

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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"SOUTH CAROLINA"—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

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"Where is Captain Rynders?"

The universal call of the country for Captain Rynders to volunteer for Texas with his respectable Empire Club is heard and heeded it seems, by the New York Globe. Some of the editors of the interior we see among them, the Troy Whig having been credulous enough to fancy an enlistment of these graceless heroes had already taken place! What innocent he of the Whig must be! But let us hear the Globe.

"Many persons have asked why Capt. Rynders does not come forth with his men, and proceed to the seat of war at once, and they seem to imagine that it is the easiest thing in the world for poor men to arm and equip themselves and march three thousand miles with the speed of a locomotive engine detached from the train. The fact is Volunteers must be armed and equipped at their own expense apply to the Secretary of War and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. If, after all this, they are recruited upon, the expenses they are put to is so much money thrown away, and the time they waste in waiting for orders is another item of cost which a poor man cannot well stand. In this city four thousand men could be raised with ease, if they were equipped at the expense of the government, or even at their own expense if they were sure of marching immediately; but according to the requirements of the law it is hard work to raise a large number of brave fighting men through many hundreds are already enrolled in this city. It is therefore easily seen that it is impossible to comply in full with the regulation of the Secreta-

"Ah! This is the get off, is it! Why, Mr. Globe, just point out the Captain, and boys" to the U. S. recruiting stations in this city where, with a bounty, they can be all fitted out at Uncle Sam's expense. Don't impose upon the people Mr. Globe, confess the honest truth, that Rynders and his men will never leave their \$1200 and \$1500 sinecures in the Custom House for any hard fighting against an armed enemy. If the Mexicans are to be out-rolled out drunk or out-bragged these are the boys for them here!—N. Y. Express.

A DIALOGUE.

Oliver Oldschool, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, sketches the following Dialogue, which, he says, any one ensconced some warm day, behind or in a closet, in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol in that city, may hear:

"A Southern Whig.—Well, sir, (addressing himself to a Pennsylvania Loco,) I am so much of a Democrat that I think the will of the people should be obeyed; and as the people decided by electing Mr. Polk—and your State especially—that they preferred a free trade man to a tariff man, and of course free trade to protection, I shall do all in my power to carry out their will, and shall therefore vote for Mr. Polk's tariff, sent to us by his Secretary, Mr. Walker.

"A Pennsylvania Loco.—But Pennsylvania gave her vote for Mr. Polk believing him to be a tariff man—in favor of the tariff of '42.

"A Southern Loco.—Oh! fudge! Did you people believe that? Did you believe it? You believed no such thing—it was too grossly false to be credited by any man not a fool. But you helped us elect Polk, and it is not worth while to quarrel with you about the means you took to secure him the vote of your State.

"Southern Whig.—Why, I'll tell you, Mr. —, the fact was, the politicians were so much more anxious about the spoils of office, than they were whether the protective policy should be maintained, or free trade be added upon the country, they cared not whether Mr. Polk was for free trade, or any thing else. His election was all they wanted; that secured, and the people might look out for measures, and take their chance for good, bad, or indifferent, just as it might happen afterwards.

"Pennsylvania Loco.—You are rather severe upon the Pennsylvania politicians.

"Southern Whig.—I will leave it to yourself and our friend here, if I am any more so than truth warrants.

"Southern Loco.—I don't believe there is another State in which the people could have been so humbugged; but we have the benefit of it, so I have no reason to complain."

THE TARIFF.

The administration, in the language of the North American, prosecutes, with increasing animosity and vehemence, its war upon the tariff, regardless of the financial condition of the government and of the country, and of the perils of derangement, agitation and excitement, in the face of a foreign war. Has not the executive been enough upon its hands?

"It is, sir, a strange death of enemies, when we seek for an enemy ourselves."

If the tariff must fall, there should be a time for that hereafter." But the administration thinks otherwise. The Union men repeat with an obstinate zeal which proves that the attempt will be vigorously made. That journal seems confident of the result; it says, speaking of the demagogic success.

"The absence of the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania argues nothing

against the ultimate success of the tariff bill. We understand from the best authority that 13 or 14 certainly, and probably 16 or 17—perhaps more of the New York democrats—will go for the reduction. There cannot be a reasonable doubt of it."

