

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 1846

No. 37

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Perquimans Superior Court of Law—
Spring Term, 1846.
Richard Patton
Petition for
partition of
land.
Jacob Goodwin and Samuel Newby
and wife Martha et al.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Hertford County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
February Term, 1846.
Lewis M. Jaggard
vs.
Joseph R. Askew.
Original Attachment
on Land.

REMOVAL.

S. M. WHITAKER has removed to the
store on Fayetteville street recently occupied
by GARDNER MALONE, two doors south of Wil-
liams, Haywood & Co's. Drug Store, will be pleased
to have his old friends and customers, and the
citizens generally to call and examine his stock of
GOODS, which he continues to sell at prices to
suit the times.

MUST AND SHALL BE SOLD!

One door above R. Smith's, Raleigh,
where will be sold, at wholesale or retail,
without regard to cost, the entire stock of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
now on hand at that establishment—as it is
intended to wind up the business as early as prac-
ticable.

CALL AND SEE!

The goods will positively be sold very cheap,
and if any should fail to buy, it will be because
they are determined to miss a bargain.

BOARDING.

MRS. M. CRIM,
No Walnut St. between 4th & 5th.
PHILADELPHIA.
Having connected with her old establishment,
the large and commodious house adjoining, is now
prepared to accommodate the additional number of
gentle Boarders. She has several large and airy
apartments for families, travellers and others.

WARM & COLD BATHS.

are attached to the house, and every attention paid
by herself and waiters.
The situation is central.—Terms moderate.
1846. 26-3m.

JACKSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE DUTIES of this institution will
commence the 3rd Wednesday in
July (the 15th) and close the 2nd Wednes-
day in December. The terms per session
are as follows:
Latin, Greek and Surveying, \$17.50
Natural Philosophy, Moral Sciences,
Political Economy and the higher
branches of Math. 15.00
Eng. Grammar, Geography & Arithmetic, \$1
Half the tuition fees will be required in advance,
and the remainder at the close of the session.
No deduction will be made to students, who enter
after the beginning of the session.
Board can be obtained in private families, from
\$5 to \$7 per session, lights, washing and fuel
included. Jackson is a healthy and beautiful vil-
lage.

THE BATTLES OF PALO ALTO AND RESACA DE LA PALMA.

Report of Lieut. Col. Belknap to Gen. Taylor.
Head Quarters First Brigade,
Camp near Matamoras, May 15, 1846:
Sir—In submitting an official report of the
operations of the first brigade in the action
of the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto
and Resaca de la Palma, I feel a degree of
delicacy in the task, from my humble rank
in comparison with the importance and
magnitude of my command, and lest I shall
be unable to do full justice to the admirable
conduct of the officers and men who served
under my orders.
On first meeting the enemy I received
your order to form on the left, with instruc-
tions to move into the chapparal and allow
the men to refresh themselves by getting
water. Perceiving in a few moments that
the enemy were advancing and not know-
ing precisely, being on the left of the line,
where water was to be obtained, I directed
the men to remain in the ranks. The enemy
shortly after having halted, and your
instructions for the refreshment of the men
having been repeated, they proceeded to
get water, and immediately fell in prepared
and eager for action. The brigade was
then ordered to advance in column on the
left of the army, the battalion of artillery
under command of Lieut. Col. Childs, on

WM. E. LEE

Has removed his Shop to the North-
western corner of the City, on the lot
where he resides. Orders left at his shop,
or at the Star Office for him, will be
promptly and faithfully executed.
June 10, 1846

EVENTS IN A SINGLE LIFE.

Dr. Hervey, a Baptist Clergyman, one
hundred and eleven years old, preached on
Thursday evening in the Tabernacle. As
he sat on the platform, he did not appear
so old; but when he rose, his short and
sturdy figure, diminished, not enfeebled
by age, and the tones of his voice—his
hesitancy, broken syllables, and snow
white hair—all testified his extreme old
age. He preached on Temperance—said
he was an uneducated man—and finally,
when requested to give some account of
his own life, he observed that he could re-
collect the events of a hundred years ago—
that he was a poor boy, working about,
and had joined the Minute Men during the
Revolution, and served under several com-
manders; was employed in various ser-
vices, and had hunted Indians in this State,
and Tories also. When he spoke of the
country and the war, his voice strengthened—
he was more erect and vigorous, and
the fires of youth began to rekindle. He
said the Lord had bequeathed us a glorious
country, and he who would not defend that
country in war, as well as in peace, was
unworthy the name of citizen: our country
first—our families and firesides! These
sentiments, uttered with the feebleness of
one hundred and eleven years, by a
venerable patriot of the Revolution, pro-
duced a thrill among the audience. His
circumstances are straitened, and the reli-
gious portion of our wealthy city should visit
and aid him. He has no flocks and herds
and wealth, as our father Abraham had at
his years.

