

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTION.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1845.

No. 43.

PRINCE'S LIXNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, PLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK.

The Great Original
Establishment, W. M.
R. PRINCE & CO., have
just published their Unrivalled
Descriptive Catalogue of fruit
and Ornamental Trees and
Plants, comprising the largest
assortment of the various classes, and the greatest
collection of new and rare varieties, ever yet
offered to the public, and at greatly reduced
prices. Every variety of Trees and Plants, is
individually described with a precision never
before evinced in any European or American
Catalogue; and the gross blunders of other
Catalogues, are also set right. The collection
of Roses comprises above 1000 splendid varieties.

These superior Catalogues will be sent gratis
to every post paid Applicant.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.
Flushing, Aug. 20, 1845.

WARWICK FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Some two years ago, it may be remembered,
it was proposed to open a female school by the
subscriber, on the condition that suitable patronage
should be guaranteed. The school was opened
on the 1st of January, 1843, and has since
been the scene of the most successful and
profitable of the kind. The school was
not furnished in season, and of course the
enterprise was abandoned. The time being
lost, had they been made in time, would most
probably have secured the success of the undertaking.
It has now become necessary, however, that
the subscriber should have a school in his family,
for the benefit of his own children. This school
will be commenced accordingly about the first of
January next, and is designed to be conducted on a
liberal and elevated scale. The number of boarders
will be limited at the outset to ten or twelve, but
may be, and probably will be, increased as circum-
stances may admit. All the branches of an approved
female education will be taught, including the
Ancient Classics, French and Music, if required.
The school will be conducted by one or more suit-
able teachers, under the general supervision of the
proprietor. The terms for board, tuition, &c.,
will be moderate. Those who may wish to patron-
ize this school, may learn particulars by ad-
dressing a line to the subscriber. Applications, to
secure success, had better be made before the school
opens.

T. MEREDITH.
August 23rd, 1845.

Recent Publication.

MEMORANDA of a Residence at the Court of London,

comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819
to 1825, including negotiations on the OREGON
QUESTION, and other unrecorded questions between
the United States and Great Britain, by Richard
Rush, Esq. Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from the United States, from 1817 to 1825.

Historical Memoirs of My Own Time,

by Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. author of
Pishoniana Memoirs.

The Poets and Poetry of Europe,

with introduction and biographical notices, by H.
W. Longfellow.

The Dog and the Sportsman

embracing the uses, training, diseases, &c. of Dogs,
and an account of the different kinds of Game, with
their habits. Also, hints to Shooters, with various
receipts, &c. by J. S. Skinner, former Editor of the
1st of September.

Token of the White Rose, an Indian Tale,

by C. Searfield.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore, corner
of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

TURNER & HUGHES.
July 7.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,

with notices of other portions of
North America, by S. G. Goodrich, author of
Peter Parley's Tales, for the use of Schools, with
numerous Illustrations.

A Pictorial History of France, for Schools,

by S. G. Goodrich, with numerous illustrations.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF EDUCATION,

embracing Voice and Gesture, designed for Schools,
Academies, and Colleges, as well as for Private
Families, by Merritt Caldwell, A. M. Professor
of Metaphysics and Political Economy in Dickinson
College.

AN IMPROVED GRAMMAR of the English Language on the Inductive System,

with which
elementary and progressive Lessons, in composition
combined, for the use of Schools and Academies,
by Rev. Bradford Prazee, late Principal of Elizabeth
Female Academy, Washington, Miss.

The above important works for Schools, are for
sale at the North Carolina Bookstore.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TURNER & HUGHES.
August 26.

Choice Works of Fiction

JUST Published, and received this day at the
North Carolina Bookstore.

DEROHAN, the Court Conspirator,

by Eugene
Sue, author of the "Mysteries of Paris," "Wandering
Jew," &c.

WYOMING, a tale in 1 vol.

NIGHT AND MORNING, a novel, by E. L.
Butler, price 25 cents.

