

THE WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 15. Expedition against Tehuacan.—Narrow escape of Santa Anna.—Description of the country.

Puebla, January 21, 1848.

I wrote on the 17th instant from Mexico, and informed you that I intended to accompany a secret expedition under the command of General Lane, which, at the time, was supposed to be intended to scour the valley of Mexico in quest of guerrillas; and after giving it a thorough search, to march in the direction of Santa Anna's residence for the time being. The expedition, numbering in all about 350 officers and men, left Mexico on the morning of the 18th, taking the Pinar, or Vera Cruz road; Major Polk in chief command of the dragoons and rifles, and Col. Hays in chief command of the rangers, accompanied the expedition, together with Major Chevalier, formerly of the rangers, Captain Crittenden of the rifles, and Lieutenant Butler, Dr. Hunt, of Kentucky, and Mr. Merriweather, of Indiana—the former aid, and the two latter volunteer aids of General Butler, who followed the expedition as volunteers. We arrived at the Venta del Chalco about four o'clock in the morning, after a fatiguing march of near thirty miles under a hot sun, and over a road covered with dust. The next morning, crossing the mountains enclosing the valley, we reached Rio Frio about nine o'clock, when information was obtained which led to the belief that guerrillas were to be found between there and San Martin. About midway between Rio Frio and San Martin we met General Marshall, with the advance of his train. Some of his officers, in command of the rear guard, reported that about two hundred guerrillas had been following them and threatening an attack the whole morning. Turning from the road at the point where the guerrillas were reported to have been last seen, General Lane detached two companies of the command to pursue them, and ordered the remainder to march on to San Martin, and there await his arrival. The general made a circuit of some ten or twelve miles in search of the enemy, and, after being convinced of the fruitlessness of the scout, marched on to San Martin, and there the whole command took up quarters for the night. From a very intelligent Belgian, at whose hacienda, while on the scout, we were very hospitably received, we learned the certainty that Jarauta was wounded in his affair with the rangers in the valley of Mexico, but not so severely as was generally supposed. The wound, the Belgian informed us, was in the right arm, and was slight. Eight of Jarauta's men were killed, and several badly wounded. Early the next morning the march was resumed in the direction of Puebla; and shortly after leaving San Martin, we met Col. Miles, in command of the rear of Gen. Marshall's train, by whom we were informed that Gen. Rea had been following him the whole of the previous day with about three hundred men, but did not attack him.

The vicinity of the city is infested with robbers, and depredations upon travellers are constantly committed. There is no considerable Mexican force now within fifty miles in any direction from this city. The discomfiture of the enemy during the siege, and the energetic and successful expedition of Gen. Lane while here, scattered to the winds the remnant of the Mexican army. Rea is the only man who seems to hold with him any portion of the army. We are informed that he has his headquarters at Matamoros, with a force variously estimated at from 500 to 1000 men, and has four pieces of artillery. I do not think he will have to sigh long for an opportunity to try his prowess again. D. S.

Tehuacan, Jan. 23, 1848. All were a good deal surprised, the evening we left Puebla, to find themselves on the National or Vera Cruz road, and travelling in the direction of the latter city; for, so far as conjecture could point out the ultimate destination of the expedition, after the information in relation to Rea's headquarters being at Matamoros, (De Puebla,) and the guerrillas being in the neighborhood of Puebla, the general supposition was, that Rea would be attacked, or that the General would go in search of the guerrillas reported to be between Puebla and Rio Frio, off the road. It was raining when we started, and for some four or five miles of the road the night was intensely dark. All, however, went on cheerfully; for, with Gen. Lane in command, and making a night march, every man was confident that some object, worthy of the sacrifice of comfort, was in view. When we arrived at Amazoque, the General, leaving the Vera Cruz and Orizaba roads on the left, took a road entirely unknown to any one but himself and his guide. For a time it was broad and good; but, after travelling some ten or twelve miles from Amazoque, we turned into a track but little better than a mule path; and for about eight or ten miles the horses had to go over a bare and jagged limestone rock. The horses bore it admirably; and about 5 o'clock in the morning we took up our quarters at a hacienda, near the village of Santa Clara, at the foot of a range of mountains, after having accomplished a march of over forty miles.

