.

PRINTERS' INK.
THE Trade supplied with Ink of various qualities—Scotch and the United States.
Atheneum Book Store,
Dec. 17, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
45 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, superior quality, and three barrels LARD.
MILES FERGUSON.
Kingston, 15th January, 1847. tf.

WANTED.
1,000 BUSHELS Potatoes,
500 bushels Pease,
for which the market price will be paid in Cash, on delivery, at the Provincial Penitentiary.
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1847.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE!
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Establishment of the *Prince Edward Gazette*, now in successful operation in the District Town of Picton, and in the centre of the most loyal population in the Province. The patronage of the concern is extensive and increasing. The material consists of *two Printing Presses*, and an extensive variety of New Type, suitable for any kind of Book or Job work. To any gentleman desirous of entering into a lucrative business in an interesting neighborhood, this offers a rare opportunity.
Any information may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, in Picton. (post paid.)
J. O. DORNAN.
Picton, Feb. 25, 1847. 1S

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE
AND
FOREIGN MISCELLANY,
Published Monthly, Price 2s. 6d.
Furnishes the Latest Dates of Advices from every British Colony and possession;—every leading Colonial and Foreign Newspaper, and Periodical, from all parts of the world, being regularly received and filed.
IT contains impartial descriptive, general and statistical articles relating to the Colonies; a digest of the most important Local Information in each of our Dependencies, and a register of births, deaths and marriages: forming an indispensable Work of Reference on the Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, Productive Resources, Population and actual Condition of the British and Foreign Colonies, and an instructive and entertaining Publication to be sent by their home friends to Settlers in the respective Colonies.
Office, 6, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, London.

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Monthly—Price 2s. 6d.
WILL be found to be the only Register and Chronicle of Recent Occurrences in British North America, the West Indies, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, New South Wales, South and Western Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, Malta and Gibraltar, the East Indies and China, &c. &c.
All persons having friends, abroad, or interested in the British Colonies, may rely upon receiving through this medium the latest and most authentic accounts from each on the 1st of every Month.
Office, 6, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, London.
A few complete Sets can still be had, in 10 Volumes half-bound, 12s. per Volume.

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.
SIX LECTURES ON THE USES OF THE LUNGS, causes, Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart—on the Laws of Longevity, and Mode of Preserving Male and Female Health, Symmetry and Beauty; exposing causes and cure of those Diseases that produce Consumption, or Shorten Life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9¼ cts. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M., M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.
☞ Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part.—The trade supplied. 3m.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,
Lucretia, by Bulwer,
Dombey & Son, No. 4, by Dickens,
Nell Gwynne, by Ainsworth,
St. Giles and St. James, by D. Jerrold,
Fortescue, by J. S. Knowles,
Diana of Merridor, by Dumas,
Woman's Reward, by Mrs. Norton,
The Merchant's Daughter, by Miss Pickering,
The Midnight Bell, by Von Holstein,
Actor and Manager, by F. C. Wemyss,
The Ransomed Bride, by E. H. Wild,
Rupert Sinclair, by the Author of Ten Thousand a Year.
The Comic Wandering Jew, by C. Phillipon,
The Church Almanac, by Lovell & Gibson.
Feb. 9, 1847.

RITCHIE'S
PATENT COPYING PRESSES.
A SUPPLY of all sizes, just received, from the Manufactory, and for Sale at the ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
Oct. 20.

COMPOUND PECTORAL BALSAM OF
HOREHOUND AND HONEY.
A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for all disorders of the Chest and LUNGS, viz: Asthma, Whooping Cough, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Influenza, Pains in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness and tickling in the Throat, Hoarseness, &c.
This Balsam is composed of the most valuable remedies for the above complaints. It operates by dissolving the congealed mucus or phlegm in the Thorax, thereby causing a free expectoration, and relieving the most obstinate Coughs.
Prepared and Sold by ROBERT BARKER, Druggist, Kingston. *Price 2s. 6. and 1s. 3d. per Bottle.*

TO LET.
A SMALL FRAME COTTAGE, in Princess Street, with Garden and Outhouses.
Apply to WM. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, King Street.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1846. tf.

