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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

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

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. DECEMBER 19, 1846. NO. 34

MARYLAND,
Kent county, Orphans' Court,
November 17th, 1846.

On the application of Hugh Wallis, Administrator of John Moodey, late of Kent county, deceased,

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

In testimony that the foregong is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of October, 1846.

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

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Moodey, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 12th of June 1847, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of November, 1846.

HUGH WALLIS, Adm'r of
John Moody, dec'd.

Dec'r 12, 1846 3w

MARYLAND,

Kent county, Orphan's Court,
December 8th, 1846.

On the application of John Wilson, Ex'r of Benjamin Greenwood, late of Kent county deceased,

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of December, 1846.

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

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Greenwood, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 12th of June, 1847, they may otherwise be excluded from benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of December, 1846

JOHN WILSON, Ex'tr
of Benj'n Greenwood, dec'd.

December 12, 1846. 3w

GREAT BARGAINS,
IN HATS AND CAPS,

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

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

Fine superior Beaver Hats, from		$2.50 to $3.50
" " Brush "	"	2.00 to 3.00
" " Silk "	"	1.25 to 2.00
" " Moleskin "	"	2.50 only, usual price $3.

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

GARDEN & BROWN.

September 5th, 1846. 3m

New Wholesale DRUGSTORE.

SANBY & BARTLETT beg leave respectfully to inform dealers and others in this vicinity, that they have recently established, at the *N. W. corner of Pratt and Lombard streets, Baltimore*, a WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT and they have now on hand, and intend to keep, a complete and extensive assortment of entire fresh Drugs and Medicines, such as Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. all of which they will sell at prices that will enable them to wish persons dealing in Drugs, &c. to buy every article in that line, on certainly more favorable terms, and of as fine quality, as can be obtained from any other establishment either in Baltimore or elsewhere.—They are also the manufacturers and vendors of Dr. Chapman's Worm Mixture, and Lee's Worm Mixture, and Lee's Family Pills.

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

September 5th, 1846. 6m

CLOTHS.

"Olive brown," a beautiful article; medium black, blue, invisible green and fancy cloths—just opened and for sale by

WICKES & BRO.

Sept. 5th, 1846.

FALL DRY GOODS.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 19th, 1846. 3m

STEAM REFINED SUGAR CANDIES,

12½ cents per pound, Wholesale.

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

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

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

September 5th, 1846. 4m

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

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

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

Also, a splendid assortment of painted Window Shades.

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

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

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

September 12th, 1846. 3m

For Rent,

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

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

Oct. 24th, 1846. t1stJ

HATS. 75 cts. TO $3.00.

Silk oil cloth, cloth, velvet, and other caps; extensive assortment; just open and for sale at reduced prices, by

T. W. ELIASON.

Sept. 19, 1846.

THE KENT NEWS,

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

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.
☞ For Prospectus, see fourth page.

POETRY.

A WIFE'S APPEAL.

A TEMPERANCE SONG.

BY C. W. BENNETT.

Winter—Street Outside an Alehouse—A Working Man, his Wife and Child.

Oh! dont go in to-night, John,—
Now, husband, dont go in!
To spend our only shilling, John,
Would be a cruel sin.
There's not a loaf at home, John—
There's not a coal, you know—
Though with hunger I am faint, John,
And cold comes down the snow:
Then don't go in to-night!

Ah, John, you must remember—
And, John, I can't forget—
When never foot of yours, John,
Was in the alehouse set.
Ah, those were happy times, John,
No quarrels then we knew,
And none were happier in our lane
Than I, dear John, and you:
Then don't go in to-night!

You will not go!—John, John, I mind,
When we were courting, few
Had arm as strong or step as firm
Or cheek as red as you:
But drink has stolen your strength, John,
And paled your cheek to white,
And bowed your manly height.
You'll not go in to-night!

You'll not go in?—Think on the day
That made me, John, your wife,
What pleasant talk that day we had
Of all our future life!
Of how your steady earnings, John,
No wasting should consume,
But weekly some new comfort bring
To deck our happy room:
Then don't go in to-night!

To see us, John, as then we dress'd,
So tidy, clean and neat,
Brought out all eyes to follow us
As we went down the street.
Ah, little thought our neighbors then,
And we as little thought,
That ever, John, to rags like these
By drink we should be brought:
You won't go in to-night?

