

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THIRD CLASS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 27.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY OCT. 7, 1846

No. 41

Prospectus OF A NEW PAPER.

THE undersigned proposes to establish a Whig Paper in the Town of Milton, Caswell county. He is aware that there is a Whig paper published there already, but he has selected that location for two reasons. First, it is one of the strongest holds of Democracy, so called. He is anxious, therefore, to go where he will have a chance to do the most good—where the battle will be hottest, and the battle by thickest. Secondly, it is the county of his nativity. He brackets not to declare, that it was the tyrannical, selfish, heartless conduct of a few Democrats towards him self personally, that first opened his eyes to their true character. This led him to reflection, and he came to the conclusion, that with a few honorable exceptions, the Leaders of the so-called Democracy are a set of selfish Demagogues and political knaves, whose only aim is to deceive the people and provide for themselves. The undersigned is particularly anxious to strip a few of these would-be great men, in North Carolina, of their lion skins. The undersigned proposes to call his paper, "The Southern Whig, and Herald of Freedom." It will be strictly a partisan paper. He will call things, both men and measures, by their right names. Public men are public property. He will not shrink from exposing the faults and errors of the Whigs, as the cause of his country. He will therefore advocate their principles and measures, with all his ability, and with his whole soul. The country is in a critical condition. It is a time when every man should be up and doing, and when he does but let him be in earnest. Personal consequences should never deter a honest Editor from telling the people the truth. The "Southern Whig and Herald of Freedom" will be issued, as soon as the subscription will justify it. These days are not the days of the "spade and the plow," and when he does but let him be in earnest. Personal consequences should never deter a honest Editor from telling the people the truth. The "Southern Whig and Herald of Freedom" will be issued, as soon as the subscription will justify it. These days are not the days of the "spade and the plow," and when he does but let him be in earnest. Personal consequences should never deter a honest Editor from telling the people the truth.

JAMES SAUNDERS.

To Professors and Literary Men.

The Visitors of William and Mary College, in Virginia, will, on the 1st day of October next, appoint a Professor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of THOMAS R. DEW, Esq. The department occupied by that lamented gentleman embraces the following: Political Economy, Metaphysics, Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, Logic, Moral Philosophy and History. The emoluments of the chair have for many years past been not less than \$2500 per annum, and have frequently exceeded that sum. The residence is in a pleasant village (Williamsburg) with an agreeable and refined society. Applications accompanied by proper testimonials should be forwarded before the 1st October, and addressed to Judge JOHN B. CHRIS. TIAN, Rector of the board of Visitors, at Williamsburg, Virginia.

8th Sept. 1846. 38-3t

Board for Members.

James Litchford, having taken the large three story new brick building, at the corner of Market and Fayetteville streets, and formerly occupied by B. B. Smith, and with in two hundred yards of the State House, will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 Members of the approaching Legislature. His rooms are large and comfortable, and his fare shall be as good as the market affords, and his terms moderate.

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846. 39-1t

PAY UP!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Russell & Cooke are requested to call on the subscriber immediately and pay off their accounts. The business must be closed without further delay. He may be found at the Mansion House, room No. 13, Fayetteville St. GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1846. 40-3t

To Journeymen Printers.

WANTED immediately, at the office of the Commercial, a steady, sober, and industrious Job hand. None but first rate workmen need apply. A permanent situation will be given, with the highest wages.

LORING & STRINGER.

Wilmington, Sept. 22. 40.

PRIME VINEGAR.

Just received by JAS. LITCHFORD.

FAUST & WINEBRENER.

No 70 North 3rd street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

are now opening their Fall supply of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., which, on examination will be found equal in point of variety and style to any stock in Philadelphia or New York. We respectfully invite mechanics visiting the North to call and examine our goods.

N. B. Particular personal attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise.

35-3t.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

One of the largest political assemblies which ever took place in Philadelphia was held by the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last. It was held in the great hall called the Chinese Saloon. The Inquirer (from which we condense the subjoined particulars) states that at an early hour the Whigs poured in like a torrent from every quarter of the city and county. The feeling that prevailed was truly harmonious and enthusiastic. They appeared to be fully alive to the importance of the approaching struggle, and determined to exert themselves to the utmost to achieve a brilliant victory. Every part of the immense saloon was thronged; many, indeed, were unable to get within hearing distance of the speakers. The utmost good order prevailed throughout, and the various gentlemen who made addresses were listened to with the closest attention, except when their remarks were responded to with heartfelt applause. The room was tastefully embellished with flags and banners, and upon these latter were inscribed, in conspicuous characters, the doctrines and sentiments of the Whig party. Among them were the following: "We support the Tariff because it Supports us." "PROTECT OUR INDUSTRY!" "The greatest Danger to Public Liberty is

from Idleness and Vice." "AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, THE TRIPLE CROWN OF THE UNITED STATES"

The veteran and sterling Whig the Hon. John Sergeant was appointed President of the meeting by acclamation. Seven Vice Presidents from each of the four Congressional districts of the city and county were appointed, and a Secretary from each.