For Sale.
100 ACRES of LAND, East half of Lot 21, in the 4th Concession Pittsburgh, 10 miles from Kingston. Apply to JAMES McCARTHY, Master Blacksmith, Provincial Penitentiary.
Portsmouth, Feb. 8, 1847. 12tf.

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A HANDSOME BAY MARE, perfectly sound, and in good condition.
For particulars apply at this office,
February 2d 1847.

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AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED
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SITUATED on the Banks of the St. Lawrence, at the Village of Scotland, Canada West, in the neighborhood of Brockville, Prescott and Ogdensburgh. The FARM consists of 175 Acres, of which 140 Acres are laid out in fields, varying from 7 to 12 and 14 Acres each, well enclosed with Stone and Rail Fences; the remaining 35 Acres are composed of excellent Wood Land. The Fields are all in good condition, being regularly worked and manured. The crops of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Hay of the last season for quality and quantity, could not be exceeded from the same complement of Land; there is also a very productive APPLE ORCHARD, Kitchen Garden, &c.
The STONE DWELLING HOUSE is a large and substantial Building, 3 Stories high, 46 feet by 36 feet wide, well finished, and with every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family. There are also two large Barns and Sheds; House for the working men, besides Stables, Coach House, and excellent Spring Wells. This neighborhood is esteemed the most healthy, and the Farm, for beauty of situation, cannot be surpassed in Canada West.
This Property will be sold much lower than its real value, if applied for soon, and only a portion of the purchase money required down.
—ALSO,—
A large stock of Cattle, together with a Threshing Machine, and Farming Implements of every description.
A undisputed title will be given. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid,) to
M. B. WELLS, Esq.
Solicitor, &c. &c.
Prescott, Canada West.
Prescott, March 9th, 1847. 41 tf

The *Montreal Gazette* to copy once a week, till forbid.

ROBERT BARKER,
Chemist & Druggist,
BROCK STREET,
KINGSTON.
R. B. respectfully informs his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed his DRUG STORE to BROCK STREET, in the Premises formerly occupied by Mr D. McVean, where they may depend upon being supplied with genuine Drugs and Medicines.
Physicians Prescriptions, and Family Recipes, carefully prepared.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Kingston, March, 1847.

OLIVER BURR,
Manufactures all kinds and colors of
PRINTING INK,
NEWS, JOB, AND BOOK.
Near the Globe and Troy Mills, Troy, N. Y.
Troy, February 1, 1847. 3m.
☞ The above Ink for sale at the Atheneum Book Store.
Kingston, Feb. 2, 1847.

CITY HALL SALOON.
No. 9 Market Buildings, opposite the New Battery,
BY GEORGE GANE,
Refreshments, Snacks, &c., to be had at the shortest notice.
SOYTERS AT ALL HOURS.
Kingston Feb. 1, 1847. 10tf

DISTILLERY TO LET.
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
And Immediate Possession Given.
THAT well known Establishment in this Town, heretofore carried on by the late firm of GAINFORD & MENEILLEY. It is wrought by an Engine of 12 horse power, which grinds, mashes, and pumps, and is capable of running 60 bushels a day. For convenience it is not surpassed by any establishment of its size in the Province. The buildings are all of stone, except the hog pen which is of wood, and erected on a water lot belonging to the premises. The granary is capable of storing 3,000 bushels of grain.
ALSO:—A Stone Dwelling House on the said premises, for the same period. It would be preferred for the dwelling house to be taken by the party renting the Distillery.
For Terms apply to the Subscriber (who is now the sole proprietor) at the Steam Boat Office, Commercial Wharf, Kingston, or to JOHN HOLDEN, Esq., Prescott.
WM. MENEILLEY.
Prescott, March 15, 1847.