At this place the General informed the officers that his immediate object now was to capture Santa Anna, who, he had information, was at Tehuacan with about one hundred and fifty men. In order that the Mexican chieftain might not obtain information of the presence of our troops in this section of the country, the General ordered every Mexican in the hacienda, and every one found on the road during the day, to be arrested and kept close until we left in the evening. The order was strictly enforced; and, at about dusk, the march for Tehuacan, distant nearly forty miles, was taken up, in the full hope that the

wily Mexican would soon be within our grasp. Shortly after leaving the hacienda, at a part of the road where it runs through a deep and narrow cut, and before the moon rose, the General and his staff, riding in advance, came upon a party of mounted Mexicans armed, before either saw the other, at the distance of twenty feet. The Mexicans, eight in number, were instantly disarmed; but in the rear of them we found a carriage, from which stepped a Mexican with a passport from General Smith to travel from Mexico to Orizaba and back, with an escort of eight armed servants. This being discovered, the arms were of course returned, and the cavalcade was permitted to go on.

Midway between the hacienda we had left and this place, the road becomes as bare and uneven a rock as it was a part of the march of the previous night. The horses, jaded from the rapidity with which we had moved the whole distance from the capital, gave signs that cautioned their riders not to push them too hard; and the consequence was, the command did not travel with the celerity the general designed—for he had intended that the forty miles between the hacienda and Tehuacan should be accomplished in about seven hours, and that he should arrive there about two in the morning. Would that he had!

Within eight or ten miles of Tehuacan, the guide received information that Santa Anna was, without doubt, at that place, and had with him from one hundred to two hundred men. With renewed hope every man now spurred his "jaded steed," and on we went quick enough, until within five miles of our goal, where a halt of about an hour was made, and the plan of attack and capture disclosed by the General to his officers. The party mounted; orders were given to observe the strictest silence during the remainder of the march. The order was obeyed, you may depend; for every man had an intense anxiety to secure the prize ahead.

This silent march over such a country as we passed through was impressive indeed. On our right was a precipice rising immediately from the road to the height of two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet; on the left was a dense growth of under-wood, between us and a lofty range of mountains, through the gorges of which were seen occasionally the moon-lit snowy peak of Orizaba, brilliant but bleak; and ahead of us was a road over a lime-stone rock, having a dazzling whiteness from the moon's rays being reflected upon it directly towards us. Amid the romance of scenery, the suggestion could not fail to present itself, that we were from eighty to a hundred miles from reinforcements, without infantry; that we were treading a part of the country which never before knew the presence of American arms; and that the enemy might have had notice of our advance, and collected a formidable force; but there was an abiding confidence in the sagacity, skill, and bravery of the commander.

At dawn we were within half a mile of Tehuacan. The report of a solitary gun from the town, and the rapid passage of lights to and fro in the buildings, next us, gave hope that the bird was about to be caged, and sustained the expectation of meeting an enemy. As the command came to the entrance of the town, the dragoons and rifles dashed to the right and left, and in a few minutes every outlet was stopped, and the rangers galloped ahead towards the plaza with their six shooters cocked, glancing an eye on every side, with the belief—and I think I may say the hope—that the enemy was on the housetops. The rangers in the plaza, in a moment squads were galloping through every street; but no enemy was to be found, and in a few minutes we had the mortification to learn that the great object of our search had fled two hours before we arrived, and had taken the road to Oajaca, with an escort of seventy-five mounted men. The national flags hung out from the residences of foreigners, and white flags suspended from the houses of the Mexicans in every part of the town, told that our approach was known in advance; and it was with chagrin it was learned that the Mexican, whose coach and escort was stopped shortly after leaving the hacienda, sent by a short route across the mountains one of his servants to communicate to Santa Anna that American troops were on the road, and, as he believed, with the intention of capturing him. Had it not been for this treachery on the part of a man travelling under an American safeguard, the surprise would have been complete. The guide—a Mexican, whose fidelity had been proved after meeting the carriage, was uneasy during the remainder of the march, and was constantly urging the General to press the command forward with greater rapidity; but this could not be done without risking the loss of the men and horses, who were most fatigued—a weighty consideration, in the position he was then in. It was suggested, on arriving in town and finding Santa Anna had fled, to press fifty or a hundred fresh horses, and pursue him as long as there was a prospect of finding him. But the General wisely argued that the bird was alarmed; and to pursue him through a country unknown to our troops, and perfectly known to the enemy, and with the possibility, two, that the enemy's force might accumulate on the road to a number dangerous to so small a body as could be mounted, would be seeking danger, with scarcely a possibility of success in the grand object.