And will you go? If not for me,
Yet for your baby stay;—
You know, John, not a taste of food
Has passed my lips to-day;
And tell your father, little one,
'Tis mine your life hangs on.—
You will not spend the shilling, John?
You'll give it him? Come, John,
Come home with us to night!

Greenwich

Let all the world know that Sellers' Vermifuge is the best in use! Here is the proof.

LICKING STATION, Ky. Dec 17th, 1846.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours, I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your Vermifuge: My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton;* in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up as lost, is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D

Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnett's letter

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st Pittsburg.

E M DAWSON & BROTHER, Druggists, Easton, Md. General agents, for E Shore.

☞ For sale in Chester Town by Simon Wickes, Jr. Druggist.

Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound.

TO SETH S HANCE.—Dear Sir.—Having been afflicted with a severe cough and pain in the breast, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of your Compound Syrup, and purchased two bottles of Mr Rob't Keyworth, and am happy to say they certainly relieved me Yours,

Sold by Seth S. Hance, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, and at the new stand, 108 Baltimore st. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

Simon Wickes, Jr Chester Town
Gooding & Frazier, Geo Town X Roads
B C Wells, head of Sassafras
C R Hackett, Massey's X Roads
M V Boyer, Apothecary, Millington
Wm R Forman, New Market
Samuel H Cooper, Urieville

OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS,
For sale low by

T. W. ELIASON.

THE MEXICAN WAR!

From the National Intelligencer.

Nearly three fourths of the Message is devoted to a justification of this war, and of the part which the President has acted in relation to it. Of this elaborate defence, applying the old adage, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*, we might perhaps content ourselves with saying that such a defence is of itself a confession of error. But, when this vindication is put upon the ground of correcting international misrepresentations of the conduct of the Executive, charged to have been made with intent to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, we are obliged to enter into a more particular examination of the points of this defence, and to show wherein they are erroneous, illusory, or deceptive.

No one can have perused this long defence of the conduct of the Executive, partaking more of the character of a one sided argument by a professional advocate, than the calm, fair, and frank exposition of an important subject by the Chief Magistrate of a great People to their Representatives, without remarking that there is in it a systematic attempt to bring up new issues, in order to withdraw the public mind from the first and main one.

On the 11th of May last, the President, by his Message to Congress, proclaimed that War existed between Mexico and the United States. Congress is the only power which can rightfully and constitutionally put the United States at war: that body had made no move towards establishing that relation between the United States and Mexico; and yet, before this Message was penned, the thunders of the cannon of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had announced it to the world. As Congress certainly did not begin this war, the question is: was it by Mexico or by the President of the U. States that it was brought on? *This* is the important question which the President would elude in his elaborate enumeration of wrongs inflicted by Mexico upon the United States, which he concludes were sufficient to have authorized the United States to declare war against Mexico.—Grant his conclusion, and whose business and right was it to make this war? It belonged to Congress only, not to the President, or any other authority on earth. Grant that there existed sufficient cause to require the United States to make war upon Mexico, the President himself has, in referring to the example and message of President Van Buren, informed us what was his own duty in such a conjuncture. He says:

"President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the 5th December, 1837, states that, 'although the larger number' of our demands for redress, 'and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in an answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister;' and that 'for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both decriptions, out of all those formerly presented and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government."

President Van Buren, believing that it would be in vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress in the Message referred to, in which he said: "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents [of the correspondence with the Mexican Government,] and considering the the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands to Congress, *to whom it belongs* to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress.' Such was the course of President Van Buren, as now shown by President Polk himself. How pointedly does it not rebuke his own course under circumstances not materially different! Mr. Van Buren did not deem himself authorized by these considerations, in the existing state of things in Mexico, to 'recommend' to Congress to declare war against her; nor did Mr. Polk think, at the beginning of the last session, that the injuries which he now enumerates authorized that extreme measure, or he would have sent in such a 'recommendation' himself.

Being convinced that war was a 'necessary and expedient measure,' it was his constitutional *duty* to 'recommend it to Congress;' and, failing to do so, he would have been culpably derelict. If, in the course of the session, any thing occurred to bring him to a different conclusion, Mr. Van Buren had instructed him that it was his duty to lay the whole subject before Congress, 'to whom it belonged to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress' to be had from Mexico. Nay, Mr. Polk himself, was at the opening of the last session of Congress, fully sensible of what his duty was, when he informed the two Houses, in his annual Message, that he forbore at that time '*to recommend [to Congress] such* ulterior measures of redress,' &c. in consequence of the pendency of the mission of Mr. Slidell.