SUPERIOR
JAPAN INK POWDERS
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
ROBERT BARKER,
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

INCOMPARABLE
Black Japan Ink
MANUFACTURED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S
Antibilious Pills.
For Bile, Indigestion, Sick Head-ache, and all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.
THESE PILLS have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of stomach and liver complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, gout, sensation of fullness and oppression after meals, shortness of breath; and an excellent restorative after any excess at the table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and invigorate the constitution.
Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, attended with apopletic symptoms, should take them frequently.
Prepared from an Original Receipt, by ROBERT BARKER, Druggist, Brock Street, Kingston.
Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Kingston, March 19, 1847.

COMMERCIAL MART.
BY PRIVATE SALE,
Large Table Codfish,
Half bbls. No. 1 West Mackerel,
Cod Sounds and Tongues,
North Shore Herrings,
Smoked Herrings, in Boxes,
WILLIAM WARE.
March 19.

THE WAR AND ITS PRETEXTS.

From the New York Tribune.

The shouts of exulting thousands over the brilliant victory of Buena Vista, the sudden and easy capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan, are flying away from mere exhaustion; though one of which it expires reverberate more faintly on the far distance; the glare of illuminations and bonfires fades rickety and wan. Perhaps our People will soon have an ear for the wail of the desolate mothers—our own as well as Mexican—whose sons have been sacrificed to the bloody Juggernaut. Cheery they may hold per chance, the mirthless despair from the stricken orphans of Vera Cruz, who have seen their fathers and mothers, their sisters and brothers, torn in pieces by our balls and shells, which plowed through the roofs and walls of their dwellings to shatter and desolate all within. Of the famishing thousands who crowded like wolves around the boats of coarse food generously distributed by Gen. Scott, probably few or none had escaped the bitter pangs of want through the long period of our blockade of that port; while most had doubtless seen one or more relatives torn in pieces by our shells during the siege. What must have been the privations of a people who could consent to be fed by the hands still reeking with the warm blood of their brethren?

The journals whose grievous burthen it is to sustain and justify the war are very shy of letting their readers see at length the arguments they combat: we have repeatedly copied their editorials in full, but have never once had an article of ours scrutinizing the origin and grounds of this war, copied in turn. Mr. Polk's men labored and well written apology for the war in his Annual Message has been universally circulated through the Whig journals; but who has ever seen a counter presentment of the facts by any Whig States, man circulated through the Loco-Foco journals? No matter. We can well afford to give the apologists for this war all the advantages they will take. We proceed to copy and comment upon a summary of the grounds of justification for the war, which was lately copied admiringly by the *Globe* here from the *New Hampshire Patriot*, by which it is put forth with a flourish of trumpets as the production of "a young Miss of this town, a pupil in one of our District Schools." This "Young Miss" had of course been a diligent reader of the Loco-Foco journals "and nothing else;" and she condenses their statements in justification of the war into the following summary:—

Is the War with Mexico Justifiable?—I take the affirmative, assigning the following reasons:

1. Mexico had for many years practised the most unprovoked aggressions on the persons and property of our citizens. Many were robbed, beaten and most cruelly insulted, and property to the amount of more than eight millions of dollars taken by violence. Our Government remonstrated strongly, and sent Envoys and Commissioners to treat with Mexico, and settle all difficulties. The Mexican Government acknowledged the justness of much of our claims, and entered into treaties to pay for their spoliations. The obligations have been *violated*, the debt has remained unpaid, and her aggressions have been continued. Our Government has urged our claims in the most respectful manner, has sent her Envoys, and made all propositions possible, short of wholly abandoning the rights of our citizens to the rapacity of Mexican robbers.

Her overtures have been treated evasively at first, and then with contempt. Our Envoy was finally driven out of Mexico, and barely escaped with his life.

2. Mexico made the first Declaration of War.—This was done April 21. The American Congress declared war May 13, twenty days after *actual hostilities* were commenced by the Mexicans.

3. During the time of all this the American army had remained on this territory and attacked a small party of dragoons under Capt. Thornton and killed and wounded sixteen, capturing the remainder.

4. Up to this time our Government has given constant assurance of their readiness to settle the controversy, and has paused between each of her brilliant victories, to give her miserable enemy time to consider and sue for peace.