What strange events have crowded
history in the long life of this venerable man?
He was born three years only after Wash-
ington. George II. was then on the Eng-
lish throne; Louis XV. on that of France;
Ferdinand VI., son of Philip V., ruled in
Spain; and Frederick the Great had just
commenced his reign. The Empress Cath-
arine held sway in Russia, and Poland was
a mighty and independent kingdom under
Augustus of Saxony. The population of
the thirteen Colonies was little rising two
millions; and from the banks of the Hud-
son, stretching west to the Mississippi,
was an unbroken forest, filled with a savage
foe; where the white man dared not ven-
ture. France on the north, and Spain on
the south, owned the largest portion of our
Continent, and the existence of Oregon was
unknown. New Holland, the islands in the
South Sea and of the Indian Archipelago,
were as yet untraced by civilized man.
The National debt of England was less
than \$60,000,000, and the Stuart dy-
nasty had not given up their pretensions to
the throne. Turkey was the terror of the
civilized world, and the gold Spain annual-
ly received from her South American Col-
onies exceeded the income of any other
Nation. Steam, electricity, and railroads,
were inventions of the future.

And now, what has this old man seen
in his single life? Five sovereigns on the
English throne, one of whom reigned sixty
years; the dynasty of France completely
changed, after two revolutions; Napoleon
had risen, like a brilliant meteor, and passed
away as quickly; Poland blotted out of the
list of Nations, and Spain and Turkey im-
becile and weak to the extreme degree.—
France and Spain no longer own an acre of
ground on our Continent, and England
driven out of her thirteen Colonies, where
now exist twenty-nine States and twenty
millions of people. Steam penetrates to
the sources of the Mississippi, and elec-
tricity outstrips the wind in its tidings.—
This good old clergyman might say, in the
words of Simeon, as he gazes round on
his native land, blessed in the greatest de-
gree:—"Lord, now let Thy servant depart
in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy sal-
vation!"
[N. Y. Messenger.]

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Head Quarters First Brigade,
Camp near Matamoras, May 15, 1846:
Sir—In submitting an official report of the
operations of the first brigade in the action
of the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto
and Resaca de la Palma, I feel a degree of
delicacy in the task, from my humble rank
in comparison with the importance and
magnitude of my command, and lest I shall
be unable to do full justice to the admirable
conduct of the officers and men who served
under my orders.
On first meeting the enemy I received
your order to form on the left, with instruc-
tions to move into the chapparal and allow
the men to refresh themselves by getting
water. Perceiving in a few moments that
the enemy were advancing and not know-
ing precisely, being on the left of the line,
where water was to be obtained, I directed
the men to remain in the ranks. The enemy
shortly after having halted, and your
instructions for the refreshment of the men
having been repeated, they proceeded to
get water, and immediately fell in prepared
and eager for action. The brigade was
then ordered to advance in column on the
left of the army, the battalion of artillery
under command of Lieut. Col. Childs, on

the right, the eighth regiment of infantry,
commanded by Captain Montgomery, on
the left, and Captain Duncan's battery in
the centre. The army then having been
ordered to advance, the brigade moved in
this order until the enemy opened his bat-
teries. When the brigade was halted,
Capt. Duncan's battery advanced about
two hundred yards and commenced a most
destructive fire upon the enemy. This
disposition was maintained for about two
hours, when the enemy's fire slackened,
and finally ceased. Nothing could surpass
the coolness and steadiness of the com-
mand while thus exposed to a galling fire;
receiving as they did the heavy discharges
of the enemy's well-aimed artillery with-
out the power of defending themselves.