Let it be admitted that the United States have suffered much wrong from Mexico—enough; without swelling it by the elaborate exaggeration in which the President indulges himself in his Message. But who have been the immediate cause and instruments of these wrongs? Usurpers, men who have disregarded and trampled upon her Constitution and forms of law; who have put down all order and legal accountability; and in their stead have introduced universal confusion and military anarchy. So far from having any regular and accountable Government, the social system of the Mexicans has for years exhibited a continued series of almost entire disorganization.—This sad destiny has been brought upon them by the delinquency, the violence, and the crimes of their rulers. Admit that the injuries which we have received at the hands of Mexico, have been sufficient to excite a desire for redress, or, if you will, even for vengeance; yet, when we look at things as they exist in that unhappy country, and reflect that her down trodden masses, upon whom chiefly the calamities of war fall, are innocent of our wrongs, and have not the power to right them, pity and humanity arrest the purpose that would inflict upon them the direful scourge of war. Our arms might carry desolation and mourning into all the hovels the miserable masses of Mexico, whilst the real delinquents would be well nigh as secure from harm as the true author of this war, almost enthroned as he is in the palace in this Metropolis. But had the President recommended war instead of declaring that he forbore to do so, Congress might or might not have declared it. Probably not, as the President admitted that an existing Government in Mexico was disposed to receive a Minister from us to settle existing difficulties, and also that the country was on the verge of one of its frequent revolutions.—If disposed to take a remedy into our own hands, Congress might have authorized reprisals upon Mexico; a measure short of war, which President Jackson had recommended, and which was then and at all times amply sufficient for redress, and for every purpose except to despoil Mexico of a portion of her territory.

But, to return to the material question between President Polk and the American People: *How and by whom was this war begun?* If by Mexico, he stands absolved; if by himself, he has far surpassed all his predecessors in bold abuse of power.

No threats on the part of Mexico amounted to War. In August, 1845, the American army, by orders of the President, took post at Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces, and within the line of the Texan settlements. It remained in that position, unmolested by the Mexicans, until March 1846, when, under orders of the War Department, it moved forward to occupy a position on the Rio Grande. In the execution of the orders of the President, the Commanding General overthrew by military force and expelled the Mexican authorities from Santiago, took post on the Rio Grande, fortified his camp, mounted his cannon so as to command the town of Matamoras, and cut off all communication with it by blockading the mouth of the river on which it stands. Up to that time Mexico had sent no forces across the Rio Grande. The Texans had no settlements or posts (nor ever have had any) on the Rio Grande, upon any of its tributaries, or within its long valley, from its sources to its mouth Texan officers, laws, or jurisdiction had never been seen or existed any where on the borders of the Rio Grand, from the Green Mountains to the Gulf. On the contrary, the whole length of the country had been discovered by the Mexicans, and their uninterrupted possession had continued up to that day. Beginning with the city of Toas, more than one thousand miles up the Rio Grand, the Mexicans had east of that river towns and cities, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe (the capital of New Mexico,) San Miguel, San Domingo, Albuquerque, Torreon, Totillas, Tajiqua, Nutreas, Tabira, Valverd, Fra Cristobal, Old Prosidio, Dolores, Laredo, and Point Isabel, stretching the whole length of the river, from its sources to the Gulf. From the time that Mexico became independent of old Spain, her laws, and her officers had swayed over all these cities and towns, and the entire rural population of the country Texas never had had a foothold in the country of the Rio Gande.—Such was the state of things until it was first interrupted, and has since been subverted, by our army; and all this was as well known to President as to any other man. Both Mexico and Presisent Polk have declared to the world that the United States and Mexico were at peace before Gen. Taylor was ordered to march from the Nueces to the Rio Grande. Certainly Mexico had not made war upon the U. States. No person will deny that a warlike act is war.—Are not the marching of an army of one nation into territory that has ever been in the unbroken possession of another with which it is at peace, and where the jurisdiction, laws, and authorities of the country thus assaulted have been daily enforced, and the overthrow of these laws and authorities by the invading army, and the substitution of its military rule, warlike acts? If these acts *necessarily lead to war*, it is not competent for the President to authorize them, because the Constitution vests the whole war-power of the Government in Congress. But such acts are War, and in a most offensive form. Our armies have taken possession of a good part of New Mexico and Chihuahua, without any actual conflict of arms; and who will not say that we have not made war upon those Mexican States? No, the President has no more right or constitutional power of himself to undertake such acts than he has to appropriate money in the Treasury, or to decide causes in the Supreme Court.