The first feeling of disappointment having in a great measure passed off, the public buildings and suspicious private dwellings were searched, and it was a meagre satisfaction to find in the quarters, so recently occupied by Santa Anna, a part of his best military wardrobe, two of his costly canes, his field glass, and three trunks containing his lady's clothing. This served, at all events, to show the chase was hot and the departure hasty. His military property was taken as a legitimate spoil, and the trunks containing his wife's clothing were turned over to the alcalde. A receipt was taken for them, and a letter addressed to her illustrious husband, by the lady, informed him of the disposition made of the trunks, and expressed regret at his absence on the occasion of our appearing in his quarters. It may seem trifling to descend to an estimate of the value of the articles taken, but it will serve to show the extravagance and love of display of a man who affects to be a republican. The coat is almost covered with gold lace, and cannot be worth less than seven or eight hundred dollars. This fell to the lot of Col. Hays, who purposes presenting it to the government of his State. Both the came taken are of great value, being mounted with gold, and diamonds, and other precious stones. One of these became the property of an officer of the rangers, and the other of Maj. Polk, who intends to present it to the President. Two magnificent *chapeaux de bras*, two pair of *gantelets*, a sash of gold cord and bullion tassels, and an elegant writing desk—all distributed among the officers—complete the list of valuables captured, with the exception of the field glass, an excellent one, which the General appropriated to himself—his only trophy.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Mexico, Jan. 26, 1848.

The San Luis pronouncement is likely to prove as abortive as the friends of peace could wish. The Governors of Zacatecas, Michoacan, Guanajuato & Jalisco repudiate it, and Gen. Butamante, to whom the command of the evoked forces had been offered, declines the honor, stating that he owes allegiance to the Supreme Government, which he is not disposed to forfeit. In no part of the country that has been heard from has it met with the slightest favor; not even in San Luis itself, the governor having been arrested on his attempt to promulgate it as a law—when he resigned. Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, has published a document in answer to the pronouncement almost as long as the President's message. It is important as giving the view of the Government at Queretaro on the subject of peace. It is the first time I have seen anything favorable to a treaty of peace coming from an official source.

SANTA ANNA.—The Monitor of yesterday gives an extract from a letter written by a person of distinction, which says: "Gen. Santa Anna has asked for a passport to enable him to leave the Republic, and has recommended his friends to sustain a peace and the Government of Pena y Pena." The same paper cites an article from the Constitution prohibiting the President of the Republic from leaving the territory, while in the exercise of the supreme command, and one year afterwards. Another Queretaro correspondent of the Monitor intimates that Santa Anna's official communications in regard to his passport, &c., will be published. We hardly know what to make of this movement of the President, and at first were inclined to discredit the statement altogether.