THE SMUGGLER,

by G. P. R. James.
SELF, by the author of Cecil.

THE BLIND GIRL,

with other tales, by Em-
ma C. Eabury. TURNER & HUGHES.
Publisher's Agent
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Information Wanted.

If there is now living any officer or soldier of the
Revolution, or any relative of John Ross, formerly
of North Carolina, who can give any infor-
mation respecting the service or discharge of the
said Ross in the discharge of the Revolution, they
will be generously rewarded by communicating
such facts as may be within their knowledge to N.
J. Thomas Postmaster, Edin. Hancock Co. Maine,
whenever they may hear something perhaps to their
advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th
Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in
the city of Raleigh, N. C. under the firm of
"Russell & Eskridge," is this day dissolved by
mutual consent. Mr. Charles Russell is author-
ized to collect all debts due to, and settle all
claims against said firm.

CHAS. RUSSELL,
VERNON ESKRIDGE.

Sept. 13, 1845

The Books and Accounts of Messrs. R. & E.
will be left, for a short time, with Mr. George
T. Cooke, and we hope (as our terms have been
cash) that all our friends, who are indebted to us,
will come forward and settle their accounts
without further notice.

CHAS. RUSSELL.
Sept. 13, 1845

IMPORTANT To the Medical Profession, A NEW WORK ON PRACTICE, ESSAYS ON PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, being the substance of the course of Lectures, delivered by Saml Henry Dickson, M. D. Professor of the Institute and practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in 3 Vols. Also, a new Edition of EBERLEY'S PRACTICE, with notes and additions, by George Mc Clellan, M. D. in 2 Vols. The PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, in reference to the Process of Parturition, illustrated by one hundred and forty-two figures, by Francis H. Ramsbottom, M. D. of the London Hospital. GIBSON'S SURGERY, second Edition, Im- proved and altered in 2 Vols. MENTAL MALADIES, a treatise on Insanity, by E. Esquirol, translated from the original, with additions, by E. K. Hunt, M. D. The above NEW MEDICAL WORKS, have just come to hand, and are for sale, with many other Standard Works on this subject. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. TURNER & HUGHES, Publisher's Agents. August 8, 1845.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having purchased the en-
tire stock of Dry Goods, of Messrs Russell
& Eskridge, in the city of Raleigh, will con-
tinue the mercantile business at the old stand
next door to R. Smith's, under the firm of Russell
& Cooke, where they will continue to offer
to the public, a well selected and extensive
stock of goods, embracing every article com-
mended with their business, and on such terms as
are bound to please.

They respectfully ask a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
GEORGE T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1845.

Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Importers and Wholesale DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, 75 Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAVE in store their FALL SUPPLY,
under auspices favorable to purchas-
ers. their stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETS AND KERSEYS,
CASSIMERES AND PRINTS,
BLEA. & BRO. SHEETINGS,
are equal in variety and extent to any which
will be offered in any market, and for cash
or to punctual customers they offer great
inducements.

Richmond, 1st Sept. '45. 37 Ilip.

A Teacher wanted.

A SINGLE lady, who has had some experience
in teaching, and who is qualified to give in-
struction in Music and French, in addition to the
usual branches of a thorough English Education,
may find employment by making application to the
editor of this paper. He is desirous of engaging
the services of a competent female, to conduct in
part the instruction of the school proposed to be
opened in his family. Recommendations of an un-
exceptionable character will be required of course.

T. MEREDITH.

Rossmore Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Rossmore Navigation
Company will be held at Weldon,
on the last Tuesday of October next. The Board
of Directors will meet on the day previous thereto.

A. JOYNER.
Weldon, Sept. 26, 1845. 40-31

A bold philosopher in Philadelphia, has
assumed the ground that cats are made out
of kittens!

The celebrated Dr. Rush makes the
following comparison: "The effects of
wine, like those of tyranny in a well formed
government.

"Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word
as any in our language; the two first let-
ters of it are male, the three first female,
the four first a brave man, and the whole
word a brave woman.

Sign of a tedious Winter.—It is a re-
markable fact that bees, this year, so far
as we can learn, says the Hartford Times,
have almost universally refused to swarm;
and in some instances, after flying their
hives, they have commenced laying up store
on the outside.—Such extraordinary con-
duct of these weather-wise and provident in-
sects, it is thought, indicates a winter of un-
usual length and severity.

"Sam, they say you're a leetle the aris-
tocrat in these diggins. For my life on
me I can't get up afore half past seven, and
then breakfast is as the ice-bugs you've
heered tell on. Now, Sam, if you'll tell
us how you manage to rise so arly, I'll pay
the beer."

"Nuff ced, Bob. It's just as easy as
you please. I uses a salutaris piller. If
you wants to rise at six in the morning, you
must go to bed by ten o'clock at night; and
if you wants to rise by five, you must turn
in by nine, and so on. That's the hull
secret, Bob."

Fishing. After two hours patient wait-
ing, Tom says to him, "Jim, I've got a
bite!"

"Ah! is it a trout, Tom?"

"No."

"What is it?"

"It is a musqueteer!"

Rev. J. N. Moffit is preaching at Tor-
onto, Canada.

A YOUNG MINISTER.

Master John Mills, a youth not quite 13
years of age, is preaching to a crowded
house in Liverpool, Eng.—His sermons are
represented by the Liverpool papers as being
superior, in a equence and thought, to those
of the learned Doctors of Oxford and Cam-
bridge.

A Remarkable Man.

Some of the papers state that a Tennessee candidate for
Congress, gives the following among other
reasons, why his claims should be respect-
ed—"Because I am not above mix-
ing with my equals and superiors." He is
entitled to a seat in our National Legis-
lature.

The late judge Pease, of the Supreme
Court of the State of Ohio, was a noted
wag. A young lawyer was once making
his first effort before him, and had thrown
himself on the wings of his imagination into
the seventh heaven, and was seem-
ingly preparing for a higher ascent, when the
Judge struck his ruler on the desk two or
three times, exclaiming to the astonished or-
ator, "Hold on—hold on, my dear sir,
Don't go any higher, for you are already
out of the jurisdiction of this Court."

SORE THROAT.

An exchange paper says—"We have
known several instances in which this
distressing complaint, even in its worst
stages, has been immediately alleviated, and
speedily cured by the following remedy:
Mix a penny worth of pounded camphor
with a wine-glass full of brandy, pour a
small quantity on a lump of sugar, and al-
low it to dissolve in the mouth every hour.
The third or fourth generally enables the
patient to swallow with ease."

NEW FASHION.

The New York Mirror says that it has
become fashionable to give wedding
parties at a hotel. Two fashionable wedding
parties have already been so given. The
parties were married in church, but received
the congratulation of their friends, and
gave them oysters, cake and wine in return,
at the "Tip-Town Hotel."

The Mirror adds:—We have heard it
rumored that certain leading families in "Ja-
ponica dom" are about to adopt another
Paris fashion, and give parties at this house
during the holiday season, thereby saving
not a little trouble in the way of soiled car-
pets, broken crockery, extra servants,
cooks, &c.

MESSRS. BENTON, RITCHIE AND THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Col. Benton, according to the correspon-
dent of the Charleston Mercury, is dispo-
sed to buy his peace with Polk, by a thor-
ough support of Col. Polk's "Organ" for
the Public Printing.

The fact seems to be that as the friends
of Mr. Calhoun, (as all his real friends do,)
secede from the support of Polk and the
usual branches of a thorough English Education,
"Organ," Col Benton, more anti Calhoun
than all the world besides, is disposed to
embrace him. We shall see how all this
coquetting and playing fast and loose, will
turn out.

Rich. Whig.

AN ELOPEMENT.

