

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLIGENTIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR SIREN AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTION."

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

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The Lexington Murder proves to be one of the most aggravated that has taken place in Kentucky since that of Col. Sharpe, many years ago. There was some cause for that, but the killing of young Horion has no palliation. The provocation was merely taking the seat generally assigned to Shelby by the dinner table, and gazing occasionally at the latter during the meal. After rising Shelby demanded of the deceased an explanation, when according to a correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*, a few other words were uttered by Shelby, when he standing before Horion with both hands in his pocket and slapped Horion over the head, to find out whether he would fight with fist or pistol. Horion stepped back as soon as struck, and was in the act of throwing back his cloak, when the wretch Shelby, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Horion dead. He fell as soon as the pistol was fired, and never spoke again, when lifted up he was dead. Thus was a young man of good moral and religious standing in society, sent in a moment when he least expected it, to the bar of God. Shelby's friends have offered \$100,000 to bail him out, but it is decided not to be a bailable case. His trial will be one of interest and deep excitement. Henry Clay will probably be employed in the prisoner's defence. The celebrated Tom Marshall has been secured to aid in the prosecution.

Gov. Johnson and Lieut. Gov. Landry, lately elected under the new Constitution of Louisiana, were inaugurated on the 13th instant. On taking the oath of office they both swore that they had neither sent nor accepted a challenge, to fight with deadly weapons; that they had neither aided nor abetted in a duel since the adoption of the Constitution; and had in no wise been a party to one, either in or out of the State. This is one of the requirements of the new Constitution of the State. The "Times," speaking of this feature in the proceedings of the day, remarks: "If this test be in all cases rigorously put, duelling has received its quietus in Louisiana—at least, so far as regards the true patriot, who will not wantonly peril his hopes of honorable distinction in his country's service by violating her injunctions."

**TURPENTINE DISTILLERIES.**  
Since we last gave some account of these establishments in Wilmington they have increased in number considerably, and several others are in the course of erection. The distilling business has in fact become a great interest here, one almost equal in importance to any other. There are now twelve establishments, running about thirty stills, in daily operation, and three more, which altogether will have seven stills, are in progress. It is calculated that when the whole shall be in operation they will use up 1500 barrels of turpentine daily, and turn out 200 barrels of spirits, besides the rosin and pitch. Those in operation at the present time require about 1200 barrels of turpentine daily, and make 100 barrels of spirits, with the usual proportion of rosin and pitch.

In addition to these in Wilmington there are a great many distilleries, we know not how many, in the neighboring counties, and on the line of the Rail Road, the products of which are brought here for sale and shipment, and others are going up in every direction in the country around.

**From the Temperance Advocate.**  
A word to parents—The effect of parental example—The result of parental influence.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to communicate to you and through your valuable paper to its numerous readers, a fact—a striking one, illustrative of the force of parental instruction. It appears to me that if this matter of history stood alone, a parallel case could not be raked up from annals of the past or the history of the present this ought to silence forever the clamors of the enemies of temperance. Parents beware your names will sell on the lives and characters of your children. Thousands of children have become drunkards and outcasts from society, through the example of wine drinking parents. But to the incident.

Two brothers lived in one of the Districts of South Carolina; we will call them A. and B. A had six sons.—The first died a sober man—the second became a drunkard, partially deranged, and died in that situation—the third became a drunkard and in a drunken spree, fell back from the railing of a piazza and broke his neck—the fourth became a confirmed sot, lay out all night, and from a death—the fifth it was hoped would do well; he joined the Church, but alas at length he too has a red face and is fond of strong drink—the sixth is a confirmed sot.

B. had five children two sons and three daughters. The first son became a gambler and a drunkard—moved westward, married a boy and was hung. The second also became a drunkard, he too moved west and at the last accounts was lying from Jones for the commission of some crime. The first daughter married a drunkard, who fell out with another man and had to fly for his life—he became a woman of ill fame and her daughter followed her footsteps. The second daughter married a drunkard who in a drunken carousal was run over by a wagon and was killed—his wife and daughter followed

close upon the heels of the wife and the daughter of the first. The third married a steady man and it was hoped they would do well but at the last account they were handling too freely the deadly poison.

A few words in relation to the old men—the fathers of these miserable children: A. made spirits—both drank freely and taught their children to drink, and as a consequence they disregarded the Sabbath and opposed Religion. When A. died, a neighbour remarked that he was dead and gone to hell, and B. committed suicide.

This is no fiction Mr. Editor—would to God it were! I shall leave the reader to make his own comments, if he be a parent to consider well the unholy example of A. and B. and if he be a son or a daughter, to avoid the rock upon which their child is foundered.