5. All the pleas put in by Mexico, or her friends in this country are unfounded. It is urged that we have robbed her of Texas. Texas was once a State composing a part of the Republic of Mexico. The republic was subverted in a revolution, and made subject to a consolidated government.—Texas was fully absolved from her allegiance to the Mexican government. She declared her resolution to adhere to her republican institutions, and the whole world justified her claims and acknowledged her independence. For many years the Mexican government exerted itself to subjugate that brave people; but after a most cruel warfare was driven back, and Texas took her stand among the Independent Nations of the earth. Many Christian nations treated with her, and she was as free from Mexico, as America is now from Great Britain.

Nor was it a question of boundary, for Mexico never made a complaint of our *part* of Texas. But Texas had that we claim *any part* of Texas. But Texas being a State in our Union, the Government was under the same obligations to defend it as any other State in the Union.

It is argued that the war is waged for the extension of slavery. The falsity of this charge is seen from the fact that all the territory sought as indemnity, lies north of the line limiting slavery, and the House of Representatives have decided by vote that slavery shall be excluded from all territory to be added. That prince of slaveholders, J. C. Calhoun, is opposed to the addition of any territory, knowing that slavery will exist in no part of it.

So far then for seeking the extension of slavery, the west additions of territory will be free and greatly facilitate the downfall of that abominable institution.

The evils of war are great. War should be the last resort of injured nations. America has felt this and gone reluctant to the contest. Wrongs and aggressions were suffered. Frauds and cruelties were borne and the history of the world presents no instance of forbearance like that practiced by our Government. We honor her for it. But the time had come when we must suffer our dearest rights to be wrested from us, or like Israel's hosts, go forth to battle. And well has Israel's God sustained us.

To Him we commend our cause, and to Him we appeal from the derision of such as charge injustice or wrong upon our beloved country.

—Let us consider these allegations in order. And first, then,

Of the Spoliations by Mexico.

The Mexicans were well known to be a semi-barbarous people, a mixture of unassimilated races, the mass ignorant and vicious, while the governing power was mainly vested in the Military and the Priesthood, whose intestine struggles were the cause of frequent revolutions. Several of our citizens, in view of these facts, embarked in commerce in or to Mexico, with general good success; but some of them were stripped of their property, on one pretext or another, by this or that contending faction, and were otherwise ill-treated. For these injuries they sought redress of Mexico thro' our Government, and the justice of the claim was finally conceded. A large portion of the claims were liquidated; and the Mexican Government though habitually penniless, had commenced paying them. After paying two or three instalments, it stopped, being at once destitute of means and incensed against us by our Annexation proceedings.

Now the claims of our citizens are, to a considerable extent, just, though undoubtedly exaggerated. He who has had his property violently and unjustly stripped from him in a foreign land, where he expected to realize a great profit from it, is not at all likely to underestimate its value.—For instance, a merchant of this city failed, owing more than his assets; and among these he placed in his schedule an item of $67,000 which he said he had lost by spoliations in Mexico. As it was incumbent on him to account for his bankruptcy, he naturally made his losses as heavy as possible. But when he came to put in a claim against Mexico, some time afterward, he preferred one of $2,000,000! and, though he has allowed him twice as much as his own disinterested estimate of the value of his goods, he has for heavier claims which have not yet been passed upon. This is doubtless paralleled by many other cases. Undoubtedly, the amount and the flagrancy of Mexican spoliations have been grossly exaggerated.

Still, Mexico owes us for spoliations, which she should have paid, and would have paid, but for the Annexation of Texas. That, as we were forewarned it would do, changed the whole face of affairs. It was *that*, as the trackers of the 'young Miss' very well know, which caused our Envoy to be driven out of Mexico, and put his claim for indemnity, which had been repeatedly urged without giving offence in any one, and finally acceded to. Then why jaggle about it?