It is rumored that the wife of a gentleman
of fortune and the mother of three children,
living in splendid style in one of the most
fashionable streets in Brooklyn, eloped on
Thursday last, during the absence of her
husband, with a young man from Philadel-
phia, whom she met only a few weeks
since at the house of a friend. It is said
that the partner of her flight has a wife in
Philadelphia.

N. Y. Mirror.

COTTON FACTORIES IN N. C.

The observation and experience of every
day, convince us of the imperious demand
there is for a speedy yet prudent embar-
cation of a portion of the labor and money of
our State in cotton factories; and we are
sure that no portion of the State needs them
more or is better adapted to their success,
than the Eastern part. From all the infor-
mation we are able to gather, there are now
in successful operation in the State, twenty
Cotton Factories, most of which are of the
smaller class and propelled by water power.
In every instance, the owners have found it
a profitable investment, and the prospect
before them is still more flattering. Per-
haps not more than 3 or 4 out of the 20 are
located east of Raleigh, although the induc-
ments in the east and the facilities afforded,
are perhaps four-fold what they are in the
west. This augurs badly for the enterprise
and industry of the eastern part of the State.
We are not aware of any solid objection
which can be urged against a more general
engagement in this business. The demand
for cotton yarns and coarse cloths is almost
unlimited and daily increasing; and it is
certainly encouraging to us to know that
no yarns stand so high even at
the north as those made by Carolina
Factories. In the article of oxburghs,
Fayetteville is competing with any portion
of the community, and is likely to push
even Virginia out of the market in this ar-
ticle. We said last week, that in the neigh-
borhood of Newbern, if our citizens are
more inclined to make the experiment with
water power, there were several eligible
sites for the location of factories. These
could be obtained at an inconsiderable sum,
and are never-failing streams. We trust
our readers will ponder the matter and go
to work.

Newbernian.

COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE.

The National Magazine, one of the ablest
commercial periodicals of the age,

declares its interminable dissent to the free
trade doctrine, that commerce if left alone,
will regulate itself. It insists that "a pro-
tected industry and a flourishing commerce
are inseparable;" that acting in harmony,
they exhibit a national strength which noth-
ing can weaken, a substantial prosperity
which nothing can diminish; and that, in
"sustaining as they do the truest interests
of the country, they are the best security
for the maintenance of its honor and inde-
pendence." It says:

Commerce is a human institution, and,
like all other subinary pursuits, must be
subject to human laws. It is a contradic-
tion in terms to speak of any institution
that will regulate itself, and, as it appears
to us, more so of commerce than of any
other.—Its very existence pre-supposes the
human family as divided into nations, and
as is very well known, these nations have
separate and varied customs, manners, laws
and regulations. Inhabiting different cli-
mates, and possessing in infinite variety
the physical gifts of nature and the power
and means of prosperity and happiness from
intellectual endowment and its improvement,
nations, like individuals, have separate in-
terests, which they are bound to cultivate
in the manner most to their individual ad-
vantage. While we do not deny that a com-
mercial harmony may be brought forth out
of these various interests, we most unequiv-
ocally declare our conviction that this can
only be the result not only of laws and reg-
ulations, but also of experience, to test their
value and fitness; and if we do not deceive
ourselves we shall show that the history of
commerce, from its earliest period, proves in-
contestably that upon no subject has the
human mind been more brought into action;
none has been the cause of more legislation;
and, to the present hour, the necessity of
every effort of the highest intelligence is
required to investigate the manifold rela-
tions brought about by the commercial in-
terests of a country—more indeed than is
necessary for any other pursuit in which a
community may be engaged.

Where is imperial Rome! Where Ve-
nice! Piscal Gueon! Where are Lu-
beck, Rostock, Wismer, and other Hanse
Towns' on the mistresses of the sea!—
Where are Spain and Portugal! the discov-
ers of the passage to India by the Cape of
Good Hope, and the first settlers of the
New World!