Lieut. Patton of the 1st Artillery, serving with Bragg's battery now stationed at Walnut Springs, Monterey, came over from the Brazos in the Telegraph. He brought over three men for trial by jury for offences committed in Mexico. FIGHT WITH THE BRANCHES.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 3d inst. says: "News has reached town this morning, which we are disposed to credit, that Capt. Henry McCulloch with his company of Rangers had a fight few days since with a party of Camanches, a short distance above Austin. Captain McCulloch lost five men killed and almost all his horses. About 40 Camanches were killed." FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—A gentleman who came across from Sp. Patricio, four days on the route, informs us that Indians, in small parties, have made several recent visits to that neighborhood, causing considerable alarm to the settlers, who were fearful of losing their cattle and horses. He states that he met on the road three American deserters, on foot, and armed only with pistols, who had been suffering much for want of food, and still several days journey from where any could be procured. They were seeing for San Patricio, thence through Texas. Sergt. Maj. Truex and Sergt. James Eastley, of the 10th Regiment, having been appointed and received their commissions as lieutenants in this regiment, were daily sworn in by Col. Dayport on Monday last, and reported for duty. We understand, from officers of the regiment that they were meritorious soldiers, and well deserved their new appointment.

A MOST SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Captain Martin Lund, a Dane by birth, left New Orleans about eighteen months ago, loaded with merchandise for a Mexican port, upon a speculation. He put in a hostile Mexican port, when his property was confiscated and his person put in close confinement. His friends, hearing no news direct from him, supposed that he was dead. A succession of events opened in the proper court, his property sold, in succession closed, and the proceeds paid over to the supposed widow. The wife, about six months ago, married a young lawyer, of that city. Three or four days since, to the wonder of every one, the long lost, but veritable Capt. Lund, arrived in this city propria persona. He finds quite an alteration in his affairs, both pecuniary and domestic.

THE FREMONT CASE.—We mentioned in a postscript last Saturday, the decision in the case of this officer, but our information was a little incorrect. We have since seen the whole "findings and sentence of the Court," published in the Union of Feb'y 21. The Court Martial found him "guilty" of all the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be "dismissed the service." "Considering the gravity of the charge," says the Court, he "has been allowed the fullest scope to develop the instructions of the government, and all circumstances relating to the alleged misconduct, as well as to impeach the leading witness (Gen. Kearney) for the prosecution;" but "with all his latitude of evidence, the Court has found nothing conflicting in the orders and instructions of the government;" and "in the judgment of the Court, his [the leading witness, Gen. Kearney's] honor and character are unimpaired." This decision must be gratifying to every lover of justice; for nothing has been more perceptible, through the whole matter, than the fact that Lt. Col. Fremont was in constant communication with would-be "Lieut. General" Benton, whose advice and instructions have thus, in an attempt to make Fremont a great man, led him into betraying the trusts of his country, and brought disgrace upon him as an officer. The gratification consists in this: that to screen himself, he and Mr. Benton have endeavored to disgrace an old and faithful officer of the army, Gen. Kearney. As a matter of interest, we give the decision of the President of the United States in the case, as issued in a General Order from the War Office, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 17, 1848.

I have carefully considered the record of proceedings of the general court martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont, of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, which convened at Washington arsenal, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of November, 1847, and of which Brevet Brigadier General George M. Brooke was president.

The court find Lieut. Col. Fremont guilty of the following charges, viz: 1st. "Mutiny, 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline—and sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Four members of the court append to the record of their proceedings the following, viz: "Under the circumstances in which Lieutenant Colonel Fremont was placed, between two officers of superior rank, each claiming to command in-chief in California, circumstances in their nature calculated to embarrass the mind and excite the doubts of officers of greater experience than the accused; and in consideration of the important professional service rendered by him previous to the occurrence of those acts for which he has been tried, the undersigned members of the court respectfully recommend Lieutenant Colonel Fremont to the lenient consideration of the President of the United States.

GEORGE M. BROOKE, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army. Lieut. Col. and Dep. Quartermasters Gen. J. P. TAYLOR, Lt. Col. and Assistant Com. Gen. of Sub. R. L. BAKER, Major Ordnance Department."

Three other members of the Court append to the record of their proceedings the following viz: "Under all the circumstances of this case, and in consideration of the distinguished professional services of the accused previous to the transactions for which he has now been tried, the undersigned beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of the President of the United States.

S. H. LONG, Lieut. Col. Topographical Engineers. RICHARD DELAFIELD, Major of Engineers. E. W. MORGAN, Lieut. Col. 13th Infantry."

Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of "mutiny." I am of opinion that the second and third charges are sustained by the proofs, and that the conviction upon these charges warrant the sentence of the court. The sentence of the court is, therefore, approved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut. Col. Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

Lieut. Col. Fremont will accordingly be released from arrest, and will resume his sword and report for duty. JAMES K. POLK.

Lieut. Col. Fremont, of the mounted rifle regiment, is accordingly released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Mexico. The general court martial of which Brevet Brig. Gen. George M. Brooke is president is hereby dissolved.

By order: R. JONES, Adj. Gen. To the above information of an official character, we have to add, that it is generally understood that Mr. Fremont, at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the general order of which the foregoing is the material part, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting Executive clemency.

MACHINE FOR TURNING IRREGULAR SURFACES.—We learn by the Gardiner, Me., Fountain, that Mr. H. Davis of that town has invented a new and important machine for turning Lathes, Gunstocks, or any other irregular form. This machine is a great improvement on Mr. Blanchard's old machine, and it will be a great public advantage, coming as it will, in competition with the old machine used for the same purpose. This machine is simple in its construction, entirely superseding the necessity of using one last to form another by.—Scientific American.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOLES.—Mr. C. D. Bigelow, of Marlboro, Mass., has invented a machine for cutting out soles for boots and shoes of every size and shape. The soles are cut out with the holes for pegs all punched, so that the peg awl will be entirely dispensed with, if some arrangement can be made to punch the inner sole. This will be a machine of great benefit to boot and shoe manufacturers; and we believe it can be got up but little expense, as it is very simple. The inventor we are informed has taken measures to secure a patent.—Scientific American.

LATH MACHINE.—A machine for splitting laths, the invention of Mr. Winslow of Cincinnati, has been put into operation in Southwark, Pa. "It is the first of the kind put up east of the Alleghenies and has surpassed the good mechanics of Philadelphia. A huge log, is placed in the machine, and by the means of two knives, one working perpendicularly, and the other horizontally, the laths are cut from the side of the log which is pushed around by the machinery, so that the laths are of a uniform thickness and width. It is driven by steam power and will cut the laths at the rate of two hundred a minute.—Scientific American.

SECRETLY SIGNED BY J. BUTTS & Co. Solely as a day elapses in which we do not receive some new testimonial in favor of Wilets's Balsam. The subject was sent us by an entire stranger, who could have been induced by no selfish motive. New Hampton, April 6, 1848. Mr. Fowler: Dear Sir—Having been troubled about four years with pain in the side and stomach, and after trying various remedies but to no effect, I tried the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me immediate relief and I can hereby assure the public, that in my opinion, it is the best medicine for Lung and Consumptive complaints which has ever been introduced to the public, and I judge from my own experience. J. A. LOOMIS. None genuine unless signed J. BUTTS & Co. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hindale and Dealers in medicine in every important town in North Carolina.

THE FREMONT CASE.—We mentioned in a postscript last Saturday, the decision in the case of this officer, but our information was a little incorrect. We have since seen the whole "findings and sentence of the Court," published in the Union of Feb'y 21. The Court Martial found him "guilty" of all the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be "dismissed the service."

"Considering the gravity of the charge," says the Court, he "has been allowed the fullest scope to develop the instructions of the government, and all circumstances relating to the alleged misconduct, as well as to impeach the leading witness (Gen. Kearney) for the prosecution;" but "with all his latitude of evidence, the Court has found nothing conflicting in the orders and instructions of the government;" and "in the judgment of the Court, his [the leading witness, Gen. Kearney's] honor and character are unimpaired."

This decision must be gratifying to every lover of justice; for nothing has been more perceptible, through the whole matter, than the fact that Lt. Col. Fremont was in constant communication with would-be "Lieut. General" Benton, whose advice and instructions have thus, in an attempt to make Fremont a great man, led him into betraying the trusts of his country, and brought disgrace upon him as an officer. The gratification consists in this: that to screen himself, he and Mr. Benton have endeavored to disgrace an old and faithful officer of the army, Gen. Kearney.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 17, 1848.

