

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1847.

"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)

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No. 21

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

In the town of Kilkenny, there lately lived a fine, tall, lively girl whose handsome fine flowing ringlets, beautiful eyes and engaging manners attracted the attention of all the beaux in the neighborhood. Many were the assaults made upon the citadel of her heart without avail, but at last the fair one surrendered at the solicitations of a knight of the needle, and before the parish priest she pledged her troth to her devoted and admiring husband. As we have before stated, the fair damsel was tall and handsome. Her chosen one, on the other hand, was diminutive in stature, in no way prepossessing in appearance. This was, indeed, one of those unaccountable unions which were brought about by Cupid, as if for the purpose of reminding the world that lovers, as of old, are still afflicted with the infirmity of this blind and capricious boy. The honey-moon passed over without anything occurring to mar the bliss of the newly-wedded couple; but "Time's ebbing tide" was doomed to play sad havoc with the affections and the prospects of the unfortunate fair one. On the opposite side of the street dwelt a young and handsome stone-mason, who eyed with guilty emotions the bride of the once happy tailor. Passion took the place of reason, and he urged his suit so successfully that the fair one forgot her allegiance to her "lord and master" and taking steed, soon left the "land of her fathers" behind, and arrived in Liverpool under the protection of her paramour. For a short time they lived, if not in happiness, at least in seclusion; but the injured husband, having heard of their retreat, followed them thither. He soon found them out, and having upbraided the frail one with her perfidy, he resigned her to the care of two of the police officers of the borough, who took her to Bridewell on the charge of running away from her husband with another man. Criminal as such an act may be in the sight of God, and heinous as it is in the eyes of man, yet the law of England has provided no punishment for such an offence; and the Bridewell keeper, more learned in law than the officers who took the charge, refused to book the woman, and she was discharged. But mark her fate. Her husband, naturally refused to take her back again to his home, and her paramour also cast her off, so that she is now left in this large town penniless and friendless, to earn a subsistence, it is to be feared, only by infamy and crime. The first false step—how seldom can it be retraced.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.*

A new candidate for fame in the "calculating" world is announced in the New York papers, the statement in which, concerning him, are of the most remarkable character. The individual referred to is a young man named P. M. Deshonge, originally from Pennsylvania. The editors of the New York Courier, speaking of his surprising powers of calculation, say—

He added columns containing any number of figures, in less than half a minute—less oftentimes than would enable persons in general to glance through the column. The multiplication and division of any number of figures was performed with equal celerity: columns composed of fractions, or of mixed numbers, were added, multiplied or divided with a rapidity that seemed almost miraculous. We have certainly never witnessed any thing of this kind so surprising.

M. Deshonge says that in doing this he exercises no unusual faculty, but simply applies a principle and process of his own discovery, which, moreover, is equally applicable to any possible operation with figures, and which can, in a very few minutes, be so entirely communicated to other persons as to enable them to perform the same results with equal ease. He applies it to every kind of calculation—to astronomical reckonings, the calculation of eclipses, the reduction of time, and indeed to all possible uses of computation.

Extended calculations, such as calculation of eclipses, &c., he says, by the use of one eighth hundredth part of the number of figures required in the common method. He has carried the calculation of the square of the circle to the 5th decimal—much farther than it has ever been carried before—and that reduction, he says, is within one decimal of an end to the endless process.

This is the most remarkable instance of rapid calculation we have ever known. Sarah Colburn's wonderful performances were the result of an instinctive power, which he could not explain, less communicate. But Mr. Deshonge works by a fixed rule which says, will accomplish the same result; and he teaches the process upon certain conditions to all who

wish to learn.

Mr. D. says he knows not how he first acquired his superior knowledge of mathematical calculation. Although he has since devoted twelve years to the study of mathematics, he thinks he has not derived from others any addition to his knowledge, except by acquainting himself with the terms of science. He has not changed his views or practice. The principles on which he calculated in childhood are those which he now employs. The process he uses for the solution of problems appears to him perfectly plain, and he regards it as nothing wonderful in himself. He feels astonished only at the fact that every body cannot do it as well as himself.