These questions answer themselves.—
Their prosperity and glory have departed,
because they had no stable foundation in
their domestic industry, but were the mere
distributors of the treasures of others.

From the Richmond Whig.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO AND TEXAS —HOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE U. STATES ARE VIEWED IN ENGLAND—CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c.

The three articles which follow and
which we find grouped in the Courier &
Enquirer of Saturday, more distinctly per-
haps than any thing we have seen, portray
the opinions, apprehensions and alarms
which the annexation of Texas has excited
in England, and point to the inferences from
that event, drawn by Europe at large.

No circumstance since the close of Na-
poleon's career has probably made a deeper
impression on the English mind, connected
as it is in that mind with the speedy ap-
propriation by the U. States of California,
Oregon, if not Mexico and the Conadas too,
revolutions which we believe the European
world confidently anticipate from the giant
power, the enormous growth in popula-
tion and resources, and as they conceive the
unbounded and unscrupulous ambition of
the American People than the Annexation
of Texas! This judgment revolts against
these conclusions as unjust to the national
character of his country, an American citi-
zen may be pardoned for exulting in the
changed tone of England especially towards
his country! When speaking of the U.
States the press and Statesmen of England,
no longer speak in terms of contemptuous
derision—of her "renewed and runaway"
population—of her few "fir built frigates,"
with a piece of striped bunting at the mast
head! They now salute us as a "great
power!" When they speak of our navy
they speak of fleets and not of single frig-
ates!—When they speak of the astounding
advances of this country in production,
the development of her illimitable resources,
in the cultivation of the arts, in all the ele-
ments of power and greatness, and above
all when they speak of her far stretching
Empire and of its probable still farther in-
crease from "Democratic ambition," it is
with ill suppressed dislike, but still with
profound respect, nay with something like
admiration and awe!

And it will may be so for the U. States
have but to keep banded 50 years longer
to exhibit the greatest power the world ever
witnessed. In truth, no imagination can
in the supposition of the continued union of
these States, pretend to assign a limit to
their power or to their influence over the
fortunes and destinies of the world!

The three articles are these: 1. A com-
mentary from the London Times on "An-
nexation;" 2d. A reply from an Ameri-
can citizen; 3d. A letter from the Mexi-
can correspondent of the "Times."

As showing the state of feeling at pres-
ent, and as foreshadowing the probable fu-
ture, these articles will be read with unusu-
al and even intense interest.

The affairs of Mexico form the topic of
a long and able Editorial in the Times of

Sept. 10. The excessive folly of that coun-
try, in refusing to treat with Texas when it
might have done so with good hope of suc-
cess, and the complete failure of all attempts
to prevent annexation are first, remarked;
and the disposition of Mexico for war, as
demanded by the people and indeed by the
very existence of the nation, next referred to.
The difficulty of raising money suffi-
cient to carry on the war is held to amount
almost to an impossibility. A loan to bring
into the treasury \$15,000,000, must create
it is said more than \$45,000,000 of stock
even at its present low prices; and this, for
a state without a government, without a
dollar in the Treasury, without military
means of covering its frontier, of occupying
its provinces and resisting the aggressions
of its neighbors, and with its disposable
revenues already pledged to pay former
loans, is deemed impossible. Mexico is
adjudged to be in a state of dissolution, and
it is declared that her weakness alone has
encouraged the U. S. to carry forward,
with so much steadiness and determination,
their project of annexation. War, there-
fore, is held to be inevitable, and Mexico
unable to hold Texas as a province, is man-
ifestly powerless, it is conceded, to con-
quer Texas, annexed to one of the most
powerful States in the world." The
Times proceeds—