But all of us do know that spoliations are not the cause of the present war. In the great debates of last winter, Mr. Calhoun declared the march to the Sabine to be the true cause, while Mr. Benton found that cause in the original scheme of Annexation itself; but no man found it in the non-payment of the indemnity for spoliations. The story of the 'young Miss' is fatally contradictory. If the spoliations were the real origin of the war, it is most unlikely that the spoiler commenced that war by attacking the party he had robbed.

2. Of the Commencement of the War.

The 'Young Miss' has a narrow purview and a short memory. Ten years ago, in answering an application of Texas to be admitted into this Union, Mr. Van Buren and his Cabinet deliberately and unanimously decided that for this country to annex Texas would be to wage an unprovoked War on Mexico. This judgment is before the world, in the strong language of Secretary Forsyth. It was deliberately re-affirmed and declared still valid by Mr. Van Buren in his letter on Annexation, April, 1844. The same doctrine was about the same time proclaimed by Henry Clay, by Albert Gallatin, and nearly all the illustrious Civilians in the land. 'Annexation and War with Mexico are identical,' said Mr. Clay, who repeatedly denounced the measure as inevitably plunging us into a needless, unjustifiable War. Mexico gave us formal notice that, if we proceeded to consummate Annexation, she should regard the act as a declaration of War upon her and act accordingly. Her Minister demanded his passports and left Washington directly upon the triumph of Annexation. Gen. Houston, ex-President of Texas, when the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was received at Washington, and Congress was urged to await further information before rushing upon hostilities, coolly reminded Senators that War had existed from the moment we incorporated Texas, a country openly at war with Mexico, which war became ours along with Texas. And now we have the origin of the War, to subserve a party purpose, brought forward to April 23, 1846!

3. Of the breaking out of Hostilities.

Texas having been formally annexed, our Army was dispatched thither, and took post on the Nueces, the actual Western limit of that country, so as to cover its most exposed settlement, in August, 1845. Here it remained unmolested for six months, the whole country enjoying peace and quiet, until March, 1846, when Gen. Taylor, in pursuance of his orders, broke up at Corpus Christi and marched down to the Rio Grande. He was confronted on his march by an inferior Mexican force, which warned him to halt and return, but he, obeying his orders, pushed on, and the Mexicans retreated without a shot. As he approached [illegible] of the State of Tamaulipas, who protested against his invasion of their territory. As he continued to advance notwithstanding, the Mexican Gen. Garcia, who had 250 soldiers at San Isabel, set fire to the Custom House and other public buildings, and retreated across the Rio Grande. Up to this time, this had always been a Mexican military station and port of entry, though on the side of the Rio Grande impudently claimed by Texas. On the 28th Gen. Taylor reached the point of destination, opposite Matamoras, and at once began to throw up entrenchments and plant his cannon so as to command and th eaten the town. Gen. Ampudia, commanding Matamoras, notified him that he must fall back to the Nueces or his advance would be regarded as an act of war. Gen. Taylor replied that he was obeying his orders, and should stay. Before any act of hostility had been committed by the Mexicans, he blockaded the mouth of the Rio Grande, cutting off the supplies of provisions on which the Mexican army depended for subsistence. Ampudia remonstrated against this as an act of unjustifiable aggression, and demanded the instant raising of the blockade, but was not gratified. Two days *after* this, Capt. Thornton, while reconnoitering, *attacked* a much superior Mexican force (mainly hidden from his sight) 26 miles North of Gen Taylor's camp, was overpowered and his whole command cut off. Thornton justified his attack by saying that he could not tamely see the Mexican flag waving over American soil!—said soil having been trodden by Mexicans for at least two centuries, and having never been shaded by our flag up to that very day. So much for the commencement of the War.

4. Of our Government's desire for Peace.

Our Executive has often enough professed to desire Peace. So did Pitt, Napoleon, Metternich, Alexander, all the time they were defiling the world with wholesale carnage. All the bloody monsters who have turned rivers to blood have been great lip lovers of Peace. But on *what terms* is Mr. Polk willing to terminate the War? He has been asked and asked to state them to the world, yet absolutely refuses to do so. Why is this, if they are terms that Mexico *ought* to accept? And if they exact a surrender of a portion of her People to the dominion of a stronger race, can we blame her for resisting? Can we blame her for saying that she will not treat while her soil is polluted by the tread of a haughty invader?