A very long and deeply interesting account, in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista from the pen of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, after a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battle-field during those two days of fearful carnage, says:

"No man living could have won the battle but Gen. Taylor. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there unconcerned on his white horse, a target for the balls and yet unhurt, every man felt like May when he said to his men at the gloomiest moment: 'Men, the day can be gained yet, and the dragons have to do it!' The same confidence would not have been felt in any other man; and to Gen. Taylor it is owing that our arms are not disgraced, and this brave little army sacrificed. What punishment from an indignant people does not that Administration deserve, which, either from spite, malice, fear of a successful General's popularity, or stupidity, voluntarily and without any necessity leaves five thousand men hundreds of miles in an enemy's country to be sacrificed? It is frightful to think of! Had we been defeated, not one man in ten would have reached the Rio Grande. How many homes and hearths would have been made desolate—how much misery and ruin, caused by its insane acts, would have drawn down legions of curses loud and deep, on the Administration's imbecile head!"

Mr. Webster.—The publication of the following admirable letter from Mr. Webster to the Bar of this place, has been delayed by the necessity of sending it to Chapel Hill to Judge Battle, to whom it was addressed:—

Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1847.
Gentlemen: Your very complimentary and respectful letter of the 4th inst., was received here, yesterday. At Raleigh, having been made the subject of most unfortunate delay. I felt myself obliged to forego the pleasure of seeing Fayetteville, and to proceed at once to Wilmington, and this City. Your letter, if it had come to hand while I was in Raleigh, would either have shaken my resolution, or greatly enhanced the pain of executing it. It would have been exceedingly pleasant to me, to have met with so large and respectable a portion of the Bar of North Carolina. I love the Profession, and highly regard all who honor it. In free Government, its importance to the public cannot be measured. Sometimes there are found in it, unworthy men, sycophants of power, and devotees to low and transitory objects. But, in general, I think it must be admitted, that good lawyers are found on the side of good principles; that Somers, and Holt, and Camden, and more modern names, on both sides the Atlantic, afford illustrious examples of the most strenuous assertions of Constitutional Liberty, and the just rights of man.

Gentlemen accept my thanks for your token of respect and regard; and my sincere wishes, that you may all live long, to be useful in the distribution of individual justice, and distinguished and eminent, in the maintenance of the Liberties and Institutions of your country.

In the warmth and sincerity of Professional attachment, I am, Gentlemen, your obliged brother,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

Hon Wm. H. Battle, and other members of the N. C. Bar.

Gen. Brown, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has declared for Gen. Taylor, first and last—and his march through the State is a triumphal one. Gov. Brown, his Tory opponent, has intimated that he will go for the old Hero, if—if—if—so and so. Nobody, even of his own party, stops to listen to him.

Nat. Whig.

Beautiful is the love of a sister; the kiss that hath no guile, and no passion; the touch is pure and bringeth peace, satisfaction to the heart, and no fever to the pulse. Beautiful is the love of a sister, it is moonlight on our path—it has light but no heat; it is of heaven, and sheds its peace upon the earth.

'Sam, why is de dandies in Broadway like Mexican soldiers?

'Oh, I gins dat up, Joe, widout winkin'.

'Well den its becase dey run from de sight ob a tailor.'

"Taylor, Ha ha, Joe, dat mortalize you!"

The deep interest which our men of capital have manifested in the Magnetic Telegraph to this city, induces us to give the following information as to the different lines now, or soon to be, in operation, which we clip from an exchange paper:

"It appears that at the present time there are fifteen hundred and seventy-five miles of telegraph in the United States on Professor Morse's system, and that 4,991 miles more are in process of construction, and which it is expected will be completed in about one year. So that in the year 1848 there will be 6,540 miles of telegraph in this country and in Canada."

DO YOU HEAR THIS, MR. POLK?

On Monday the 17th inst., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Columbia—the very town whence you were dragged to occupy the White House—to consider the question of the next Presidency. What do you think the meeting did? They did not nominate you, their old townsman. They unanimously and with the wildest enthusiasm resolved that they would vote for the old Thunderer of Buena Vista, Gen. Zachary Taylor, for their next Chief Magistrate. When even your own householders desert you, is it not time to give over persecuting the man whom God has raised up to succeed you? Nat. Whig.

The good people of Montgomery, Indiana, met in convention on the 15th ult., and nominated Gen. Taylor with three cheers for the Presidency. Stop that ball, father Ritchie!

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

According to a statement in the Philadelphia American of yesterday, the total export of Breadstuffs from the United States, from the 1st of September, 1846, to 1st May, 1847, has been

Of Flour,	barrels,	4,248,766
Of Corn Meal,	"	529,747
Of Wheat,	bushels,	2,045,432
Of Corn,	"	11,007,141

Allowing five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour and the same quantity to a barrel of corn meal, the result would give—Total export of flour and wheat equal to 23,289,202 bushels wheat. Of corn meal and corn equal to 14,020,435 bushels of corn.