A strong and impressive Declaration of the public grievances and sundry resolutions announcing the duty and purposes of the Whigs there assembled, were offered by J. Randall, Esq. and unanimously adopted. We extract from them the following:

The Whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia have again assembled for the purpose of declaring their unshaken attachment to their principles, and their determination to support them at the ensuing general election. The people have been cheated, but we are not dismayed.

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stirred and delighted the vast assemblage until a late hour. Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Randall, J. R. Chandler, J. R. Ingersoll, Edward Joy Morris, Looney, of Tennessee; Northrup, of New York; and Duncan, of New Orleans.

Mr. Ingersoll, in commencing his address, said that, summoned as he was, by an assemblage which he was proud to greet, he scarcely knew whether, having, for the last nine or ten months, borne a part in an assembly of a very different character, he ought now to appear in any other garb but that of dust and ashes.

The Congress, in its last session, (he said,) had accumulated together about as much mischief as it had been in its power to effect. Since the present rulers had come into power, not had followed act, and omission had followed omission; yet there had not been an act of any prominent character carried out by the present Administration that had not been an act of the former.

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land, to take possession of what is in this country deemed a very splendid fortune. Although a man of simple habits and wants, he was already forming plans for the future. The estate he intended to distribute in England to branches of the family; but the money he intends to bring to this country, and here to pass the remainder of his days. As some assurance of this, he leaves his wife and two children behind him, with the design of rejoining them as soon as possible.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON.

Professor Faber a mathematician of Vienna, has brought over to this country a speaking automaton, upon the construction of which he has been employed some five and twenty years. We were yesterday invited to a private view, at the Egyptian Hall, of this extraordinary piece of ingenuity, and with other spectators who were present, had full reason to be astonished with the completeness of the apparatus. The apparatus is worked by a clavier which, played in conjunction with a bellows, produces at will the whole of the vowels and consonant sounds, and, by an adroit combination of the keys, syllables and words. The mouth of the figure is furnished with a tongue of caoutchouc, and moveable lips—action to which is given by mechanism of the most delicate kind, precisely similar in its operation to that of the human being.

The centre range of elemental sounds being secured, it is obvious that artificial speech may be carried on; and M. Faber's puppet is enabled to express any sentences which are proposed, with a distinctness which is no less curious than diverting. By contracting and expanding the artificial glottis, different registers of tone are attained, and, incredible as it may seem, the head sing tunes, words and all, with both secrecy and promptitude. It also laughs and whispers; in short, the organs of articulation have been so skilfully imitated, that any of the vocal phenomena are within its reach. The voice which comes from the lips of the figure is hard and penetrating; and the cautious way in which the phrases are uttered—like that of a child imitating a teacher—has the drollest and most unsophisticated effect possible.

Many attempts have been made in bygone times to construct an automaton of this description. In 1770 Mr. Krazenstein found that the vowel sound might be realized by the transmission of air through reeds bent into certain angular shapes; and subsequently M. Kempenon, the celebrated mechanician, contrived an apparatus from which it was possible to extract word and sentences limited to the simpler sounds. But the accounts of these inventions led us to infer that the result of both cases were extremely unsatisfactory. It has been left for Mr. Faber to overcome all the difficulties, and he has succeeded in reflecting the mechanism of nature, so has his perseverance triumphed. About ten years ago Dr. Breese published his belief that before another century was completed, a talking and singing machine would be numbered among the conquests of science, and his words were prophetic.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The following paragraphs from the Union of Saturday night will apprise the reader of the present posture of our relations with Mexico. The Union has a long article on the subject, the amount of which is, that it is the duty of our Government to prosecute the war vigorously, and not to be delayed by the tediousness of Mexican negotiation.

We can state, upon competent authority, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the government of the U. States until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coast. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer to the President's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th.)

NEGOTIATION WITH MEXICO.

