

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Washington, Feb. 19.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

After the presentation of anti-slavery memorials from the Legislatures of New Hampshire and New Jersey, and from petitioners in Pennsylvania.

Mr Calhoun rose and offered several resolutions in relation to the Wilmot proviso, and proceeded to address the Senate in relation to them.

Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or do any act, which shall discriminate, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States, acquired, or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the United States will make such discrimination, and would, therefore, be a violation of the constitution, and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That as a fundamental principle is our political creed, that a people in forming a constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, property and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other constitution is imposed by the federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

Mr Calhoun. I move that the resolutions be printed. I shall move that they be taken up to-morrow, and I do trust that the Senate will give them early attention, and an early vote upon the subject.

Mr Benton then rose and said: Mr President, we have some business to transact, I do not intend to avoid business for a string of abstractions.

Mr Calhoun. The Senator says he cannot take up abstractions. The constitution is an abstraction. Property is an abstraction. All the great rules of life are abstractions. The Declaration of Independence was made on an abstraction; and when I hear a man declare that he is against abstract truth in a case of this kind, I am prepared to know what his course will be.

I certainly supposed that the Senator from Missouri, the representative of a slaveholding State, would have supported these resolutions. I moved them in good faith, under a solemn conviction of what was due to those whom I represent, and due to the whole South and the whole Union.

I have a little desire as my Senator to obstruct public business. All I want is a decision, and a decision before the three million bill is decided. If the Senator from Missouri wants to-morrow morning very well. The resolutions can be taken up on Monday.

Mr Benton. I will pursue my own course when the time comes. I know what are abstractions, and what are not. I know what business is, and what is not. I am for going on with the business of the session, and I say I shall not vote for abstractions years ahead, to the exclusion of business. He says he calculated on my course. He is mistaken. He knows very well, from my whole course in public life, that I never would leave public business to take up fibbers to set the world on fire.

Mr Calhoun. The Senator does not at all comprehend me.

Mr Benton. I am from the right place. I am on the side of my country and the Union. The resolutions were then ordered to be printed.

Mr Archer suggested that Monday be the day named for the consideration of these Resolutions. Mr Calhoun said he had no objection. His only wish was that the Resolutions should be voted upon before the three million bill. The Resolutions were then ordered to be printed, and the subject passed from the Senate.

[The manner of this little dialogue between Messrs Benton and Calhoun was much more impressive than the matter itself. It was earnest and solemn on the part of the Senator from South Carolina, and quite contemptuous upon the other side.]

The Navy bill was next considered and passed.

THREE MILLION BILL. Mr Houston made a very long speech, first in reference to the liberty of the Press, and then upon questions growing out of the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico.

Mr Calhoun's views were opposed, and the time marked out in his speech fast work.

Some discussion took place between Mr H. and Mr Calhoun, as to whether Texas troops had ever crossed the Rio Grande.

Mr Simmons took the floor and will continue the debate to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House adopted a resolution to give the Jackson Monument Association four brass canons taken by Gen. Jackson at Pensacola, for the purpose of contributing to the erection of a bronze statue, to be erected to Gen. Jackson—112 to 40.

PRIVATE CALENDAR. The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Private Calendar.

In the Senate Saturday, 30, the bill reported on Tuesday last from the committee on Military Affairs in conformity with the recommendations in the President's message of the 13th inst. for the organization of the ten regiments recently authorized to be raised in regular and divisions, and other purposes, was taken up, and several important amendments, and a vote given increased efficiency to the service, were adopted, when the bill was laid upon the table to be called up again at an early day.

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr Simmons addressed the Senate at length, devoting a considerable portion of his speech to a review of the resolutions and remarks of Mr Calhoun submitted yesterday.

Mr Calhoun rejoined, and Mr Simmons again replied, and the bill was then passed by informally, Mr Soule having the floor for Monday. Mr Sevier gave notice that he should ask for a vote upon the bill on Wednesday next. After the transaction of some other business the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr Dromgoole presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature about the war and the President's management of it.

A bill appropriating for the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee, twenty five thousand dollars; of the harbor at Racine, fifteen thousand dollars; of the harbor at Southport, fifteen thousand dollars, was taken up and passed, with an amendment granting \$10,000 for improving Newark bay, N. J. An amendment granting \$250,000 for the extension of the Cumberland road, was adopted in committee, but rejected by the House, 89 to 72.

Monday, Feb. 23. In the Senate, Mr Evans resigned as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Pearce of Md. was chosen in his stead.