Of these large aggregates the city of Baltimore has contributed its full share. The exports of Breadstuffs from the port of Baltimore during the last eight months,—that is, from the 1st September, 1846, to 30th April, 1847,—were as follows, as ascertained from official sources down to 15th March and from private sources for the subsequent six weeks:

Flour,	513,146 barrels.
Corn Meal,	53,134 barrels.
Wheat,	81,302 bushels.
Corn,	1,270,411 bushels.

The great bulk of these shipments from Baltimore was, of course, to England, Ireland and Scotland. Their aggregate value, at a fair average, in our market, is but little, if any, short of four millions of dollars.

The New-York True Sun, of the 15th inst., says: "An instance of the almost incredible results of the Magnetic Telegraph, occurred on Thursday. An order to sell one hundred shares of a certain kind of stock at a certain rate, was sent over the wires to Boston, and in just twelve minutes from the time the order was left in the New York office, the reply that the sale was accomplished was at the office of the broker ordering it in Wall-street."

The Sultan despatched a message some months ago to President Polk to send him out two Americans to make geological surveys of Turkey, to cultivate American cotton. The President accordingly selected Dr. Davis and Smith of South Carolina for the mission. Under what clause of the Constitution did he find the power to enable him to comply with the Sultan's request? Will the obsolete abstraction of the Union answer?

Nat. Whig.

The Union is puzzled to know what General Taylor means by a strict observance of the Constitution, as desirable in a President. We can venture to assure the Union that it is not of the POLK school—a school that professes the principles of 1798, and practices upon the principles of absolutism, by which the autocrat of the Russian administrators his Government.

Nat. Whig.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.

The Locofoco papers in Pennsylvania for the purpose of operating upon the approaching elections in that State, are endeavoring to create the impression that Gen. Taylor is a Democrat of the modern stamp, and opposed throughout to the principles and measures of the Whig party. Among the means resorted to for the purpose of humbugging the good people of the Keystone State, a letter is published from Senator Cameron, in which he states that he learns from good authority that Gen. Taylor approved the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and he therefore vouches for the orthodoxy of the General's present Democracy.

The manner in which the Democracy of Pennsylvania, were humbugged

by another distinguished Senator in 1844, who undertook to vouch for Mr. Polk's orthodoxy on the Tariff, should be sufficient warning to them not to place too much confidence in the testimony of such witnesses. Gen. Taylor may for aught we know, have approved the Democracy of "Old Hickory," but it is by no means a necessary inference that he admires the counterfeit Democracy of the "young Hickory."

If however Gen. Taylor be a Democrat, it is passing strange that the leaders of the "Democratic party" should be so violently opposed to his elevation to the Presidency—that they should envy and hate him, and more especially that he should have been censured by a Democratic House of Representatives. The Whigs have no fears for his Whiggery, the evidence of Senator Cameron to the contrary, notwithstanding—and if he should be the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848, we doubt not that many of those who upon the eve of a State election endorse his Democracy, will be found charging him with the grossest political heresies, and denouncing him as an odious Whig Federalist.

In relation to Gen. Taylor's political principles, the Cincinnati Atlas observes:

"We know from bosom friends of Gen. Taylor, men of the highest character, that the illustrious hero and patriot, Southern planter as he is, is decidedly in favor of a protective tariff; that he is opposed to the Sub Treasury scheme, and expressed the strongest indignation at Taylor's bank veto and that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas. These are three corner stones which will enable any calculator to work out a survey, or three parts of a triangle from which the whole area may be determined. We speak, well knowing the reliability of our authority and deliberately weighing what we say. But we say this, only because truth and fair dealing demand it; not to urge Gen. Taylor's nomination; for, as we have before said, we think all such movements are at present premature. All the politicians and editors in America, however, cannot, if they would, stop the expression of sentiment by the people; and any such efforts would only swell the current."

DISGRACEFUL BRUTALITY

A prize fight between two celebrated pugilists, Cuscut and Sullivan, recently came off near New York City, full details are given in the New York Herald. The exhibition was numerously attended and after pondering each other out of the very assemblage of humanity, to the great satisfaction of the humane audience, the victory remained undecided. The New York Spirit of the Times also gives with great gusto, the particulars of what it calls a "Fistic Tournament for the benefit of the suffering Irish" which took place a short time since near the same city.