In a short time after the firing ceased the
army was ordered to advance and take
position somewhat nearer to the enemy; the
battalion of artillery taking post in rear and
to the right of the two eighteen pounders,
Capt. Duncan's artillery on the left, and
the eighth infantry on the right and to the
rear of his battery. At this moment Capt.
Duncan, with his usual quickness of per-
ception, discovered and communicated to
me the fact that the enemy was moving
the entire cavalry and infantry force of his
right wing upon our train in rear of the
left of our line of battle, and that his bat-
tery could produce a more destructive ef-
fect upon the enemy by taking position
further to the left. I ordered him to pre-
cede to the threatened point with all pos-
sible dispatch, and hold the enemy in check
till the 8th infantry could come up to his
support. The battery dashed back to the
left flank in full view of the enemy, and
engaged him within point blank range of
his small guns. So sudden and unexpec-
ted was this movement to the enemy, who
a moment before saw this battery disappear
in the opposite direction behind the smoke
of the burning prairie, that his whole col-
umn of cavalry pulled up to a halt before a
shot had been fired—over the guns dis-
limbered. A strong body of the enemy's
infantry, supported by two squadrons of
cavalry, debouched from the extreme right
point of the chapparal, and moved steadily
forward to the attack; one section of the
battery opened upon them with round shot,
shells, and spherical case, so well directed
that the whole advance, horse and foot, fell
back in disorder to the bushes; the other
section played in the mean time upon the
masses of cavalry that had halted at the
sight of the guns as before mentioned.—
Although these shot were well directed,
and each made an opening through an en-
tire squadron, this part of the enemy's line
stood unshaken.

The column of cavalry and infantry driven
back in the chapparal by the other section,
reformed there and moved forward a sec-
ond time to the attack with great regu-
larity. After they advanced about one
hundred yards, from the chapparal, the
section before ordered to drive them back
again opened, and drove them with even
greater success than before. The fell back
pell mell to the bushes and commenced
their retreat; their supporting cavalry aban-
doned them, rushed back upon the head of
the column that had before withstood our
shot, and a flight commenced. Squadron
after squadron took it up, and the entire
right wing of the army was in full retreat.
Both sections were now brought to bear
upon the enemy's broken and flying col-
umns, and a brisk and destructive fire kept
up till they disappeared in the chapparal,
or darkness put an end to the battle.

When this battery first reached its posi-
tion on the left, and before the infantry
could arrive for its support, Capt. Hervey,
of the 2d dragoons, who had been directed
with his squadron to guard the baggage
train, with a promptness and eagerness
worthy of all praise, offered to repel any
attempt of the enemy to assault the battery
on its left.

During the absence of the 8th infantry
on the left the commander of the artillery
battalion vigorously and successfully re-
pelled a desperate effort on the part of the
enemy to carry the 18 pounders, by promp-
ly forming square and arresting the charge
of cavalry. While in this position he re-
ceived a fire from a line of the enemy's
infantry, which was quickly returned.—
He then encamped on his own ground; at
this time the brigade was re-united near
the 18-pounder battery, and bivouacked in
front of the army.
On the morning of the 9th we were in-
structed to assume the same order and
advance upon the enemy, he having in the
night and early in the morning retired.—
The brigade advanced across the plain and
took position in the chapparal, where we
halted for several hours waiting instruc-
tions, and butting in the mean time eleven
of the enemy's dead that were there found
terribly mangled. The army having been
put in march in the afternoon, the brigade
was ordered to halt, as a reserve, when
within about a mile of the enemy's posi-
tion. In a few minutes, the firing having
commenced in front, I received orders to
move up Duncan's battery and one bat-
talion of infantry; the battery and the 8th
regiment were immediately put in motion,
the latter in double quick time.
On arriving at the scene of action, the
8th regiment charged the enemy on the
right of the road and drove him from his
position. At this moment Capt. May of
the 2d dragoons, informed me that he had
charged and carried one of the enemy's
batteries, but, being unsupported, was un-
able to maintain it. I immediately ordered

the 8th infantry to form in the road, when
it was led to a charge upon the battery, a
part of which had, as reported, been retak-
en by the enemy. This movement was
effected with the greatest celerity, and the
battery secured. The regiment then charged
upon the ravine and across the small
prairie amidst a sheet of fire from the front
and right, drove the supporting column be-
fore it, destroying the enemy in vast num-
bers, they having maintained a most deter-
mined and obstinate resistance until finally
repulsed and driven from the field. Capt.
Montgomery with his regiment pursued
vigorously into the chapparal on the oppo-
site side of the ravine, until, from the rapid
flight of the enemy, further pursuit was
useless. The conflict was short: the re-
sult shows the severity.