I have carefully considered the record of proceedings of the general court martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont, of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, which convened at Washington arsenal, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of November, 1847, and of which Brevet Brigadier General George M. Brooke was president.

The court find Lieut. Col. Fremont guilty of the following charges, viz: 1st. "Mutiny, 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline—and sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Four members of the court append to the record of their proceedings the following, viz: "Under the circumstances in which Lieutenant Colonel Fremont was placed, between two officers of superior rank, each claiming to command in-chief in California, circumstances in their nature calculated to embarrass the mind and excite the doubts of officers of greater experience than the accused; and in consideration of the important professional service rendered by him previous to the occurrence of those acts for which he has been tried, the undersigned members of the court respectfully recommend Lieutenant Colonel Fremont to the lenient consideration of the President of the United States.

GEORGE M. BROOKE, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army. Lieut. Col. and Dep. Quartermasters Gen. J. P. TAYLOR, Lt. Col. and Assistant Com. Gen. of Sub. R. L. BAKER, Major Ordnance Department."

Three other members of the Court append to the record of their proceedings the following viz: "Under all the circumstances of this case, and in consideration of the distinguished professional services of the accused previous to the transactions for which he has now been tried, the undersigned beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of the President of the United States.

S. H. LONG, Lieut. Col. Topographical Engineers. RICHARD DELAFIELD, Major of Engineers. E. W. MORGAN, Lieut. Col. 13th Infantry."

Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of "mutiny." I am of opinion that the second and third charges are sustained by the proofs, and that the conviction upon these charges warrant the sentence of the court. The sentence of the court is, therefore, approved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut. Col. Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

Lieut. Col. Fremont will accordingly be released from arrest, and will resume his sword and report for duty. JAMES K. POLK.

Lieut. Col. Fremont, of the mounted rifle regiment, is accordingly released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Mexico. The general court martial of which Brevet Brig. Gen. George M. Brooke is president is hereby dissolved.

By order: R. JONES, Adj. Gen. To the above information of an official character, we have to add, that it is generally understood that Mr. Fremont, at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the general order of which the foregoing is the material part, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting Executive clemency.

MACHINE FOR TURNING IRREGULAR SURFACES.—We learn by the Gardiner, Me., Fountain, that Mr. H. Davis of that town has invented a new and important machine for turning Lathes, Gunstocks, or any other irregular form. This machine is a great improvement on Mr. Blanchard's old machine, and it will be a great public advantage, coming as it will, in competition with the old machine used for the same purpose. This machine is simple in its construction, entirely superseding the necessity of using one last to form another by.—Scientific American.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOLES.—Mr. C. D. Bigelow, of Marlboro, Mass., has invented a machine for cutting out soles for boots and shoes of every size and shape. The soles are cut out with the holes for pegs all punched, so that the peg awl will be entirely dispensed with, if some arrangement can be made to punch the inner sole. This will be a machine of great benefit to boot and shoe manufacturers; and we believe it can be got up but little expense, as it is very simple. The inventor we are informed has taken measures to secure a patent.—Scientific American.

LATH MACHINE.—A machine for splitting laths, the invention of Mr. Winslow of Cincinnati, has been put into operation in Southwark, Pa. "It is the first of the kind put up east of the Alleghenies and has surpassed the good mechanics of Philadelphia. A huge log, is placed in the machine, and by the means of two knives, one working perpendicularly, and the other horizontally, the laths are cut from the side of the log which is pushed around by the machinery, so that the laths are of a uniform thickness and width. It is driven by steam power and will cut the laths at the rate of two hundred a minute.—Scientific American.

FIRE—HEAVY LOSS.

On Friday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, the Workshop and Engine House (under one roof) of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, at the Depot near this City, was discovered to be on fire. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the roof, and was probably communicated by sparks from the engine which was turned in about 7 o'clock.