The attempt, now, when our revenue is found insufficient, is the rashness of lunacy, or something worse. Should it succeed, the country will suffer much, but the administration more. It has the power, and assumes the responsibility—a fearful one it will be found. Still, though we admit the result to be doubtful, we cannot believe that such a time will be selected for such an experiment.

Gen. Scott and the War Department.

The correspondence relating to the unfortunate difference between the Executive and Gen. Scott will be found in our columns to-day. The result of the whole affair is that Gen. Scott will not command the army of invasion in Mexico.

The beginning of this misunderstanding arose from that indefinite, hesitating, undecided manner which seems to mark every act of Mr. Polk's Administration. The intimations from the President that Gen. Scott would be expected to lead the new force were verbal; the General's expositions of the plan of operations he thought the occasion demanded were verbal also. Gen. Scott was not ordered to the command, and until written orders were given his relations to the Executive admitted of free consultation, suggestions and advice. If the commander's views as to the proper plan of the campaign did not meet the approbation of the President, it was the duty of the latter to overrule them and to direct the system of operations himself; obediency was the duty of the military officer.

But every thing went on loosely and vaguely. The President did not take upon himself the responsibility of a decisive order; the General felt at liberty to remonstrate. The latter went on with those preliminaries of organization which could be better arranged at Washington than elsewhere, when, in the midst of his labour, he is surprised by an intimation that impatience is felt at his delay. De la? Why General Scott had received no order to proceed to the Rio Grande. He had explained his views to the President, expressed his unwillingness to supersede Taylor unless the enlarged forces were ready to take the field, which would not be the case for some time, while, as preparatory to that event many things were to be done to make the movement effectual.

These representations had been listened to; and until the President's determination to the contrary was made known by a definite order to leave headquarters for the seat of war, Gen. Scott was warranted in believing that his views and plans, if not fully approved, were yet held under consideration without being disapproved. He could not suppose that impatience was felt at his proceedings, because he had received no official directions to proceed otherwise. In military matters things go by orders. The authority which commands takes the responsibility of the movement; the party commanded has nothing to do but to obey. We must now advert to Gen. Scott's letter of 21st May.

There are portions of this letter which we cannot undertake to defend. It is not to be denied that Gen. Scott, along with many suggestions which are excellent and which it became him then and there to make, did yet allow his personal concerns and feelings and apprehensions to intrude into an official communication where they had properly no place. His suspicions of pre-emption and ill will in high quarters, his fears of enemies in his rear and all that—such expressions are strangely at variance with propriety which should mark the demeanour of an officer in his intercourse with his official superior. The subsequent explanation that his allusions to jealousy or ill will in high quarters referred not to the President but to the Secretary of War, does not take away from the impropriety of the things; because the Secretary of War in his relations to the service is but the adjutant or aid of the commander in chief, the President, and acts by his direction. Communications to him on matters of public duty do not well admit of the introduction of private or personal griefs.

Leaving this feature of the correspondence and looking to those portions of it which relate to military operations and the plan of the Mexican campaign, there will be little diversity of opinion as to the correctness of Gen. Scott's views. It was soldierlike and honorable in him to feel reluctant to supersede the gallant Taylor, in whose success he had confidence before the intelligence of his glorious victories arrived. That the seat of Government, where ready communications and intercourse could be had with the heads of all branches of the service, was the proper place for superintending and directing the organization of the new levies and making the necessary preparations for an elaborate campaign, is not likely to be disputed, we apprehend by military men. At what particular time Gen. Scott should start from the city of Washington to take the head of the army would depend upon the promptness and efficiency with which

the government might second his efforts at organization. As things are now going on, with requisitions for troops and on means, except such as the States or individuals supply, mustering the men, taking them to the destined points, whatever promptness may mark our military movements will probably be owing more to the ardor of the men and the energy of officers than to the action of the Government. *Bull. Am.*

GEN. SCOTT.

From the National Intelligencer.

We observe, upon running over the columns of the New Orleans "Tropic" of the 23d instant, that the good people of that city had been induced, by newspaper rumor to believe that Major General Scott had received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to command in chief the military movements going on there; and that he was even expected to arrive at New Orleans on that day (the 23d) or on the next day.