At the head of the ravine, I met with
Capt. McClellan, 4th infantry, who in com-
mand of the advance, had gallantly fought
on the action, and poured a most destruc-
tive and kept up an incessant fire upon the
enemy.
After the commencement of the action,
on advancing with the 8th infantry and
the battery of artillery, I ordered Lieut. Col.
Childs to remain with his battery as a
reserve. It is due to Col. Childs to state
that he was desirous that his battalion
should be selected to advance into the ac-
tion instead of the 8th regiment. He soon
after received orders from the commanding
General to advance. He obeyed and rapid-
ly pursued the enemy to the Rio Grande,
where having thrown out picket, he cap-
tured one Captain and about twelve privates
during the enemy's flight.
As soon as the enemy's batteries were
carried and his infantry began to give
ground, Captain Duncan was ordered to
cross the ravine and take up a new posi-
tion, that previously occupied, rendered it
impossible, for him to assail the enemy
without galling his own troops. This was
done, and the enemy vigorously pursued,
a few well-directed shots from our batteries
driving him from position to position till he
reached the river.

Where all have acted nobly it may seem
improper to speak of individuals, but I
feel compelled to name the commanders of
corps in the brigade. The commander of
the battalion of artillery, Lieut. Colonel
Childs, needs no praise from me. His well
earned fame—won on many a field—is
known to all; but his coolness and intrep-
idity in the battle of the 8th, during the
heavy cannonade of the enemy, the prompt
manner in which he repulsed the charge
upon the 18-pounder battery, and his hot
pursuit of the enemy to the banks of the
Rio Grande on the evening of the 9th, are
new evidences of his zeal and soldiership,
which it gives me pleasure to record.
Captain Montgomery, in command of
the 8th infantry, at Palo Alto manifested
the utmost coolness during the cannonade
of that day, when his horse was shot under
him; the celerity with which he moved to
the support of the battery of artillery when
threatened by the enemy's cavalry, as well
as his eagerness in getting into action on
the 9th, in which he was wounded, and his
vigor in pursuing the enemy, merits high
commendation.

I cannot too much commend the skill
and judgment of Captain Duncan on both
fields. His quick eye detected at Palo Alto
the threatening movement of the enemy
on our left, whose advancing columns were
effected by his prompt action, and finally
turned back by the rapid and skilful dis-
charges from his fine battery.
In the battle of the 9th, the 3th regiment
lost in Lieutenant Chubbourn a promising
young officer, who fell in the manful dis-
charge of duty. Lieuts. Gates and Jordan
were badly but not mortally wounded.—
The latter, when personally charging the
enemy, being overpowered by numbers, was
relieved by Lieutenant Lincoln, who
slew with his own hand two of the fiercest
assailants. Lieuts. Seldon, Barback, Mac-
clay, and Morris were wounded. Lieut.
Luther, of the artillery battalion was wound-
ed by a musket ball in the action of the
8th. On this day, Lieut. Daniels, acting
A. D. C. had his horse shot under him by
a cannon ball. Capt. McKavert, of the
4th infantry, and acting field officer of his
regiment, had his horse shot under him by
a musket ball on the 9th.

I cannot close this report without bear-
ing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of
the brigade staff. The highest praise be-
longs to Lieutenant Chase, 2d artillery,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and
Lieut. Daniels, 2d artillery, Brigade Com-
missary and acting Aid-de-camp, for the
rapidity with which they communicated my
orders from point to point, and the coolness
and courage they displayed under the hot-
test fire in both these battles.
My thanks are also due to Mr. John B.
Coxsens, of New York city, who rendered
valuable assistance by transmitting with
intelligence such information as I had oc-
casion from time to time to communicate.
It is impossible to enumerate all the in-
stances of personal bravery conspicuous on
these days. It may be confidently assert-
ed that in their passive exposure to the
deadly fire of the enemy's batteries on the
plain of Palo Alto, the fortitude high moral
courage, hardy valor, and perfect discipline
displayed by the troops, have few paral-
lals in the history of war, while the battle
of Resaca de la Palma will long be associ-
ated with deeds of heroism and intrepid-
daring which can never be surpassed.
In the action of the 8th, the artillery
battalion lost in killed one sergeant, one