Mr. Mason presented the resolutions from the Virginia Legislature, thanking the President for the manner in which he had carried on the war—and said he concurred in the sentiments of the resolutions.

Mr Dallas presented a letter from Mr Heise one of the publishers of the Washington Union enquiring whether he was included in the expulsion resolution.

The bill for appointing general officers for the new troops to be raised under the ten regiment bill was taken up, and after consideration laid aside.

The three million bill was then taken up. Mr Soule made a speech on the subject. He had a large auditory, and was listened to with much attention.

In the House, Mr McKay reported a bill to appropriate 25 millions for the army, for two years to-morrow.

The bill was taken up and Mr Winthrop made a powerful and eloquent speech against it; and offered an amendment that no appropriation of money is made for conquest.

Mr Pendleton of Va. followed in a powerful and eloquent argument, in condemnation of the President.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll spoke in favor of carrying on the war.

Tuesday, Feb. 23. In the Senate, the bill to provide for the organization of the ten regiments, and the appointment of general and other officers, after the adoption of some amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and will come up on its passage to-morrow.

The three million bill was taken up and Mr Evans addressed the Senate in opposition to the war and the administration. He was followed by Mr. Breese, who supported the administration and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war in order to obtain an honorable peace.

The Army Bill passed by the House to day embraces between two and three millions of new appropriations, which swell the aggregate to the amount of thirty two millions of dollars and more. The Bill is also open to amendment.

In the Senate, the three million bill was discussed by Messrs. Benton and Calhoun with some severe personal thrusts at each other.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the Post office bill.

Thursday, Feb. 25. In the Senate, Mr. Fairfield, from the naval committee reported a joint resolution, authorizing the secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of Capt De Kay, the United States ship Macedonian for the purpose of transporting to the fishing line and Scotch, such contributions as may be obtained for their relief, and appropriating \$6,000 for repairing and fitting said vessel for sea.

The resolution was read twice and then postponed till to-morrow.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was next taken up and several important amendments were adopted. After which the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr Davis addressed the Senate at some length. When Mr D. had concluded, Mr Hannigan obtained the floor, and the bill was passed by until to-morrow.

The Senate then passed the bill to provide for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late President Madison and also the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Col. McCrae, a duffer short executive session, adjourned.

The House spent the day in the consideration of a bill to erect certain lighthouses—a bill making alteration in the post office law—the post office appropriation bill—a bill amendatory of the several acts in relation to the progress of the useful arts—and the Senate amendments to the bill for support of the military academy, and to the Indian appropriation bill.

WAR NEWS. Tampico, Feb. 5. 1847. A commercial house in this city, which has a branch in Chihuahua, received a letter from their agent there under a very late date stating that an American force from Santa Fe, a part of General Kearney's command, had showed themselves near Chihuahua, and were immediately attacked by a superior Mexican force. A long and sanguinary battle was fought, in which the slaughter on both sides is said to have been very great, surpassing, according to numbers, any that has yet been fought. Ultimately the Americans were victorious, and entered the town and placing our flag in place of the Mexican, in the principal square, proclaimed the town to be taken in the name of the United States of America! The letter particularly stated that the men were principally Missourians, and I immediately set them down as Col Price's men. I must say that this news receives more credit here than any Mexican news that has been in circulation since I have been in this country.

FROM TAMPICO. Yesterday afternoon the city was thrown into commotion by the report that the ship Ondaka, with a part of the Louisiana regiment on board, had been wrecked, and all the volunteers, with the crew of the vessel, taken prisoners by the Mexicans. We received no letters, as we expected by the arrival yesterday, but the fact seems to be as we learn from the fact that the ship was on the 6th inst., that the ship Ondaka was wrecked on the evening of the first inst about thirty five miles south of Tampico. The troops and all on board were saved with their baggage, and were at Tampico when the sharrow left. But while coming out over the bar he learned from a pilot boat direct from the wrecked ship, that about eight hundred Mexicans had taken possession of the ship, in advance of a company of 3d artillery, which were sent to hold possession of her. By a letter, received by a merchant steamer on this city, dated at Tampico, on the 6th inst, this news is confirmed. The letter also states that a part of the crew and some of the volunteers are confined at Tampico for duty. The news concerning the military movements made or intended, affords nothing definite.

New Orleans paper. It is quite amusing to read the ravings of the Locooco papers, the hired penmen of the Administration, against Mr Calhoun and his wing of the "Democracy" for abandoning "the party." Warden of the Representative from this District in Congress, won't write to his constituents "to meet for h with and denounce" Mr Calhoun, "and burn him in effigy?"