What may be the intention of the Executive in regard to calling this gallant and distinguished veteran into active service, we are not able to say. But the fact undoubtedly is, that he is still in this city, and that we have not heard of his being under orders to repair to New Orleans, although it is here understood that he tendered his services immediately on the arrival here of the news of hostilities having commenced.

From the Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Since the press of both parties has spoken out, in terms of such general approbation, of the selection of Gen. Scott to lead the army into Mexico, a considerable reaction has taken place in the mind of the President and his constitutional advisers, who are nothing more or less than the slavish automata of his wishes, as to the policy of his selection. When the first embarrassments occurred on the frontier, Mr. Polk manifested the utmost eagerness to have General Scott assume the command held by Gen. Taylor. The hero of Niagara, like a true soldier, remonstrated against this disparagement of a gallant and faithful officer; and stated to the President that he was fully competent to discharge every duty that had been assigned to him. Some days afterwards, the President signified his purpose to appoint him to the general command of the Army, to be recruited by the act of Congress. Gen. Scott consented at once; observing that it was due to his rank, and would not be regarded as any reflection upon Gen. Taylor. Accordingly, he was taken into the President's Council; and they, together, laid out the distribution of the requisitions upon the States, and other details. Meantime, the intelligence that Scott was to head the troops had gone abroad, and returned to the Capital, as I have already stated. It was any thing but the union which Mr. Polk desired. He at once, argued that the result of a victory might place him in the Presidential Chair; and he soon concluded, with the natural selfishness of his heart, to revoke his action, or to place it in such a position as to be most unacceptable to Scott. He again urged upon him the propriety of superseding Taylor. This was followed up by similar suggestions from the Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet, doubtless at the instigation of the Executive. To one and all he replied in the same strain. No man could do more than Taylor had accomplished, and no one so well deserved to conclude a campaign which he had so valiantly opened. Gen. Scott expressed the most unlimited confidence that he would rout the enemy in any regular engagement, even with double forces opposed. How well founded was this prediction, we have now seen.

About this period, only eight days ago, it was necessary to prepare a Bill, organizing the details of the army, which Congress had ordered to be raised. Gen. Scott drew it with his own hand—and it was fully approved by the War Department, from which it was transmitted to the Military Committee. On Monday or Tuesday last, that Committee met, and Mr. Marcy appeared before it, bearing a new section to be added to the proposed Bill, which was reported to the Senate on Tuesday. It provides for adding two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals to the military establishment. It is well known that there is no manner of necessity for these officers. The States are allowed to choose their own, and there will be three Brigadier Generals of the United States in the field, exclusive of the Commanding General. What, then, was the purpose of this extraordinary movement? It was to confer upon Mr. Polk the power to appoint two Major Generals, and then to choose one of them to place over the head of Gen. Scott in the command of the army. Nay more, it is an insidious attempt to displace Scott and Gaines altogether, for, when this war is over, the army must be reduced, and but two Major Generals retained in the service. Can any one doubt, who knows Mr. James K. Polk, that the successful leader of the Mexican war, as must any General who undertake it prove to be, will be preferred to the hero of Chippewa and Niagara? This whole scheme, I repeat, is designed to oust Gen. Scott from the army, and to prevent him from reaping any of the honors, such as they may be, of this war upon unfortunate Mexico.

Seeing the game that was playing—that

no orders were issued to him, and that an evident coolness had suddenly grown up in his intercourse with the Executive—Gen. Scott addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, a few days ago, setting forth his objections to superseding Gen. Taylor, and expressing some doubts as to the propriety of taking the general command, inasmuch as it appeared that he had lost the confidence of the President. He concluded, however, by saying that the first duty of a soldier was "to obey orders"—and he was ready to receive any the Department might make. Since then no reply has been received; and it is much to be doubted if he will be sent to the South.

It is thus apparent that the design of the President was first to embarrass Scott by repeatedly urging upon him to supersede the gallant Taylor; and, failing in that, to outrage his rights and feelings, by resorting to this cowardly and underhand manoeuvre of getting new officers from Congress. This is the manner in which those who have fought for the liberties and honor of the country are treated by this contemptible concern. Because men of honor will not enter, heartily, into the wicked schemes of a President who is governed entirely by selfish principles, and throw up his hats for his war, then they must be persecuted, with all the vindictive and unscrupulous violence that belong to his nature, and visited with all the the power of Executive patronage.