But if the termination of this affair be
peaceful, it establishes in the most patent
and indubitable manner the superiority of the
Anglo American race, and of the United
States Government over their neighbors.—
These advantages the Americans will as in-
fallibly assert. It is now proved that no
consideration of prudence, justice, or good
faith can restrain them from seizing or ac-
quiring the possessions of contiguous states.
Thus much may be foreseen,—that these
excesses and encroachments will only be
limited by opportunity and public caprice,
until it become the interest of some great
European Power to oppose them. But
what is not foreseen either by the Ameri-
cans or by ourselves, is the effect of these
acts of violence or fraud, leading to im-
mediate extension of territory, upon their own
political and social condition. Thus much
only we do venture confidently to predict
—that these changes involve the creation
of such opposite characters and designs, the
prevalence of such formidable passions,
and the growth of such an enormous and
incongruous people, that the feeble Federal
Government of America will eventually
forfeit its precarious authority, and the con-
tests which the neighboring states to the
south of the Union are too weak to wage,
will at last break out in its own bosom.—
We, of our time, have seen the gigantic
growth of the American democracy, as
rapid and enormous in its internal corrup-
tion and its external crimes as in the pro-
gress of its population and its productive
powers; but, unless the eternal laws of pub-
lic morality and of history be suspended,
these same phenomena announce the cer-
tain approach of a period of anarchy and
retribution. It is not more possible that
such a system should be carried on without
leading to disastrous consequences, than
that society should continue to subsist with-
out government or law; and the relation of
the same principles which have now been
allowed to assail Mexico and appropriate
Texas will one day be felt in the heart of
the Union.

The Times proceeds to say that the U.
nited States will undoubtedly insist upon
the Rio Grand as the South Western bound-
ary, inasmuch as "there is no rule to go
by but the greediness of one party and the
feebleness of the other;" and says that,
notwithstanding the undoubted willingness
of the U. States to include Upper Califor-
nia, they will probably be prevented by
the physical difficulties of such an enter-
prise inasmuch as California is divided even
from Mexico by vast tracts of uninhabited
country, and the difficulties which a de-
tachment of troops would have to encoun-
ter in crossing the deserts and prairies that
intervene between the Mississippi and Pa-
cific Ocean, will probably be insurmount-
able for the next half century. The Times
concludes thus:—

With reference to California, we adhere
to the opinion we have had occasion to ex-
press with reference to the Oregon territory.
Little is to be apprehended from invasion
by land as long as the coast is open and
the country protected by sea. The inter-
ests which may hereafter extend colonial
enterprise to the shores of the Pacific are
inseparable from the commerce of the east
and the navigation of the ocean. Great
Britain is for all practical purposes nearer
to those coasts than the Atlantic states, and
we have no apprehensions that the Ameri-
can Government will commit itself to acts
of violence, which must lead to the total
destruction of its fisheries and commerce in
the South Seas. They will observe a cer-
tain discretion, even in their invasion of
all rights, and, however we may lament the
deplorable state to which Mexico is found
to be reduced in this emergency, we can-
not but rejoice that the peace of world is
likely to be preserved.

In the Times of the 11th, is a com-
munication signed "An American Citizen,"
in reply to these wholesale aspersions of
the U. S. and in violation of the policy of
Annexation; not upon grounds of expedi-
ency, but as a question of honor and good
faith. The writer denies that there was
ever any plan in the U. S. to wrest Texas
from Mexico—says that Texas was fairly
settled by foreigners invited thither by Mex-

ico, that the land was subdued and many
thousand families settled there under the
guaranty of free institutions from Mexico,
that a revolution established a despotism
there, that the people rebelled,—an Eng-
lishman would have done under similar
circumstances, and secured their indepen-
dence. Having maintained this indepen-
dence for eight years, finding herself in
debt, with an expensive machinery of gov-
ernment, regarding Mexico as for her de-
fence, Texas yielded to the policy of annex-
ation. The writer concludes his article
thus:—

You charge the United States with "rap-
acity," and class her with the "robbers"
of Poland. And what great Power has not
exhibited a similar "rapacity!" We have
attempted to imitate the virtues of our an-
cestors, and it is very possible we have also
inherited your vices. Nations observe not
the severe and narrow rules which govern
private morality. In what part of the
world has not the aggressive spirit of Brit-
ish power planted her foot!