We are averse to no manly sports, but regard these pugilistic encounters as unworthy of the spirit of our age, and the character of our people—exhibitions of cold blooded brutality which can only pamper the worst and basest feelings of our nature. We trust that an enlightened public sentiment will frown down all such inhuman recreations, the only pleasure of which is derived from the sight of unnecessary human suffering.

SANTA ANNA

The Washington Union has seen a letter dated the 4th at Vera Cruz, which contains the same statement made by the letter in the Delta dated the 5th inst., viz: that Santa Anna was at St. Andres, within 35 or 48 miles of Vera Cruz, with about 2000 troops, half armed and badly equipped; and he threatened to make an attack on Vera Cruz.

We find the following in the N. O. Bulletin of the 12th inst.:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAY.

This officer visited the French Opera, last evening, and was seated with Major Gen. Lewis, in the pit, where he was soon recognized by the audience. The gallant Colonel essayed to escape, but could not succeed, and made his acknowledgments amid a shower of bouquets, which were literally rained upon him from the Boxes and Dress Circle, whilst the waving of white handkerchiefs by the ladies and the full band playing Hail Columbia, gave great animation to the scene. We have no doubt he felt more trepidation than when he bounded over the breastwork at Resaca, in face of the Mexican artillery.

N. O. Paper.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit has sued the Rev Messrs Peck, Smith and Scudder for libel, in having signed a paper in reference to this expulsion from the Methodist Church of New York, and the publishers of the Christian Advocate for having published it. Dr. Graham, of New York, and J. Dikeman, of Brooklyn are Maffit's counsel.

N. Y. Gaz.

An affecting scene.

At Port Gibson, Miss., a short time since J. F. Sims was tried and convicted of the murder of Benjamin G. Sims. The evidence of the principal witness, a young daughter of the deceased, was of the most affecting character. She said she had gone down the road to meet her father on his return home; that as she approached she saw the accused rise from a corner of the fence and deliberately shoot him down. He approached his victim after his fall, and despite her supplications and tears, and the pleadings of her parent, who as he lay bleeding upon the ground, begged the wretch to spare his life for the sake of his wife and children the fiend stabbed the dying man in many places, and stamped with his heavy heel upon the face of his victim. The statement of the interesting little girl was clear and distinct interrupted only by sobs and tears. There was not a dry eye in the court house—every heart melted with sympathy. The counsel for the accused threw up the case without a word of the defence, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of guilty.

Demonstration in Virginia.

The following Whig papers in Virginia have hoisted the Taylor flag:

Norfolk Herald,
Richmond Republican,
Charlottesville Free Press,
Winchester Republican,
Warrenton Times,
Wheeling Times,
South Western Virginian,
Harrisonburg Republican,
Valley Whig,
Petersburg Intelligencer

There may be others which have escaped our attention. If so, we desire to be reminded of it, and will gladly add their names to the list. The remainder of the Whig press of the State although not formally announcing their preference, are believed to be unanimously in favor of the Hero of the Rio Grande.—Richmond Republican.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

It is officially announced that \$300,000 have been subscribed to this work and accordingly a meeting of the subscribers is called at Marion C. H., S. C., on the 17th June, for the purpose of organizing the Company.

Money makes the man. Perhaps it does, but Punch thinks it particularly necessary that man should make the money first.

District Convention.

The delegates from the different counties in this District, met at Gatesville on Monday last for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next Congress. We have not received the proceedings of the meeting, but are informed that Col. David Outlaw, of Bertie, is the Whig candidate—he having received the nomination; therefore we have displayed his name at the head of our columns, and heartily concur with the nomination. Augustus Moore, Esq. of this place, presided at the Convention. Speeches were delivered by Col. Outlaw and others.

Elenton Sentinel.

Old Fellowship in North Carolina.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled in Wilmington on Wednesday last and remained in session three days. We learn that nearly all the Lodges in the State were represented.