We are able to put an end, in a more explicit manner than we have hitherto been able to do, to all mystery and all doubt about the despatches by the Princeton. The preceding paragraph gives the true version of the transaction; the precise form of the correspondence which has taken place between the two republics. We presume, will be made known at no distant day. The gist of the matter is, that the Mexican Government has not positively declined our overture—not has she accepted it upon conditions—she has neither refused nor accepted it; but has referred our proposition to the constituent Congress of December, to decide the whole question.

We are unable to say how far Santa Anna participated in this answer. We understand this reply was transmitted by General Rejon, the secretary of foreign affairs, and that only four days elapsed between the receipt of the letter of our Secretary of State and the reply of the Mexican Minister. But though Santa Anna might not have been consulted about the form of the reply, yet the character of it seems to correspond to the general principle, which he professes to have laid down for himself—of throwing himself

upon the wishes of the people and of the constituent Congress.

We had a right to expect a frank and prompt answer to our liberal and gratuitous proposition for negotiation. But the acting Mexican government declines to act without the advice and concurrence of the Congress of December. Thus three months will elapse between their letter and the meeting of Congress. How long they may spin out their decision, before they advise the executive government, no man can conjecture. Another month perhaps might pass by. And thus we should have four months consumed in idle and unavailing procrastination. This is surely in the usual dilatory style of Mexican negotiation. But in the mean time, what sagacious politician can hesitate as to the course which we ought to pursue.

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The Whig State Convention of New York have met at Utica, and nominated John Young as Governor, and Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Whigs of Massachusetts, in State Convention, have nominated Hon. Geo. N. Briggs for Governor, and Hon. John Reed for Lieut. Governor.

For the Star.

September 24th, 1846.

Mr. Editor: I desire you to insert the following fact in your paper: A few years ago, I was intimately acquainted with a young man naturally possessed of a strong constitution. About that time he commenced chewing Tobacco excessively for some months, when his health became impaired. He complained of Dyspeptic symptoms, &c. I advised him to discontinue the use of Tobacco entirely. He did so, and in less than three months was restored to good health.

R. L.

OLD ROUGH AND READY.

The following characteristic anecdote is told of Gen. Taylor, in a letter from Camargo:

Among the persons who have attempted to establish drinking and gambling establishments at Camargo, was a certain character well known to the army. His goods were re shipped by order of the commandant of the town and he was ordered off. He became insolent and abusive in consequence, and went so far that Capt. Miles ordered him to be arrested and put in the guard house until the boat was ready. On his being released he went up to Gen. Taylor's tent, and made a long and bitter complaint to old Rough and Ready. The General sat and listened to him in silence. When he closed, the General rose very coolly, and asked him if he had got through. "Yes, sir, I believe I have." "Well, then," exclaimed the General, applying his toe to a prominent part of the fellow's body in a very emphatic manner, "be off from here, or I'll kick you clear into the United States."

INTERESTING NARRATION.

The following letter, giving a thrilling account of the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Boggs and Rowan, of the U. S. Steamer Princeton, under circumstances the most appalling, was communicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane to the Burlington, N. J. Gazette. It will be read with interest:

THE BURNING OF THE TRUXTON.

My Dear Sir,—I am very sure you will not refuse insertion for the following extracts from my friend and parishioner, Commander Eagle. It is well known that when the report of the disaster to the Truxton had reached the commander at Vera Cruz, he despatched the Princeton to her relief. The portions which follow are of such lively interest, and reflect such honor on the service, that I venture to except them from the writer's general request, not to publish his letter. Of that true eloquence of nature—which feels, and therefore makes feel—I have met with but few such examples. My extracts commence with his arrival at the bar. Very truly, your friend,

G. W. D.

Riverside, 16th Sep. 1846.

"I stood in, and anchored in five fathoms water, as close as I could approach with safety, and where I could send a shot through and through her, and throw my shells on shore, if necessary. I immediately sent Lieut. Boggs on shore with a flag of truce. He crossed the bar of Truxton through a surf that would cause the stoutest heart to quiver; at times his boat was almost on edge. Still by his guidance, she crossed it like a duck.

"I directed Boggs to inform the commanding officer on shore that I would permit no one to visit the brig until my boats had been on board, and that if he fired on them I would land and attack him. Boggs then pulled for the brig. The surf was so high he could not get on board, so he returned to the ship. That night the wind blew, it stormed and rained. Next morning I took about, went in and examined the bar round and about it, and found the surf too high to send the boats. Toward midday it cleared up. The swell went down, and the surf appeared less angry. At the desire of the officers I manned the boats, with directions, if there was the least danger, not to fire. Our boats are first rate, and my officers are second to none. They pulled in with the boats. I directed Lieut. Boggs to land, Lieut. Rowan to follow, and passed Mitchell in Stiles to remain at the outer edge of the surf, to as-

ist in case of accident to the crossing boats.