5. Of Texas and her Boundary.

It is a matter of unequivocal history that Sam. Houston and his main confederates in wresting Texas from Mexico *went there on purpose to get up a rebellion*. The plot was all matured in this country before Houston set foot in Texas. The story about a 'consolidated government in Mexico' may serve as a pretext, but it was never a reason. A majority of the real citizens of Texas were adverse to the rebellion. *Texas never was a Mexican State*, but a portion of one. The real grounds of her revolt from Mexico were two: 1st. Land Speculation; 2d. Slavery, and a resolution to maintain it in defiance of the laws of Mexico.

—As to the Boundary of Texas, the 'Young Miss' has learned her lesson very badly. The Nueces is just as clearly and unequivocally the Western boundary of Texas as the Connecticut is the Western limit of New Hampshire; and a claim of the latter that the crests of the Green Mountains are her true and proper Western boundary would not be more audacious than is the claim of the Rio Grande as the Western boundary of Texas. Every Spanish and Mexican Map of Mexico that ever was made bounds Texas on the West by the Nueces. So does that of Texas by Stephen F. Austin—a well known leader in the revolt of Houston & Co.—issued in 1837. So does Mrs. Holley's book on Texas, of still older date. So does Monette's 'History of the Valley of the Mississippi,' a vehemently pro-Texas, pro-Slavery and Jackson-idolizing work, just published. New Mexico lies mainly on this side of the Rio Grande, as does Santa Fé its capital—both intensely Mexican these two or three centuries, and never anything else till Gen. Kearney's invasion last year. And though it is true that Mexico claims *all* Texas as rightfully hers, it is most untrue that there was over any doubt or hesitancy on her part as to the Western boundary of Texas. She has always placed that boundary at the Nueces, and nowhere else.—And we all know that Messrs. Benton, Wright, &c., opposed the Tyler Treaty of Annexation expressly on the ground of its monstrous impurity and iniquity in attempting to extend Texas to the Rio Grande, while C. J. Ingersoll, at a later period, expressly declared the "stupendous desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande" the Heaven-appointed barrier between us and the Mexicans, which neither could pass without crime.

6. As to Slavery and all that.

The 'Young Miss' has some news in advance of the Mail as to what portion or portions of Mexico are 'sought' by our Government. We have no reliable news of determining that it has 'sought' one part more than another. But we do not know that the Southern supporters of the War have uniformly declared that the South would insist on her full share of the Spoils; that the War should be stopped at once if Slavery was to be excluded from the conquered territory; and that *the Wilmot Proviso has been broken down for the present* by the threats of the South and the patronage of the President. Why this was done, if this War is intended or calculated to weaken Slavery, the 'Young Miss' may be able to tell; we are not. We leave the whole subject to her meditations, and those of our readers.

IMMIGRATION.

The information we derive from the English newspapers by the late arrival gives promise of a large immigration to the United States this season; and mostly, we are happy to find, from the class of small farmers,—men of some pecuniary means, and disposed to labor and economy.

It is estimated by one of the most intelligent of the London journals, that from Ireland alone there will be an immigration to this Continent of from 200,000 to 300,000 of her people during the present calendar year. If such an influx of population, industrial, honest and with means, pecuniary or physical, be scattered over our country, it will bring and create wealth to an indefinite extent.—The untilled lands of the great West, that require but moderate attention to be abundantly productive, can receive, occupy and reward a nation of industrious laborers. Facilities for the transportation there of the present Industry that stocks our soil are daily becoming greater and greater. The Far West of our fathers, remains with us but a pleasant memory: in actual reality, is now brought within our easy command—days serve now to reach the most remote of our Western possessions, where but a quarter of a century since, months were ineffectual: and the poor can now compass the journey that then only belonged to comparative wealth.