The press of all parties, should speak on this subject. Mr. Polk made this war to serve his own prospects; and he means to pursue it to advance the interest of a "party and its leaders." Will the country submit to such trickery, and at such a time? Ought not Congress to consider well what power is bestowed upon such a demagogue? These are important questions, and they deserve to be pondered upon.

I understand that Sam. Houston, now Senator from Texas, is to be appointed to one of these high military offices, if the bill should be carried. What a spectacle will it be, to present to the world! Such a person as Houston, notorious for his broils and debaucheries, elevated above Winfield Scott! I cannot speak of it with patience, and without indignation.

THOSE HORRID BANKS!

The New Orleans Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer writes that—

"Up to this moment the Quarter Master here is entirely destitute of funds. His supplies continue to be bought on credit, and but for the liberality of one or more banks of this city, who have advanced him largely on his personal pledge to refund it from the first moneys placed at his control, he would not have been able to have furnished the means for sending forward the volunteers!!!"

OHIO.

One of the "rascally banks" of this city, which Locofocoism so much loves to vilify, (the Clinton Bank) offered, as we learn, to advance one thousand dollars, to fit out and place in New Orleans, the Montgomery Guards of Columbus. We learn, indirectly, that the Bank has since offered to advance to the Governor ten thousand dollars, if he wishes it, in order to aid him in fitting out and transporting troops from this point. The Government has not, as yet, advanced the means to equip and sustain the volunteers. Judge Swain yesterday made a liberal donation to the company above alluded to. If we were not afraid of confounding all the ideas of propriety that animate the Destructives we would mention the fact that this is another of those rascally bank whigs—the President of the monster Board of Control. He offered to subscribe a hundred dollars towards equipping a company.

TENNESSEE.

The directors of the Union Bank of Tennessee have tendered to Governor Brown a loan of \$100,000 for the use of the volunteers.

KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held at Lexington, on the 18th inst. it was resolved that the sum of \$250,000 be tendered to the Governor of Kentucky, to enable him to fulfil the requisition which has been made upon him for troops for the support of our Army in the South; and he is fully authorized to draw for that amount if he should need it.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 19th instant says—"The Canal Bank of this City has this morning placed at the disposal of the Governor, without charge, whatever money it may require for the dispatch of the troops now ready at the Barracks."

The Halls of the Montezumas.

It is not impossible that among the thousands of our readers, there are some who have a desire—possibly a design—to "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas." To such at least, the following article, which we cut from an exchange, will prove interesting at this time.

"Montezuma II. ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1602, at the age of 22, before Mexico had been discovered by Europeans. He died 30th June, 1620, in the 42d year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royal palace. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content

with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded room for thirty knights to run their course in a regular tourney. His father's palace, although not so high, was so expensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wondering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble paths in the interior of the palaces.—Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in abundance on the courts. Rich carriages in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the kind of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors.—Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the nine hundred and eighty wives and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses, an aviary for the most beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fishponds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of the Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidal altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually.

The temple of Maxtli, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs for the immediate relief of their monarch.

So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such were the "Halls of the Montezumas!" The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapultepec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preserved until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father.—The great cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moonlight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapultepec. Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezumas.

Good Effect of a Temperance Society.—We find in the Apalachicola Gazette the Presentation of the Grand Jury of Franklin County Fla. from which we take the following strong and weighty testimony of the beneficial effect which has been produced in that section by a Temperance Society:

The Grand Jury for the County of Franklin, in closing their duties for the present Term, would embrace the occasion to congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the continued diminution of criminal offences within our borders. Only one case of an infraction of the criminal laws, and that one of a very trivial character, has come within their cognizance.

When we reflect upon the state of society in this country, a few years ago (assuming as it did with all new and frontier communities,) when the peaceful and unoffending citizen was continually jostled, in the legitimate walks and avocations of life, by the violent and licentious—when our streets were the scenes of continual outrage and turbulence—laws inoperative and justice silenced; and then review our present condition—sobriety, peaceableness and industry pervading society; the laws quietly exerting their power in restraining and controlling the passions of the multitude, it affords the amplest evidence of the beneficent spirit of our laws and the civilizing and ameliorating tendencies of our institutions. The survey affords a pure joy to the philanthropist—cheering hopes to the patriot; and renewed confidence to the Republican, in the capacity of the people for self-government.