"The boats closed, and the officers consulted at the entrance of the surf. Lieut. Boggs said, 'I can cross!' Lieut. Rowan said 'I'll follow!' I was in the mizzen top. My glass was on Lieut. Boggs. At times, his boat could not be seen. Next I tell you of the anxiety that I felt at that moment! In an instant an officer at my right, cried out, 'Rowan is capsized!' His boat was struck by a sea on the leeward quarter, and beached. Another sea and another knocked her over and over, and over; and once I looked on all as lost, for few men escape a capsize in a surf. I knew by examination, that the current in the river, was strong enough to carry out a boat. For this reason, I had sent the third boat, to lie at the edge of the surf. The men clinging to the boat. At the first roll, some were brought under her. Lieut. Rowan cheered his men and said, 'I will not be captured!' They drifted out. I saw them receiving aid from the third boat. I manned other boats and sent them to their assistance.

"Well, now, the question, 'who were lost?' I was in great distress. To lose men in a fair fight is expected; but to lose them by surf and sharks is horrible. I sent a small boat, and directed the officer, in case Rowan was safe, to pull off his hat and cheer; if all were safe, to throw up both hands. Could there be a nobler sight, than a gallant officer, with hat off, and arms extended to Heaven, as a signal of safety, informing his shipmates, at the distance of a mile and a half, that all were safe! My heart was not in my body. It was in my neck and choking me. I lay down in the top, till I recovered myself. Our yards, rigging and top, were full of men, silent as death, until I gave the word, 'all are safe!' God only knows how, for some of them could not swim. The surf was so high that the third cutter could not go to them; but had to wait till the current drove the boat and crew through it, seaward. There were sixteen on board each boat.

"And where is Boggs all this time! He got safely through; but before he could get his boat seaward he was within pistol shot of about fifty men, with muskets ready to receive him. 'Where is the white flag?' said he. Search was made, but none to be found. 'Who has a white shirt?' Our sailors dress in blue. I have said the boatman, who stands about six feet two inches, built in proportion, a splendid looking fellow. In a moment a fathom of it was streaming from a boat hook. Boggs pulled up boldly, and jumped on shore; shook hands with the officer, and told him he came by the order of the Captain, to thank him for his kindness to the crew of the Truxton; and to say to him, that he would not fire on shore unless he fired on us; if he did, he would land and go to Tampa, a town six miles up the river. Boggs then pulled for the brig, but could not board her, so he returned to the ship.

"The officer on shore told him that he thought three boats were rather too many to come on shore with a flag of truce. So I thought myself particularly, as each boat had 32 pistols, 16 bowie knives and 16 carbines on board.

"The next day, at meridian, I sent two boats, under command of Lieut. Boggs, with directions to board the brig, and, if she was not bilged, to send down, and throw overboard her yards, for us to pick up, as they floated out, and then to set her on fire. He took three eight-inch shells with him. At 3 P. M., on the 22d of August, she was fired from stem to stern. A more beautiful sight I never saw. When the shells burst which were below deck, the splinters flew, and the flames increased. After an hour or so, away goes the main and masts, heading into the foaming surf. Then all eyes were on the foremast, which hung on for upward of an hour longer, when it followed. Fine sparks, which had assisted in bringing the remains of the gallant Porter from a Mahomedan to a Christian country, to rest here, under the flag he had fought for so nobly."

"An article having appeared in the New Orleans Delta, finding fault with Capt. Eagle, of the Princeton, for not hauling off and saving the Truxton, a Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Tribune thus replies to it:

"When the Truxton was boarded she was found bilged with 5 feet water in her hold; her upper works moving, and water passing in and out freely. There was not a possible chance of getting her off. Suppose the attempt had been made and proved successful; what could have been done with her? Now there was a possibility of her heading over the bar. There the water was smooth and the enemy could have placed water casks under her, or sent their launches alongside of her and carried her up the river. This would have taken time, and some day you probably would have heard of the Mexican brig Truxton! Immediately on receiving her condition, Capt. Eagle remarked to his officers 'the Mexican flag shall never fly on that vessel—she must come off or be burned'—and accordingly, without returning to the Commodore to receive instructions, Capt. E. gave orders immediately to have her destroyed. In the meantime Com. Conroy, fearing that Capt. E. would not burn the Truxton without positive orders to do so, had sent the sloop of war Falmouth with instructions to do it.

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