North State Whig. Commodore Connor has been relieved of the command in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has taken his place.

THE STAR.



Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, MARCH 3, 1847.

22nd OF FEBRUARY.

We inadvertently omitted to state in our last, that Washington's birth day was observed in this city, by our fine volunteer companies, in a becoming manner. The Cosca under Capt. Collins; the Ringgold Artillery, under Capt. Manly; and the Wake Cavalry, Capt. Smith, were out on parade, and all made an unusually handsome and martial appearance.

GREEN W. CALDWELL Esq. has received from the President his reward for his contempt of his own State authority, in the appointment of Major in the regular army; and also Lt. E. C. Davidson, as Captain of the Dragoons, with authority to recruit the company for the war. The Standard states that letters by private letter that these appointments were opposed by Mr. Mangum, as the nominees had been guilty of insubordination. If true, Mr. Mangum did right.—Such disorganizers ought not to be promoted.

The American Amaranth, and Lady's and Gentleman's Temperance Magazine.

The first number of this splendid magazine has been received. We earnestly recommend it to all of our readers. It is published monthly, in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Parker, Jones & Co., at the low price of \$1 25 a year; it contains a great variety of matter, and is beautifully illustrated with cuts.

Messrs. Badger, Mangum, Stewart, Barringer, Graham, Dockery, and Dobbin, will please receive our thanks for various valuable public documents for which we are indebted to their polite attention.

Gen. Gaines—Volunteers—the Administration. No one, that we have observed, has noticed the fact that the very thing for which the gallant and patriotic GAINES was court-martialed, viz. his requisition for a respectable army of volunteers, has been finally adopted by the Government. Whether the General had express authority or not, for the call, it is now certain that subsequent events have proven beyond a doubt, the wisdom and expediency of his measure, and most triumphantly vindicated him from the charge of mental weakness or derangement of which his conduct was supposed to have been sagacious than himself to indicate. Had the efficient plan of General Gaines been adopted by the government and prosecuted with becoming spirit & energy, the war with Mexico would have been at an end long ago, and favorable to the honor and interests of the country. But no! The Administration, intoxicated with the conceit of "whipping Mexico before breakfast" with a handful of shamefully neglected troops, thought proper to countermand the call of Gen. Gaines, and order him to trial! The results are now before the country. Our noble little army, it is true, has performed miracles under "old Bough and Ready;" but a nation of eight or nine millions has been aroused to indignation, and put itself in such a formidable attitude of defence that the number of that army must now be augmented to a force equal to the force of the Administration, before it can be expected to achieve the further conquest of the country, to raise the recruits that ought at first to have been sent to the field. The shame and condemnation falls now in the right place, upon the heads of an imbecile and corrupt administration.

TREASON TO THE SOUTH. It is said Mr. Polk has made a bargain with the southern members to negotiate a treaty with Mexico favorable to the North, for their support of the three million bill. This matter ought to be investigated, and if found true, the President should be forthwith impeached, and expelled from the high office, so deeply disgraced by such base treachery.

We are authorized to state that the Public Treasurer is, and has been some time, ready to take up the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company endorsed by the State, which fell due in January.

The tariff bill was defeated in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, 10th to 104.

FROM EUROPE. The Cambria, 14 days later from Europe, brings news of a fall in the price of grain, flour and cotton, of the entire free admission of corn into Europe, suspension of the British navigation laws, of relief to Ireland proposed in Parliament, and an anticipated famine in France.

LEGISLATURE N. C. We publish, by request, the joint and says on the passage of the bill to alter the time of holding the superior courts in the second Judicial District, and of the county courts of Onslow, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, and Hyde, its second reading in the Senate, Jan. 28th, 1847. They are as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Carter, Cooper, Daniel, Ehorn, Ferrand, Gilliam, Gilmer, Gilchrist, Graves, Hal sey, Hill, Kelley, McMillan, Melcher, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Stuart, Thomas, Waddell, and Woodfin.

Nays, Messrs. Abright, Bernard, Bogie, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Egan, Givins, Hargrave, Hester, Howard, Kerr, Mills, Speight, Stallings, Stone, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Wooten and Walker.

The Standard says the Star goes "for the crums."

Better to be content with "the crums," with a good conscience, by the firm maintenance of our principles and the support of truth and justice, than to barter our principles and eschew those virtues, for the whole loaf of a party which we despise in our heart, to become their supple and servile tool to do their dirty work.