But the Message assumes boldly that the Rio Grande, from its *mouth* to its *source*, is the western boundary of Texas. It predicates this conclusion, mainly, upon the grounds that Texas had *always* claimed to that boundary; that her Congress, by the act of 1836, declared it to be so; that in her treaty with Santa Anna, in May, 1836, he recognised it as such; and that Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo.—His proposition, then, is, that as Texas by annexation became a State of the Union, and her western boundary was the Rio Grande, the United States extended to that line, and it was his duty to see that her laws were faithfully executed up to it.

Let us rapidly examine these various points. By the resolution annexing Texas Congress did not recognize the Rio Grande, or any other line, as the western boundary of Texas. There has been at no time a controversy or doubt upon the true position of any other than the *western* boundary of Texas; and, in reference to this line, the resolution of annexation expressly included only the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas; cautiously providing, in addition, that said State (of Texas) was to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments." Here is a distinct recognition that this western boundary was unsettled, and a condition imposed which, in terms, was acceded to by Texas, that its adjustment with Mexico should be made by the Government of the United States. Will any one maintain that the President of himself can adjust and determine the unsettled boundaries of the United States? That can be done only by the treaty-making power, the President and the Senate acting by two-thirds; and this true and constitutional mode of settling the question is provided for by the articles of annexation. To the extent of the dispute in relation to the true locality of the western boundary line of Texas it was the duty of the President of the United States to await the action of the treaty making power with Mexico. But such constitutional delay did not suit his purposes. He was resolved to have what he then thought would be an easy, speedy, and triumphant brush with Mexico; and, as his occupation of Texas to the utmost verge of her settlements west of the Nueces for six months would not extract the first fire from her, he was resolved to make the war himself, although Congress was then in session. He therefore ordered the army to march in hostile array to the Rio Grande. If this position of his, that the western boundary of the United States extended along that river from its mouth to its source, and it was his duty to maintain the jurisdiction and to execute the laws of the United States up to it, was not an afterthought, why did he not immediate upon annexation march our army upon Santiago, break up the Mexican custom-house there, and drive her officers, laws, and authority from the soil of the United States? Why should he delay this work for months, if he was so urgently impelled by his oath and duty? Santa Fe, too, the capital of New Mexico, was some miles within the United States, according to his present position. It was the seat of a foreign conflicting Government, which was then maintaining an adversary rule over about as many Mexican towns, cities, and people east of the Rio Grande as there were in the entire country between that river and the Sabine which acknowledged the jurisdiction of Texas. If the lower part of that stream was the boundary of the United States, on the annexation of Texas, according to his own position the river was a continuation of the same boundary line to its source. If he was bound as President to assert the jurisdiction of the United States, and execute their laws at Santiago, was he not under a stronger obligation to expel a foreign Government from Santa Fe, and to reduce that capital and all its dependencies under our laws and authority? Yet this he never attempted or dreamed of until Congress recognized the unconstitutional war which he had commenced. In such difficulties does a departure from principle involve men.

"Texas as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo,' says the Message. Now France never ceded *Texas* to the United States at all; she ceded *Louisiana*, which the United States contended included all the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, from the sources of that river to the Rio Grande. The statement that France ceded to the United States Texas *eo nomine* can have no other effect than to produce a false impression upon the public mind. Spain always controverted the position that Louisiana extended to the Rio Grande. But that is neither the main nor a collateral question in this matter; it is only thrown in to distract and to lead the mind from the true points. Louisiana and Texas once had a common regognised boundary, and that was the river Nueces. The query, however, is to the boundary *of Texas.* Spain owned and was possess of Louisiana, which she ceded to France by the treaty of October, 1800. Before this cession she was undisputed sovereign of Louisiana, of Texas, New Mexico, and all the other provinces of Mexico. She held and possessed them all by certain and definite boundary, and the western line of Texas in which she made settlements more than a century ago, was the river Nueces, her ancient, first, and only capital of New Mexico continued to be Santa Fe, which it could not have been had the province of Louisiana extended to the Rio Grande.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

☞ Why is a pig on the spit like a Missionary? Because he *goes round doing good.*