**VERITAS.**  
**NOBLE GENEROSITY.**  
The Spectator of the 11th instant, states that Vandy McBoe, Esq., of Greenville, S. C., had deposited in Spartanburg 2000 pounds of Flour for the destitute poor of that district. Such an act is worthy of all praise. His noble generosity will be more than repaid by the reflection that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Mr. McBoe is a native, we believe, of North Carolina, and this liberality shows that he is a noble son of old North State.

**A CURIOUS CUSTOM.**  
The following curious custom is said to exist on the Elbe. The peasantry who possess any land however small never enter the church without a nose gay in their hands. Thus they claim the consideration due to persons who possess property in the parish (town). Among the country people in the neighborhood of Hamburg, there is no garden so small as not to possess a place for the flowers intended for this use; and the plot is distinguished by the name of "the church nosegay."

**What the Administration has done.**  
We yesterday, briefly, spoke of what the Administration had not done still, we proceed now in the same brief way to comment upon what it has done. And we are surely safe when we signify our intention in the discussion, to use brevity for in reality, we have not the materials in such a theme, to amplify had we the disposition. Indeed, we might appropriately sum up all that we know, by adopting the anecdote applied in this connection by a correspondent of this paper, some weeks ago. The Administration has certainly, no one can dispute it, all most acknowledge it, contrived, ever since it came into power, "to make a fuss generally." What has been effected further than this we are not informed. For it cannot be contended that the proscription of Whig office holders and the rewarding of Locooco office seekers, is an exception to the rule. On the contrary as all this has resulted in no manner of good what ever to the nation we must set it down merely as part and parcel of the "fuss generally"—a slight addition to the confusion and disturbance, into which the whole country has been thrown.

It is sufficient—may, perhaps, it may be thought "glory enough," that for twelve months the Administration has been exerting itself to keep every thing as the phrase is in "hot water," and has most admirably succeeded. By universal consent, the Administration is allowed to have been earnest, energetic and active in bringing about this rather uncomfortable result. Its "motives" are not therefore, only negative—they are direct and positive.

To be on the verge of a war with Great Britain—and "within an ace" of a war with Mexico; to give the cold shoulder to France, and to deride all Christendom as unworthy to arbitrate for us; to threaten hostilities with every body who meddles with South America, and to menace the world with the idea of taking possession of the whole of North America, and "parts adjacent," to put the Tariff in jeopardy, and to contemplate the resurrection of the Sub-Treasury, to make Commerce hesitate, Manufactures halt, and industry pause; surely to have brought this to pass in twelve short months, is a sufficient explanation of what the Administration has done!

Without more ado, then, we take our leave of the subject, submitting the whole case, with our two short chapters upon it which are, indeed, but iterations of what we more than once said before to the calm consideration of our readers.

**The Belle and the Student.**  
At a certain splendid evening party, a haughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her and said, "Cousin John I understand your eccentric friend L. is here. I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here; and introduce him to me."

The student, went in search of his friend and at length found him lounging upon a sofa.

"Come, L.," said he, "my beautiful cousin Catherine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well trot her out, John, drawled L. with an affected yawn.

John returned to the coulin and advised her to defer her introduction to a more favorable time repeating the answer he had received. The beauty bit her lip,

but the next moment said, "Well never fear! I shall insist on being introduced."

After some delay, L. was led, and the ceremony of introduction duly performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catherine, L. made a profound bow; but instead of returning it, she stepped backward, and raising her eye glass surveyed him deliberately from head to foot; then, waving the back of her hand towards him, drawled out, "Trot him off, John! trot him off! that is enough!"

**FORGERY IN PHILADELPHIA.**  
There is a rumor of forgery having been committed in Philadelphia, by some young bloods, one of whom is the son of a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar.

A new and elegant ship of 1100 tons burthen, called the Columbia, is about to be added to the New York "Old Line" of Liverpool packets.

A young merchant of Cincinnati named Hubert Diss has been detected in forgeries to the amount of \$7000. He is said to have wealthy connexions, and was on the eve of marriage to the daughter of one of the most opulent merchants of Cincinnati. He made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, once before and another after his arrest, by opening blood-vessels in his arm.

**ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD** is projected to the North. It is to be laid from New York city, in nearly a straight line to Boston, passing through New Haven, Middlebury, Woonsocket &c. and traverses four States. It will be 200 miles long, the maximum grades from 45 to 55 feet per mile, for less than one eighth of the whole distance.