But the United States says that they
have despoiled Mexico of a foot of territory
which she could claim or recover from Tex-
as. They have never acquired any other
possessions but by honorable purchase.—
They make no claims now to which they do
not believe they are entitled. They
have no designs on California, as charged,
nor is it their interest or their wish to en-
large their present territory. Nor is it be-
lieved by sober men on the other side of
the Atlantic that annexation would have
occurred but for jealousy of the interference
of foreign Powers in the affairs of Texas,
and the apparent probability that the world
became a dependent, commercially, upon
Great Britain or France, to the great injury
of the United States.

In the Times of the 10th, we find an-
other very long and interesting letter from
his Mexican correspondent. He gives
first a sketch of the proceedings of the
Mexican Government on first receiving an
intimation that annexation had been con-
sidered, and represents the Ministry as
constantly and ardently contending against
the haste and impetuosity of the war party,
and finally succeeding by the measures al-
ready well known. He says that a de-
mand of a loan of \$15,000,000 as a condi-
tion, was of itself sufficient to destroy the
whole war project, inasmuch as at least
\$50,000,000 would be required to bring
that amount into the treasury. The gov-
ernment receive but 13 per cent. on all the
duties from customs, the remainder being
merged into various creditors. He says
that the United States are playing a sure
game of aggression on Mexico, and repeats
what he said before, that "England must
either interfere or be prepared to see the
mining districts and California, before man-
ny years, under American rule." The
following passage, from his letter, we trans-
fer at length: it is worthy of attention:—

Can the United States be allowed to send
in settlers to the unoccupied lands of their
neighbors, and then take possession of the
department by the votes of those settlers?
And what chance has Upper California,
which, in my opinion, is a vital point for
British interests, when there are already
1,300 American settlers on the banks of the
river Sacramento, discharging itself into the
Bay of San Francisco, the finest port in
the world, who may next year vote in favor
of annexation? The plans of the United
States are most insidious; by demanding
the Rio Bravo as the Texan frontier, instead
of the old limit of the Nueces, they cut im-
mense slices from four departments of Mex-
ico. They get the opposite bank of the
river Matamoros, the Mexican port of the
north, as it is called, they take in one half
of Tamaulipas, the department on the Gulf,
a good share of Coahuila, a good portion of
Chihuahua, and nearly the whole of New
Mexico, with the capital, Santa Fe. The
territory thus laid hold of is larger than Tex-
as, and the northern part of it, Santa Fe,
is most important, as already through it all
the contraband of the United States is in-
troduced; so much so, that the supply of
the whole north of Mexico is in the hands
of American smugglers. From all these
points excursions are not difficult into the
neighboring Mexican departments, and these
states, languishing under a central govern-
ment, without physical or moral force, with-
out one, submit to American influence,
until the mining districts are laid hold of,
and the secret object of Yankee policy be
finally obtained. This result is evident,—
as Russian encroachment on the Turkish
empire,—to those who are on the spot and
have an interest in studying the question;
but I fear it will not be deemed equally
clear by those in Europe who have so man-
y other points passing on their attention.
Let me, therefore, call your notice to the
east of the Pacific, and to those maritime
stations whence, if Mexico can rival Eng-
land in manufactures suited to the Chinese
market, she can send supplies four weeks
sooner than we can by our most expeditious
convoys. A slide more particularly to
Upper California and to the Bay of San
Francisco—as the soil of the former is
fertile beyond expression, the climate excel-
lent, and the harbor of the latter is capable
of containing all the fleets of all the nations
in the world. This province is much dis-
contented with the central Government.
It has been more than once in open revolt,
and so powerless is the Government, that
an expedition of 2000 men destined to se-
cure it from United States aggression,
though prepared several months back, is
unable to move from want of money to