In reflecting upon the causes which have been instrumental in producing this improved condition of the public morals, he

Grand Jury can discover the operation of no new influence brought to bear upon society more potential for good than the establishment of a Temperance Society in our City. The influence of the Society like the general Dawn of Heaven-descending silent upon the earth, has, by its kindly charities, in many well authenticated cases among us, renovated human nature, and made hope and cheerfulness and health to spring up in breasts before besotted and desolate. Much—much is due to the benevolence as well as moral fortitude of those who originated and have fostered this society. They have had much to encounter in their "labor of love," from the jeers of the light minded and the obloquy and abuse of the low minded; but now they have the joy of the husbandman, when his long and patient toils are over, and his harvest burns forth in cheering and abundance around him.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The New York "Courier Des Etats Unis" has some information from Mexico, by the way of Havana; which has not been published elsewhere. It will be seen that Santa Anna and Almonte await, in Havana, the progress of events, and expect important results from the yet unsuppressed, and as they think, significant revolution of Alvarez.

To complete the list of the disasters with which unhappy Mexico is threatened, our Havana letters of May 25th informs us that the insurrection proclaimed in the South by Gen. Don Juan Alvarez in favor of Santa Anna, and pure republicanism, has not been suppressed as reported; and that on the contrary, this conflagration is destined to extend over the face of the whole country. Santa Anna watches its progress from the depths of his retreat at Havana, all the while enjoying his cock fights; and on the day when this skillful player believes that the time has come, he will only have to appear for the power of Paredes to fall in ruins, undermined on all sides, Gen. Almonte remains at Havana, watching events with Santa Anna. In a letter to a person in New York Gen. Almonte expresses his indignation at the brutal arrest of his secretary; whom, as he says, he sent to Mexico for the purpose of consulting with his government.

On hearing of the strange proceeding, and on reading the calumnies which President Paredes and the minister of war has caused, or allowed to be published against him in a ministerial journal, he immediately sent on his resignation as minister plenipotentiary, and will not probably return to Mexico until another government shall have taken the place of the present party in power. Gen. Almonte is a man who by his experience and talents as a statesman and a soldier, can be one of the most efficient in saving Mexico, if it can be saved; and it is in the hour of danger that they banish and slander such a man! There is a reason to say, with the ancients, that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

FROM THE ARMY.

The Steamer New York, arrived at New Orleans, gives the following particulars:

A party of our Dragoons, as previously stated, had pursued the retreating Mexicans from Matamoras, overtaking a party of them, taken thirty prisoners, besides killing a number in the skirmish.

The most distressing news is the murder of a party of fifteen Americans, including two women and a child, between Point Isabel and Corpus Christi, by a party of Mexicans, exceeding in cold blooded cruelty any of the previous atrocities of the savages. It appears that a party of fifteen, of whom Mr. Rogers was one, left Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the 2d or 3d inst. They arrived at the Little Colorado just previous to the battle of the 8th inst. where they were surprised by a company of Rancheros, and being overpowered in numbers, were induced by Mexican promises to surrender as prisoners of war. No sooner had those blood-thirsty dogs obtained possession of their arms, than they stripped and robbed their victims, bound them beyond the power of resistance, and having ravished the women before their faces, cut all their throats, one fiend performing the horrible butchery.

Rogers saw his father and brother butchered before him in this terrible manner, before his own turn came, and his own escape was owing to the fact, that while his wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was accordingly, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen, and swam to the other side of the river. Thence he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner, sent to the hospital in Matamoras, and, after the battle, exchanged.

A treaty was concluded at Torry's trading house, on the 19th inst., with such Indian chiefs as were in attendance, including some half dozen of the Camanches, though all that tribe was not represented, and the Wacoos, Keachies, and Towacanies had no representatives present.

The Temperance cause has achieved a great victory in New York. Of 633 towns in the State, 522 have voted that "no license" shall be granted to retailers of intoxicating drinks, in less quantities than five gallons. The remainder of the towns, 104 in number, have determined, most of them by small majorities, in favor of granting the license.

In reflecting upon the causes which have been instrumental in producing this improved condition of the public morals, he