**CLERICAL JOKE.**  
A correspondent of a contemporary says that the origin of a difficulty which resulted at last in the dismissal of a clergyman in the neighboring town can be traced to a very trivial affair which is as follows: At a meeting of the church the pastor gave out the hymn commencing with "I love to steal away," when the chorister commenced singing, but swinge some difficulty in recollecting the tune could proceed no farther than "I love to steal," which he did some three or four times successively when the clergyman, in order to relieve him from the dilemma, wisely remarked, that "it was much to be regretted," and added "let us pray."

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**  
A portion of the Bar of the fifth Judicial Circuit of North Carolina and Officers of the Court assembled at Albemarle for the purpose of attending Stanley Superior Court having received intelligence of the death of JOHN GILES, Esq., late of Salisbury, had taken place suddenly on Monday night at Mrs. George Kirk's, in Stanley county, while on his way from Lawrenceville to Albemarle, held a meeting at the apartments of Judge Dick in Albemarle, on Wednesday the fourth day of March, 1846, in honor of the deceased. His Honor Judge Dick being called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Ashe appointed Secretary the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we cannot adequately express our surprise and sorrow at the most unexpected death of our late friend and brother JOHN GILES, Esq., and that it is difficult to realize that he, who but during the past week, was a partaker in our professional labors and social intercourse, apparently in improving bodily health—and sound mind and wonted cheerfulness—is now so more.
2. Resolved, That during a useful and laborious practice of more than a third of a century, Mr. Giles had uninterruptedly commanded the confidence of the public and the esteem and affection of his professional associates and that his death is deeply regretted as a public misfortune and a special bereavement to each member of his professional fraternity.
3. Resolved, That as a mark of public respect for the deceased business of Stanley Superior Court be suspended until Thursday, the 5th instant and that the members of the Bar and officers of the Court wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
4. Resolved, That a knowledge of Mr. Giles' excellence in the virtues of private life causes us to sympathize deeply with his family and relations in their loss, and prompts us to offer them our sincere condolence.
5. Resolved, That His Honor Judge Dick, as the Chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the surviving family of the late Mr. Giles.
6. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Secretary to the Carolina Watchman, issued from Salisbury, for publication, with the hope they may be copied by all the other papers in this State.

**JOHN M. DICK, Chairman.**  
**THOMAS S. ASHE, Sec'y.**

According to a German newspaper, there is now raging in several parts of Russia a violent disease among cattle, similar in every respect to the cholera.

What is it that pays less in proportion to the trouble of cultivation than any thing else? D'y'e give it up? Whizzans!

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**  
In regard to the President's Special Message, the N. Y. Courier expresses the hope that the Whigs will vote the money required to put the country in a state of defence, and with slavery too—for, in its opinion; all the increase which has ever been asked for, is required even in times of the most profound peace, and if our relations with all the world were of the most pacific character.

The New York Tribune thus speaks of the document:

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**  
As we have observed for some days, Mr. Polk takes the wind from the war quarter at present. He has receded altogether from Calhoun, 49° and Peace, and is clear back on Cass, Allen, 54° 40 and the Baltimore Resolution. He has apparently abandoned all expectation, probably all desire, of a speedy settlement of the Oregon Question; and in view of the portents of that and the cloud of war gathering in the South-West, is calling upon Congress to arm the country and put it in a posture of defence. The call, we trust, will be promptly responded to. "Abhorring War as we do, we yet feel that it would be unwise and foolhardy to make no provision for the peril on which our Executive is precipitating the nation. Loathing every diversion of human labor to the fabricating of instruments of war, we yet feel that preparation to avert or to modify the calamities of War may often prevent slaughter, and can never necessarily cause it. Better spend millions on defensive works than suffer the configuration by hostile force of even one of our great cities. While, we would greatly prefer that the Executive should pursue a different policy from that which renders arming expedient, we yet trust that since the necessity exists, it will be provided for no matter how created. The President is legitimately the chief repository of all confidential information; from whatever quarter transmitted, revealing dangers to the national well-being. When he calls for armaments, let Congress provide them without hesitation, casting on him the responsibility. Let it never be said that War found us unprepared because Congress, and especially the Whigs in Congress, neglected or disregarded the President's recommendation to prepare for it."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes—  
Despatches were received at the State Department per the Hibernia, from Mr. McLane, our minister at London, the exact purport of which I am not informed, but unquestionably of unfavorable character as it relates to the existing attitude of the Oregon question. Those who, from their position and political relations, are accurately advised of the nature of those despatches, and who are also the advocates of a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the difficulty, are evidently startled at the posture of affairs, and are full of apprehension that the course of our government has been such as to make it extremely improbable that the matter will be settled by negotiation.