The present Editor of the Standard, before he was installed editor of that paper, had written more bitter things against the Democracy, and praised Messrs. Clay, Mangum, &c. more extravagantly perhaps than any other of his age and standing in the Whig ranks. Yet in his opening address to the readers of the Standard, he told them he was and "always had been a democrat." If he could find a little more patronage anywhere else, with such principles, he would become an "am and always was" any thing else.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A letter dated January 25, was received by Captain Clear at the Brazos, from Capt Chapman, Quartermaster, attached to Gen. Wood's division, informing him that Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with fifty men, and Maj. Gaines and Cassin M. Clay, with thirty more, had been surprised and captured at a place called Inconaco, about fifty miles from Sattillo on the morning of the 22d ultimo, by Gen. Minlon, at the head of five hundred cavalry. Not a gun was fired!

Lieut. Ritchie, with ten dragoons, with dispatches to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night and proceeded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dusk, Ritchie reached the village of Villa Grande, distant twenty three miles from Monterey. Meeting, just after his arrival, with an Englishman, established in business there, he availed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and command. As the two were crossing the plaza of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whirling by them, when suddenly he threw a stone at Ritchie, put spurs to his animal, and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, to a small creek in the vicinity. Here he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the dispatches.

These are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the forthcoming campaign, with other important particulars.

The Court Martial which tried Col. Harney on the charge of disobedience of orders, sentenced him to be reprimanded. Gen. Scott remitted the sentence, and ordered him to the discharge of the duties for the neglect of which he had been tried.

The Americans are pushing for Vera Cruz, on which an attack is contemplated as early as practicable. The place is in command of Gen. La Vega, with about 3000 troops in the city and 1100 in the castle of Uluca.

The assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded, so also of his active opposition to the seizure of church property. At last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi, with 25,000 men.

The measure of the Mexican Congress, of taking the church property to carry on the war, is creating great excitement, and has occasioned many resignations. Reyes comes in as minister of State, to carry the measure into effect with all possible rigor. Some of the clergy had been imprisoned, which would tend greatly to increase the excitement.

The late Col. De Russy's command (four companies from Louisiana volunteers), wrecked in the Oriskania, is not certain; but it feared they have been captured. Gen. Pillow had marched to their assistance. The report is they were captured by Gen. Coa, at the head of 8 or 9000 Mexicans. Our arms have been grown with success, after a ludicrous contest, at Paso, forty leagues from El Paso.

On the 25th December Senor Cuylla was at El Paso at the head of 480 regulars, who added to the Pasenco, or troops raised near El Paso, amounting to 1,000 in number. The Americans were at these A. N. G. They were ordered to march on El Paso. Cuylla prepared to fight them, but the evening he was to set forth on his march he was seized with a violent brain fever, which rendered him helpless.

The command devolved upon Vidal, who possessed little military skill, and expected to surround and destroy the American like so many rabbits. He pushed forward 500 cavalry under Capt Antonio Ponce, of which one half were Pasencos.

The Americans demanded a parley, which was denied, and the fight immediately commenced. Our arms were victorious, and the Mexicans, but in vain, as he was wounded in the first engagement.

Just then the Pasencos ran and threw such disorder into the whole that all took to flight, leaving a howitzer in the hands of the Americans but carrying off three other pieces. Vidal returned with all signs of defeat, and fled from El Paso. The loss on each side was not known or is not stated. On the 27th the Americans took possession of El Paso with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry. Mexican loss reported to be 100.

The number of troops at Tampico, on the 6th ult. was 700.

There was fearful mortality among the Mississippi regiment.

An Officer of the 2d Ohio Regiment, Lt. Miller is believed to be his name, was murdered, at Chihuahua, and awfully mutilated.

The "North Carolina Standard" has been so long and so notoriously the vehicle of falsehood and detraction, that it is now regarded by men of information throughout the State as totally unworthy of confidence in its statements. It should bear the name, as it very where does the reputation, of the Star, "Liar of Falsehood and Detraction."

The only inditement there is for correcting its gross and deliberate slanders, is to disabuse the minds of the ignorant and silly portions of its readers, who are ready to swallow any thing, however absurd or ridiculous, because it is printed in a paper claiming to be the organ of their party; and we give notice to the public, that it is for this reason alone, that we occasionally perform the task of nailing its base coin to the counter; and this we can do without any very serious encroachment upon our quiet "slumbers."