P. M. and such was the progress that it made, before any assistance of importance could be had upon the ground, that the entire building, containing four Engines and all the tools of the Workshop, fell before the flames. The loss is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. One of the Engines, we learn, was new, and another had just undergone repairs to the amount of two thousand dollars. The wind was fortunately blowing from the North, and but for this, other buildings situated near the Workshop might have taken fire and been consumed.

This is a heavy loss to the Road, and, it is feared, will seriously embarrass its operations. At any rate, it must interfere for a few weeks with the regular transmission of the Mails and the transportation of Goods, as the three Engines which were on the Road at the time, will hardly be found sufficient to perform the work usually done by six or seven.—Ral. Standard.

The Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. John McLean, who has stepped from his pedestal to engage in the broils of party, speaks, in his celebrated letter, of adopting a certain measure, "that the people may feel the evils of war." Of course, every one will suppose "that the Patriot Judge is anxious to make the enemy feel the evils of war." But, strange to tell, such is not his meaning. He desires *our own countrymen* "to feel the evils of war!" by the pressure of direct taxes, which, he says, "would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days." This proposition to make our own people, instead of the enemy, "feel the evils of war," is so contrary to the natural order of events, that one can scarcely credit the accuracy of the statement. It shows such prejudice and *prejudgment* in the judge, that we should respectfully protest hereafter against the correctness of his judgment in political matters.—Union.

THE JEWS IN CHARLESTON.—We notice that the Court of Errors of Charleston, South Carolina, have decided—reversing a decision of a court below—that a law prohibiting the sale of goods on the Sabbath by the Jews, is constitutional. The opinion of Judge O'Neal is long, illustrated with copious musty quotations and "odds and ends of holy writ," sufficiently sophistical, and a hundred and fifty years ago, might have been considered passably liberal. The Constitution of South Carolina allows "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference."

The Judge says—"But it is said this (the prohibition) violated the free exercise and enjoyment of the religious profession and worship of the Israelite. Why? It does not require him to desecrate his own Sabbath!" No, indeed, a law requiring a man "to desecrate his own Sabbath" would not be tolerated by pagans, but the Jew's own conscience requires him to keep his own Sabbath, and this Judge's decision will compel him to keep the holy-day of a religion he does not believe in; to say nothing of the loss of one seventh of his life, debarred from business by law under a constitution which allows the free exercise of one's religion "without discrimination or preference!" That's religious freedom with a vengeance.—Ala. Gazette.

INTERESTING DUTCH COLONY.—The Holla immigrants recently settled in Iowa have named their new settlement "Pella beyond Jordan," to which the early Christians fled upon the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. It is two or three months old, and numbers 800 inhabitants. Large numbers are to join them in the Spring, when their Pella will suddenly become a populous prairie town. It is a singular sight, says a correspondent of the Ch. Intelligencer, the velvet jackets and wooden shoes of these Puritans of the 19th Century, in the midst of the prairies of the New Purchase, that stretch from the Des Moines to the Cheaque, in Central Iowa. They are living in camps covered with tent-cloth, or grass and bushes—the sides barricaded with all sorts of old-looking boxes and chests from the Netherlands.

These people are respectable and intelligent. When they took the oath of allegiance to the United States, a few weeks since, but two made their marks. Many of the leading men possess unusual refinement and education. NEW CANNON.—At the Empire Works of this City there is at present a new kind of cannon being constructed, which is a novelty in its way. "It is lighter and stronger than any ordnance yet in use, can be made of any size and power, for harbor and fortress defence, and has, withal, the virtue most needed in Mexico—it can be carried anywhere that man can get, up and over the highest mountains and most rugged passes. It is made of plates and bolts, in such a manner that a twelve or a hundred pounder can be taken apart, packed on mules or men's backs to the desired spot, and in fifteen minutes be put together for certain and deadly purposes."—Scientific American.