But the Editor of the Courier himself says in the same paper—  
With regard to the Oregon difficulty, we have a well settled conviction, that it will be in a train of settlement shortly after the arrival of the steamer of the fourth of April. We have no doubt but Mr. McLane has been instructed to inform the British Government that if they will offer the proposition refused by Mr. Pakenham, it will be accepted; and in our judgment, they will tender that proposition accompanied with a demand of the free navigation forever of the Columbia. This latter demand we think our Government will refuse; and offer instead, the free navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, when, by the extinction of the Fur trade, it will become useless to Great Britain. Should they do so we cannot doubt but the whole difficulty will be amicably arranged. For the offensive manner in which Mr. Buchanan refused arbitration there can be no apology; but recent events have taken off the edge of that foolish and unjustifiable act; and the wise merchant and all who are engaged in business, should feel and act as if the Oregon affair was in a train of satisfactory adjustment. Such at all events, are our opinions of the matter, and we give them for what they are worth.

**The Despatches by the Hibernia.**  
The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger of March 26th, says: I learn this evening from a quier which I think entitled to implicit credit that the despatches received by the Hibernia, from Mr. McLane, inform our government, substantially, that the British government will make no more propositions for the settlement of the Oregon Question—that our government are at liberty to give the notice and pass such laws as they may think proper for the protection of our citizens in Oregon; but that if the subjects of Great Britain are molested, or any collision takes place between the citizens of the countries in that territory, the United States must be prepared for the consequences, as Great Britain will not permit any improper interference with her own rights or the rights of those under her protection. Mr. Bidwell, one of the Attaches of the British Embassy here, left in the cars this evening with despatches for the British government from Mr. Pakenham.

**RE VACCINATION.**  
Of 130 persons attacked with small-pox in the course of eight years in the district of Prussia, 47 had not been vaccinated, and 83 had been vaccinated: of the unvaccinated 15 died, of the vaccinated one was lost.

In addition to these, it was well known that 121 persons who had been vaccinated were in immediate attendance upon the patients laboring under small-pox, without becoming affected. The susceptibility to infection from small-pox appears to increase in a very regular progression, according to the number of years which have elapsed since the vaccination. At the end of the eleventh year, the susceptibility to small-pox contagion is again very considerable; and it appears to reach its maximum after the sixteenth year. Almost the same progression as occurs in reference to the number of years since the vaccination was performed, also occurs with reference to the more perfectly developed or severe forms of small-pox in the vaccinated; up to the fifteenth year not more than one-fourth of the vaccinated are severely affected; between the sixteenth and thirty years somewhat more than one-third, and after thirty years, half of those attacked have small-pox in severe form. The following general conclusions may be drawn: first, re-vaccination, as a general rule, is well undertaken between 16 and 20 years of age, inasmuch as during this period the susceptibility to re-vaccination to small-pox is greatest; second, from the sixth to the tenth year after the first vaccination, the susceptibility to be affected anew with the vaccine poison exists in a considerable degree; re-vaccination among children of ten years of age having a like amount of efficacy, being successful as frequently as among other individuals.

Dr. Schaffer, *Medicinisches Zeitung*, No. 1531, 1844—*Medical Gazette*, January 5, 1845, Page 460.

A most revolting murder is thus narrated in a letter to the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, dated  
Russellville, Ky., Feb. 17, 1846.

A most detestable murder has just been committed in our town. A young man named John George, of respectable connections, attempted to seduce a Miss Jackson, of this town; failing in his attempt to seduce her, and fearing that it would be made public, he stole by the window of the young lady's room, raised it and shot her, after waking her and making himself known. He fled. The report alarmed the family who ran to her room, and found her dying. She lived only two hours, but long enough to disclose everything. It is probable that the young man has gone to Louisville, as he had his clothes all packed and conveyed to Bowlinggreen, a day or two ago, for the purpose of taking the first boat.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MASCAL.

**THE NASHVILLE MURDER.**  
We copy the following from the Nashville Gazette, of Sunday, March 15:—  
Yesterday afternoon, E. Z. C. Judson shot and killed Mr. Robert Porterfield, of this city. A difficulty of a nature to which we do not care to refer, had arisen between the parties, and upon meeting, shots were exchanged, which resulted as stated above. Judson was arrested, but the excitement was so great against him, that, when he was taken before Justice Ferris for examination, it became evident that he would be summarily dealt with. Some cried "shoot him," others, "hang him," and a brother of the deceased shot at him several times—a number of shots were fired at him by others—and, strange to say, he escaped unhurt, and hid himself in the City Hotel. Hundreds of excited persons collected around and in the hotel, and, after searching some time, he was found—and, endeavoring to escape, he fell from the third story of the porch, without serious injury. The sheriff then took charge of him, and conveyed him to prison, the people now seeming willing that the law should take its course. Mr. J. C. Pentacost was shot in the arm by a stray ball, and it is astonishing that others were not wounded or killed.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Judson is the author of the well known articles published in various magazines, and still continued, we believe, in the *Kinckerbocker*, signed Ned Balfine. He was formerly a midshipman U. S. Navy.