corporal, one private; wounded, one lieuten-
ant, two artificers, one musician, and
five privates—aggregate twelve.
The 8th infantry, lost, killed four pri-
vates, sixteen privates wounded—total,
twenty, (including missing, two privates.)
The artillery company had wounded one
non-commissioned officer, one artificer,
and two privates—total, four.
On the 9th, the companies in Capt. Mc-
Call's command belonging to the artillery
battalion, lost in killed, one corporal, two
privates; wounded, one sergeant and four
privates—total, ten.
The 8th regiment of infantry on the 9th
lost, in killed, one subaltern, four non-com-
missioned officers, and three privates—
total, eight wounded, seven officers, (one
captain and six subalterns,) eight non-com-
missioned officers, seventeen privates—ag-
gregate, thirty-two.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
W. G. BELKNAP,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding First Brigade,
Capt. W. W. S. Bliss,
Assistant Adj. General, Army of Occu-
pation.

The next report in order is from Capt.
Geo. A. McCall, of the 4th Infantry, com-
manding the advance in the battle of the
9th. He mentions no particular incident
of peculiar interest. His account speaks
of several attacks made by his men in a
brave firm manner. On reaching the open
ground at La Resaca de la Palma, his
men received three round of canister shot
from a masked battery, which killed one
private and wounded two sergeants, and
caused the men to take cover. They rallied
handsomely within forty or fifty paces.
Shortly after he encountered the right of
the enemy's infantry, and although, in ad-
dition to their fire, his men were exposed
to heavy discharges of canister from the
left of their centre, they drove in the en-
emy's right, and followed with hearty
cheers. Afterwards his command became
mixed with a part of the 5th regiment, with
Lieut. Pitcher, and joined in the charge
(their last) upon the regiment of Tampico
Guards, which was successful. His loss
was 6 killed and 14 wounded. He says:
In that part of my command where I
was in person every officer and man did
his duty most handsomely. I received
every assistance from the good conduct of
Lieut. Dobbins, McCowan, Wainwright,
and Pitcher. Lieuts. D. W., and P. used
their own rifles and guns with good effect
against the enemy, and every where inspir-
ed the men with confidence and eagerness
to engage.

The official reports of the two battles,
close with a letter from Captain C. F.
Smith of 2nd artillery, who acted in con-
cert with Captain McCall. He describes
his charge by columns through chapparal,
sustaining occasionally heavy discharges
of musketry, but dislodging the enemy
from several points. Finding that a heavy
cross fire, which he received from the left,
came from his friends—such being the nature
of the ground, and the thick chapparal, as
to lead to the mistake—he retired, reported
orders and was directed to sustain Dun-
can's battery about to pursue the enemy,
which he did. He had killed four and
wounded nine. The conduct of his officers
and men, was all that could be desired, and
he feels under especial obligation to Capt.
J. B. Scott of 4th Artillery, for the assist-
ance rendered him.
These letters conclude the accounts of
the two battles. The remaining reports
relate to the bombardment of Fort Brown,
and are given in letters from Captains E.
S. Hawkins, commanding Fort Brown,
and Capt. Jos. K. F. Mansfield, of the
Engineers. Gen. Taylor in communicat-
ing these letters to the Department, says:
In rendering these reports, I deem it
unnecessary to pay any further tribute to
the services or memory of Maj. Brown.
His death is a voucher for his patriotism
and devotion to duty. I would call the
attention of the Department to the services
of Capt. Hawkins, who succeeded to the
command; to those of Captain Low and
Lieut. Bragg, who skillfully directed the
operations of their respective batteries; and
particularly to those of the engineer officer,
Capt. Mansfield, whose untiring vigilance
and zeal in perfecting the defences which
he had so ably planned cannot be too high-
ly praised.

The letters of Capts. Hawkins and Mans-
field, are simply a detail of the long con-
tinued bombardment of the fort which has
been so fully and accurately described in
letters already published by us that we
deem it unnecessary to copy their's; it could
only be deemed proper in justice to those
able officers; but that justice has been so
fully awarded, that it is unnecessary even
in that view. We give below the answer
of Capt. Hawkins to the summons to sur-
render for "humanity's sake" addressed
him by Arista. During this long bombard-
ment there were two killed: Major Brown
and Sergeant Weigart, and fourteen wound-
ed. An incident is mentioned of a shell
striking in a tent and destroying musical
instruments of the 9th infantry band, to the
value of \$300. The security of firing from
Matamoras upon the fort very much in-
creased towards the conclusion of the bom-
bardment, and but for the fine protection
afforded the men by the bomb proof which
had been constructed, they must have suf-
fered severely.