Judging of the Future by the Past, the completion of this Century will exhibit a mighty empire resting upon the 'Great Lakes and the Northern Mississippi; a rich and easy tilled soil, a climate salubrious and moderate, institutions calculated to develope the most earnest energies, nothing is wanting to satisfy the most unenthusiastic imagination of the great destiny awaiting that section of our country. We have reason to anticipate that in more than the accustomed ratio of the last half century will the population and resources of that country be increased; for in far greater proportion, are the facilities of reaching that country, and the ability to obtain property there daily increasing. Within two years, it may be confidently anticipated, that St. Louis will be connected with this City by an almost continuous line of Railroad. Citizens of New York and Boston, it is well known, have purchased the Central Railroad of Michigan and are fast completing it to Chicago. A meeting we are informed, is soon to be holden in Faneuil Hall, at Boston, to consider the expediency of building a road from Chicago through the State of Illinois, to some place on the Mississippi River. This road will be built, either by private enterprise, or the patronage of the State of Illinois; and the road to Albany being completed, and a projected road from Buffalo to Detroit through Canada, St. Louis and New York will be nearer each other by many days, a consideration of no indifferent nature, in the calculation of the increased wealth which necessarily arises from frequent and facile intercommunication.

Eastern Capital is not, so far as regards the West, devoted solely to the enlargement of facilities to reach; it is also used, and to be used, for the development of its resources;—resources probably unequalled in any uninhabited country of the world. Many *lodgements* have been already made by men of capital in the East among the wilderness of the West. The wildness of Nature has been reclaimed, and made subservient to the wants of Man: nor this alone, in organized States, but in territories hardly subjected to legal sway.

The future territory of Minnesota, not yet organized, has been the [illegible] individuals selected by men of enterprise and far reaching sagacity, for profitable investment in lands. The tributaries of the Upper Mississippi rive within its borders, flows through and fertilizes its soil, and, by gentle descents, afford abundant opportunity for the establishment and perpetual operation of mills of every denomination. The Falls of St. Anthony and the Falls of St. Croix have been purchased and appropriated, by a company of Boston capitalists, for the future site of flourishing cities. No healthier locations could have been selected; no soil more fertile than that in their vicinity could be found: while the river, from its natural dam above gives them an unlimited water power, and from its depth below affords even to St. Louis, the year throughout, uninterrupted passage to every craft.

This company, we rejoice to learn, has provided, or contemplated to provide, early and simple means for the transportation of emigrants, as they land on our shores, to their possessions. Sufficient land for all purposes of cultivation will be afforded them on credit; if their character or resources entitle them to it:—and at a moderate price.

Such a disposition of the in-coming foreigners will be far better for themselves than a constrained residence in any of our Atlantic cities. Here they could merely derive a scanty subsistence from incessant labor; there they would breathe in all the liberty and dignity of freemen, and at the same time lay the sure foundation of early competence. Mostly Agricultural in their habits, they would find the teeming land of the West the proper sphere for their avocations, and the full reward of their industry—while they would be free there from those pestilential moral diseases which afflict, sometimes, in an awful degree, aggregations of individuals confined within limited space.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PLANK ROADS VS. MCADAM ROADS.—A New York paper offers some remarks on the comparative advantage of plank roads; and as in a wooded country like Canada, the question is of much interest, we copy them for the information of the reader as follows:—

PLANK ROADS VS. MCADAM ROADS.—The original cost per mile of a good plank road is about $1,400. It needs no repair worth naming for 6 years, when, if made of pine or hemlock, it should be replanked. The yearly cost for repairs will, therefore, average out $150, less than the interest on the average of the 8 years.

The cost of an equally good McAdamized road, as stated by the Chief Engineer of the Canada Roads, J. Cull, is $6,220. The cost of repairs for 8 years was $5,456, averaging $682 a year, with interest added from year to year.

The plank road system originated in Canada about 12 years since, and owes its existence to the difficulty experienced by the commissioner of highways to better the condition of a few rods of quicksand. After tr