See an interesting article on Dr. Morton's Lethon in another column of to-day's Star.

The State of Florida has repudiated its late motto, "Let us alone," and substituted in lieu thereof "In God is our trust."

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We have been requested to give notice that a Convention to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress in the district composed of counties of Orange, Chatham, Caswell, Person and Granville, will be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of March court, the 9th inst.

The Norfolk Courier states, on the authority of an old friend of General Taylor, who has recently seen and conversed with him, that "Old Rough and Ready" is a "staunch teetotaler," not having drunk a glass of "the ardent" for twenty years.

The town of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, is not laid down on any map of Mexico which we have seen. In a letter to the St. Louis Union it is thus described: "Victoria is situated about 22 deg. 50 min north latitude, 63 miles south of Santander or Ximines, 26 miles from Matamoros, lying at the base of the mountains that form the high table lands of Mexico. The rivers run near the town." This location, (says the New Orleans Mercury) will place it about where Llea is marked on the maps.

A great meeting was held in Washington city, on Tuesday week, at which the Vice President, Mr Dallas presided, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland at which addresses were delivered by Messrs. Webster, Maclay, Owen, and Crittenden, of the most eloquent and effective character.

LEAKVILLE, N. C. Feb. 13, 1847.

Editor of the Star:—Sir I had the pleasure of witnessing an operation performed by Dr. Bentley (late of N. York) for the cure of Hrabismus (or cross eyes) on two little girls of this place (on yesterday) one of 7 years of age, and the other of 2. The operation was performed within a few seconds, with apparently but little pain, and with the best success. Our three physicians in this place were present, and all expressed themselves well satisfied with the operations. Dr. B. has travelled and operated during the last five years through most of the States; and has in his possession many flattering testimonials of his skill and success as an oculist and Surgeon of good authority. He intends visiting, during the ensuing spring and summer, most of the towns and counties of North Carolina. He may be expected in Raleigh in a few weeks, via Greensborough and Hillsborough; his charges are reasonable, and to the poor gratis.

Respectfully, B. FIDD.

For the Star. Mr. Lemay: Why are the editors through out the State so sparing in noticing the "Farmer?" Why do they never notice its contents nor recommend it to the Planters of N. C. Do they suppose that the circulation of the "Farmer" will be any disadvantage to them? If so, surely they are mistaken; for facts prove the contrary. No, sir, the circulation of the Farmer will not detract from the circulation of political papers at all; on the contrary, it will enlighten the minds of Farmers, and cause many to subscribe for political papers; it will cause many to be economical, thereby saving the means to pay for papers. Then, let every philanthropist in him, spare out and notice its contents and recommend it to the consideration of the Farmers.

And sir, the Postmasters I fear, do not do their whole duty relative to the "Farmer." Some Post Offices I know do not receive a single copy of it, and the fault must be with the Post Masters. It is not the duty, it is not the interest of every philanthropic individual to lend his aid in making this paper what it should be, and thereby saving the "good old North State," from the shame and disgrace of sinking in an agricultural and literary point of view? Sir, I hope the editors in N. C. will not be quite so sparing with their notices; and I hope Post Masters will be more zealous in the cause of agricultural reform than they have been, and will therefore aid in circulating the Farmer. Will you, if you have not done so, send every P. M. in N. C. a number of the Farmer.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

The proviso, interdicting absolutely the existence of Slavery in any territory to be required from Mexico, has been engrafted, in the House of Representatives, on the three Million bill. With this evidence both of the power and intention of the representatives of the non-slaveholding States to monopolize all such territory as may be obtained by conquest or purchase, from Mexico, will Southern men consent to the annexation of an acre of her soil. For one, we say "we'll none of it"—and such we undertake to say, will be the unanimous sentiment of the Southern people.

Rich. Whig.

THE N. C. REGIMENT.

John A. Lane, a private in the Cumberland and Bladen company, died on Thursday last, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There is nothing like the sickness among the troops that there was a week or two ago.

The Orange Volunteers, being a detachment only, have been divided and apportioned off to other deficient companies, chiefly to the Yankey, so that by this and other changes, nine complete companies have been made up, leaving one to be gathered yet.

Towards this, some twelve or fifteen men from one of the Western counties came down on the Rail Road on Monday, and Lt. Col. Fagg has gone to Duncombe for more recruits. By the apportionment of the Orange Volunteers among the other companies capt. Cameron is left without a command.