A letter from Nashville, published in the Gazette, gives a most melancholy account of the issue of this tragedy. It is stated that the difficulty grew out of a slander against the wife of Mr. Porterfield; that he attacked Judson and fired at him three times without effect, when Judson drew and shot him above the eye. After he had been committed to jail, in almost a dying condition from his fall, about 10 o'clock at night, the mob finding that he was still alive, broke into the jail, maimed and almost naked, they threw him into the street, to be hung. He begged for a minister, which was denied him—he feared not death, but requested to be shot, and begged that if there was any gentleman present, he would shoot him. They took him to the square and ran him up over the rail of an awning post; the rope broke, and he fell; when he was taken back to jail, where he lies to die some time during the night. And this horrible, infamous outrage occurred in the streets, and was performed by the people of Nashville!

The latest dates from Nashville represent that Judson, who killed Porterfield, and was afterwards seized by the mob, is still alive in jail. The *Ohioopulton* says:—  
"It is probable Judson will die in his cell, but if he should not, he will come to as miserable an end. He will not be permitted to leave Nashville alive. If the law does not hang him, the citizens will kill him! He will die with a notoriety of being shot dead, as near as can be calculated, some fifteen or twenty shots were made at him, besides jumping from the third story of the hotel, uninjured, and escaped death from hanging, by the breaking of the rope by which he was suspended. He now finds that the end of unrequited passion is deeply grievous to be borne."

**DOCUMENT.**  
In relation to the expediency of increasing the military defenses of the country, War Department, December 29, 1845.

Sir: I herewith return to you the resolution which you sent to me on the 23d instant. The recommendations in my report to the President of the 30th ultimo have reference to a permanent peace establishment. Under any circumstances, I am convinced that our present and northern frontier should have a larger force stationed on them than they now have; by the present arrangement now placed there by any disposition it can make of the regular army at this time. The number of troops now in Texas; cannot, under present circumstances, be increased. There ought not to be less, indeed I think there should be more troops on the Indian frontier. Should the suggestion in the report to increase the rank and file of companies to sixty-eight or eighty-four privates, be approved by Congress and carried out, there would be a disposable regular force for the new and fortified on the seaboard and northern and western frontiers; but this force would not furnish adequate garrisons in case of an apprehended attack. Besides it would require some months to raise the men in the old regiments, and get them in position. Should this suggestion meet with favor, I still think that authority should be given to the President to accept the services of volunteer companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, and State troops, for a term not exceeding one year. Our situation may be such that for the mere purpose of defense, these volunteer troops or militia, to the number of fifty thousand, may be needed. Under the direction of the Executive, the number actually received would be regulated by circumstances. The present fortifications on the seaboard, as well as temporary defenses, which must be resorted to in case of threatened hostilities, must be garrisoned; and the number I have mentioned, in addition to our regular force, unless it was greatly increased, would certainly not be more than sufficient to put the country in a reasonable state of security in case of a war with Great Britain. On the northern frontier, where there are now stationed only about four thousand and eighty men, provision should be made for placing, on the shortest notice, a force equal to that in Canada, which could be brought to assault that frontier if hostilities from that quarter should be reasonably apprehended. There are at this time about seven thousand regular British troops in this province. It should prefer in case it was necessary to call in the aid of the militia for the defence of the country to obtain the troops required by the acceptance of volunteers, rather than by the present mode of making a requisition on the executive of the States, and leaving it to them to raise the numbers required by draughted out, though it is probable that in most instances the numbers required by the latter mode would be volunteered. Volunteers would be likely to do more effective service when first called out, than drafted militia would. I would respectfully refer you to the act of Congress on this subject (See vol. 9, U. S. Laws, chap. 470, session of 1825; chap. 1010, session of 1839.)

In relation to raising additional regiments, I refer you to my views as expressed in my report to the President, and by him sent to Congress.

In reference to a peace establishment, I would recommend two new regiments, if the suggestion to increase the rank and file of the present companies should not be favorably received. In the present aspect of our foreign affairs, this mode of augmenting

the regular army is the most judicious and economical.