Answer to Summons.
(B Headquarters United States Forces,
Near Matamoras, May 6, 1846—5 P. M.)
Sir: Your humane communication has
just been received, and, after the considera-
tion due to its importance, I must respect-
fully decline to surrender my forces to you.
The exact purport of your despatch I
cannot feel confident that I understand, as
my interpreter is not skilled in your lan-
guage; but if I have understood you cor-
rectly, you have my reply above.
I am, sir, respectfully, your
obedient servant,
E. S. HAWKINS,
Commanding U. S. forces opposite Mata-
moras.
General M. Arista,
Commanding division of the North.

CAUSE OF WAR WITH MEXICO.
The New York Commercial Advertiser
publishes an article completely correct in the
official organ of the Administration:
The Union has responded, through the
largest part of a column, to our question,
"why the Government did not fall in with
the humor of the Mexican President, and
give Mr. Sidel's credentials as a simple
commissioner." The response does not
commend itself to our judgment as eminent-
ly convincing, but such as it is we place it
before our readers, not verbatim, but in the
form of a synopsis.
The Union says, first, that "to have
commissioned our Minister to have settled"
[to settle] "The Texan question only
would have been a proceeding wholly na-
gatory," because there would still have been
other controversies remaining, involving
just cause of war. Under favor, we con-
sider this to be no good reason, because the
other controversies might have been after-
wards adjusted. The very point raised by
the Mexican Government was that their
notion of etiquette required the adjournment
of the Texan Question first; that they could
not receive a Minister Plenipotentiary
charged with the arrangement of the com-
plaints against Mexico, until the complaint
of Mexico was disposed of.
Second, the Union alleges, the consent
to treat with Mexico on the Texan ques-
tion alone would have been an admission
on the part of the Administration that the
annexation of Texas was a wrongful act.—
There is something in this, but our idea is
that the United States, being the most pow-
erful, could have afforded to indulge Mex-
ico on this point. The government might
have consented, for instance, to negotiate
on the Texan question alone, with a profes-
sando against any admission that Mexico
had any just cause of complaint.
Third, the Union says, there is no suf-
ficient reason to believe that our Minister
would have been received even if specially
commissioned. That may be; still we
think that it would have been well enough
to try the experiment. No harm could
have resulted in either event. If the com-
missioner had been received, the suffering
and expense of the war would have
been prevented; if still rejected, the Mex-
ican Government would have put itself so
clearly in the wrong that not a word could
have been said against the forbearance, even
the magnanimity of the United States.
Fourth, the Union says, to send a Minis-
ter at all was, under the circumstances of
the case, to push a pacific policy to its
extreme limits. Not so, by the Union's
own showing; for to send a special com-
missioner would have been a farther reach
of a pacific policy.
Fifth, the Union affirms that to negotiate
on the Texan question alone would have
been gross and palpable injustice to our
own citizens having claims upon Mexico.
Doubted; because those claims are not more
likely to be made good speedily by a war
than by a renewed attempt at negotiation in
the manner desired by Mexico.
Sixth, the Union maintains that no ar-
rangement negotiated with Mexico would
be faithfully observed by her until the
necessity of observing it had been painfully
drubbed into her. That may be so too, but
it would be as easy to give her the drub-
bing after making the arrangement as be-
fore. If the argument is good for any
thing it tells as much against sending a
Minister Plenipotentiary as a simple com-
missioner, and affords no ground for send-
ing one rather than the other.
Finally, the Union says, Mexico had no
just claim to a separate negotiation at all,
having no rightful authority over Texas
since the dissolution of the Mexican con-
federation. That may be again; but we
did not put the matter on the question of
"just claim;" only on that of forbearing
indulgence to a feeble antagonist. So the
Union's last reason goes for nothing.

SINGULAR UNION.
A marriage extraordinary was celebra-
ted in the church of St. Martin, (Attakapas),
on the 23d ult. The groom was 91 years of
age, and the bride, in white robe and white
veil, was 101 years old. Both, without
serious infirmities, kneeled down and made
their first communion. A marriage prom-
ise had existed between them for sixty-five
years.
So much for that Letter
The President has remembered Mr.
John Kanes, of Pennsylvania, to whom he
wrote his famous electrifying letter during
the Presidential campaign, by appointing
him Judge of the District Court of the
United States for the District of Pennsylva-
nia.