Mr Robert Hoe, of this city, has made contracts to build two Printing Presses, similar to those of the New York Sun and Philadelphia Ledger's, for two Paris papers. Each is to print 12,000 copies per hour. They are to be made in this city and to cost \$24,000.—Scientific American.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama has recommended the Hon. Wm. R. King as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 1st March, pursuant to the call of the Magistrate of Esq.: on motion, Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and J. H. Cook and A. McLean, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Maj. J. P. Leonard, seconded by E. L. Winslow, Esq., the following committee was appointed to frame a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the meeting in reference to the demise of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ex-President of the United States, viz: E. L. Winslow, J. W. Wright, J. P. Leonard, D. G. McRae, J. W. Sandford, J. G. Cook, and Dr. B. W. Robinson, who, after retiring for a short time, reported through their chairman, E. L. Winslow, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

A great man has fallen in our country—John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States of America, a member of Congress, is no more. The shaft of death reached him while in the discharge of the responsible duties of a member of the House of Representatives from his native State, Massachusetts. He breathed his last beneath the roof of the Capitol, whose walls had often resounded with the pourings of his learning and eloquence. He was born July 11th, 1767, and was in the 81st year of his age. He was probably the oldest man in our country in public life. His services in the various departments of the government, are spread over more than a half century of the history of the U. States. He was emphatically a great and wonderful man. The death of such a man is a loss to the world.

In the councils of our country a *void* has been made which cannot soon be filled. As evidence, therefore, of the respect which the citizens of Fayetteville entertain for the long and distinguished public services of the Hon. John Q. Adams, his purity of character as a man and a christian,

Be it Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. John Q. Adams, a citizen so eminent and experienced as a statesman, so learned and ripe as a scholar, so exalted and exemplary in all the relations of life, both private and public, who has added so much to the glory and character of our country by his talents, his learning and his services: the United States of America have sustained a heavy calamity, and may well ask the sympathy of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the citizens of Fayetteville sympathize with the venerable relict and family of the distinguished deceased in this overwhelming and severe visitation of Providence.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to cause a copy of these proceedings to be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Potter be requested to deliver an *eclogue* on the character and services of the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of six persons to make the necessary arrangements.

Whereupon, under the last resolution, the chairman appointed the following committee: S. W. Tillinghast, E. W. Wilkings, Warren Winslow, W. B. Wright, W. J. Anderson, and James Banks.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. THO. N. CAMERON, Ch'n. J. H. Cook, J. Secretaries.

WE understand that Judge Potter has agreed to deliver the *eclogue* of Mr. Adams. The time and place will be noticed hereafter.

"THE DESERT BEYOND THE NUECES."—Much has been said and written by the opponents of the Mexican war, about the "desert beyond the Nueces." It has been urged by statesmen who ought to have been better informed, and by political journals on their authority, that this "desert" would be the most eligible boundary between Texas and Mexico, because, from its extreme sterility—its utter incapacity to furnish sustenance either to settlers or to an invading force, it would constitute a barrier of non-intercourse between the two countries. It is strange in this age of improvement, to hear non-intercourse recommended as the best means of securing peaceful relations between two neighboring republics. This, as it seems to us, is not the era for such doctrine; it would have sounded better in the dark ages. Civilization, with the sciences for its allies, is everywhere breaking through, surmounting, traversing the national barriers which separate nation from nation. Interpose a desert between Texas and Mexico!—better link them together with railroads and magnetic wires.

NEW CANNON.—At the Empire Works of this City there is at present a new kind of cannon being constructed, which is a novelty in its way. "It is lighter and stronger than any ordnance yet in use, can be made of any size and power, for harbor and fortress defence, and has, withal, the virtue most needed in Mexico—it can be carried anywhere that man can get, up and over the highest mountains and most rugged passes. It is made of plates and bolts, in such a manner that a twelve or a hundred pounder can be taken apart, packed on mules or men's backs to the desired spot, and in fifteen minutes be put together for certain and deadly purposes."—Scientific American.

Mr Robert Hoe, of this city, has made contracts to build two Printing Presses, similar to those of the New York Sun and Philadelphia Ledger's, for two Paris papers. Each is to print 12,000 copies per hour. They are to be made in this city and to cost \$24,000.—Scientific American.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama has recommended the Hon. Wm. R. King as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.