The nine companies range alphabetically thus: A. Edwards, Capt. Wilson; B. Wayne, Capt. Rountree; C. Cabarrus, Capt. Shiver; D. Yankey, Capt. Blacklock; E. Edgecombe, Capt. Duggan; F. Caswell, Capt. Williamson; G. Rockingham, Capt. Henry; H. New Hanover, Capt. Prier; I. Cumberland, Capt. Kirkpatrick. Companies A. and E. left for Brazos Santiago on the 15th inst., in the Schr. E. S. Powell. Companies B, C, and D, will, it is expected, leave to-morrow, in the Schr. Samuel N. Gott. Major Harrison Price has been contracted for by Lieut. Fremont, the Government agent, and will probably get away in four or five days, taking companies H and I.

From the National Intelligencer. GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.

A long communication in the New York Express of Friday Morning apparently written by D. F. Bacon, and specially sanctioned by General Gaines, shows forth the history of General Taylor's much talked of letter, and the manner of its publication. The letter it seems was written to Gen. Gaines, who is General Taylor's second cousin and was written by him long in the habit; of corresponding freely; General Gaines showed it one day, to Dr Bacon who is his occasional medical adviser. Dr Bacon suggested that its publication would be timely and useful as a complete answer to all those scurrilous attacks upon General Taylor, and that the whole people ought to see it. Gen'l Gaines assented very readily, and Dr Bacon, as soon as he had leisure, made a copy, omitting the confidential passages which copy he offered, to the editors of the Express.

On the day of the publication, Gen. Gaines sent a copy of the Express to General Taylor, with a letter explaining why he had permitted the publication, & repudiating the editorial comments of the Express. Having occasion to visit Washington next day, he laid a copy of the Express before the President, and in the evening had an interview with that gentleman and the Secretary of War, to whom he showed the agency in the publication, with a like disclaimer of the editorial comments. General Gaines denies that there is any thing in the letter, either as written or as published, the publication of which could, on any known military principles, contribute to do the United States any injury, or Mexico any good. Dr Bacon's disclaimer is all attended to.

that there was any counsel with politicians in reference to the publication; it was his act solely, and performed only in the military interest of General Taylor.

EXPUNGING.

The Locooco speakers in the Legislature threatened, if they get into power, to expunge the preamble to the resolution appropriating \$10,000 to the volunteers. We hope that this will be another motive with all considerate men to keep them out of power. In the course of more than half a century, with from fourteen to twenty eight independent governments within the Union but one case of Expunging a Journal of a Legislative body has occurred. That was a case of miserable scycophancy to a man. And now we have a threat to set over the same disgraceful scene, and still its object is to curry the favor of a man. There is nothing national in either case.

For the Star. DIED. In Duplin county, on the 13th of February, Walter, only son of Elizabeth and James M. Grady, aged thirty days.

"Happy infant, early blest! Rest, in peaceful slumber rest, Early rescued from the cares, Which increase with growing years, No delights are ours with thy stay, Smiling as they seem and gay— Short and sickly are thy all, Hardly lasted ere they fall, All our gaiety is vain, All our laughter is but pain, Lamenting only and divine, Is an innocence like thine." "Journal please copy.

In Wake Forest, on the night of the 28th ult., five minutes before 12 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah T. Alston, wife of Thomas Alston, Esq., aged 63 years. She had been near forty years a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a lady of extraordinary energies and virtues.

We are authorized to announce Gen. MICAHAH HAWKINS as a candidate to represent the people of the sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Edgecombe, Nash, and Halifax, in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the U. States. January 8th, 1847.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

A sure remedy for Worms in all cases. This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It cures all cases of worms of every sort, from children and adults. Thousands perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reason is assigned. What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children. What shall I do then? The answer is plain. Give this vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms; and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty, and procure a truly astonishing cure. It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. Be severe on languages, but rely upon this. Every person will be astonished on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented. The immense use that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it have requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it. Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven. We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy. Prepared and sold by KOLMSTOCK & Co., New York and sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESQUID, only Agent.

OIL OF TANNIN.

A New Chemical Discovery. Most people know that skins and furs are converted into Leather by the use of Tannin, extracted from certain barks, &c. When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore, these lifeless, brittle, hard, tough, smooth, and remove all crust, by removing the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin, which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, it has been twenty years in use, and it is testified by the fingers, it imparts to each a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliancy, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water, particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, horse, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather, and at least doubling its durability, in whatever manner the leather is used.

These are Facts. Those who will may wear old shoes, grown with sores and throes with old carriage tops, have old