The Returns indicate that the Order is advancing very rapidly as may be seen by the following comparison, embracing a period from 1st April 1845 to 1st April 1846 and from 1st April 1846 to 1st January 1847:—

	1845, 1847.
Number of Lodges,	7 13
No. of Initiations,	176 177
No. of Contributing members,	450 744
Amount of Revenue, \$4,334 52 \$5,144 00	
Total amt. pd. for Relief, 806 20 729 57	

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year.—Dr. Wm. H. McKee, of Raleigh, M. W. Grand Master; Cicero Justice of Newbern, R. W. D. G. Master; John McRae, Jr., of Wilmington, R. W. G. Secretary; J. D. Gardner, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Treasurer; Benjamin J. Houze, of Waynesborough, R. W. G. Warden; A. P. Repton, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Chaplain; L. C. Hubbard of Clinch, R. W. G. Conductor; R. S. Thomas of Wilmington, W. G. Guardian; W. E. Anderson of Wilmington, R. W. G. Representative; P. H. Busbee, of Raleigh Alternate.

Fay. Obs.

The New York Journal of Commerce, whose Washington correspondent speaks always by authority, says the President expects no success from Mr. Trist's mission of peace, but that it was deemed proper to make the offer of peace once more before changing the character of the war. Now we predict that this change will be in the seizure of the church property!

Nat. Whig.

A letter in La Patria says the New Orleans Delta states that Santa Anna has issued, from Orizaba over one hundred commissions to as many guerrilla Officers, authorizing them to command small itinerant parties of fifty to two hundred men each. Some of these, it is added have already commenced what we should call their "cut-

throat operations on the Jalapa road. The same letter says, that it was with instance of the clergy the project to fortify the capital was abandoned. Believing that any defenses which could be thrown up would be unavailing, and knowing that their property in which is comprised the principal buildings in the city would suffer severely if an attack were to be provoked they advised that the fortification be not proceeded with: this would in some measure go to confirm or at least to render probable that a tender of the peaceable surrender of the city has been made to Gen. Scott.

THE MEMOIRS

OR
MAJ. GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
Written expressly for the National Whig.

CHAPTER III.

THE BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.

About noon, on the 8th day of May, 1835, when the advance of the American cavalry had reached the water hole of Palo Alto, the Mexican troops were reported in front and were soon discovered occupying a halt upon reaching the water with a view to rest and refresh the men and to form deliberately his line of battle. The Mexican line was now plainly visible across the prairie and about three quarters of a mile distant. Their left, which was composed of a heavy force of cavalry occupied the road resting upon a thick clump of agave, while masses of infantry were discovered in succession to the right, greatly outnumbering the American force.

General Taylor's line of battle was now formed in the following order: commencing on the extreme right—3th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. McIntosh; Major Ringgold's Artillery; 3d Infantry, commanded by Capt. L. N. Norris; two 18 Pounders commanded by Lieut. Churchill of the 3d artillery; 4th Infantry commanded by Major G. W. Allen—the 8d and 4th Regiments, composing the third brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Garland. All the above corps together with two squadrons of Dragoons, under Captains Key and May, composed the right wing under the orders of Colonel Twiggs. The left was formed by the battalion of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Childs, Captain Duncan's Light Artillery and the 8th Infantry under Captain Montgomery—all forming the first brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Balknap. The train was packed near the water under directions of Captains Crossman and Myers, and protected by Captain Ker's squadron.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the American army took up the march by heads of columns in the direction of the enemy—the 18 pounder battery following the road. While the columns were advancing, Lieut. Blake of Topographical Engineers, volunteered a reconnaissance of the enemy's line, which was handsomely performed, and resulted in the discovery of at least two batteries of Artillery in the intervals of their cavalry and infantry. These batteries were soon opened upon the American troops, when General Taylor ordered the columns halted and deployed into line, and the first to be returned by all his artillery. The 18th Infantry, on his extreme left, was thrown back to secure that flank. The first fire of the enemy did little execution while the 18 pounders and Major Ringgold's artillery soon dispersed the cavalry which formed his left. Captain Duncan's battery thrown forward in advance of the line was doing good execution at this time. Capt. May's squadron was detached to support that battery and the left of Gen. Taylor's position. The Mexican cavalry with two pieces of artillery were now reported to be moving through the chaparral on Gen. Taylor's right to threaten that flank or to make a demonstration against the train. The 5th Infantry was immediately detached to check this movement, and supported by Lieut. Ridgely with a section of Major Ringgold's battery and Captain Walker's company of volunteers effectually repulsed the enemy—the 5th Infantry repelling a charge of lancers and the artillery doing great execution in their ranks. The 3d Infantry was now detached to the right as a still further security to that flank, yet threatened by the enemy. Major Ringgold, with the remaining section kept up his fire from an advanced position, and was supported by the 4th Infantry.

The grass of the prairie had been accidentally fired by the American artillery, and the columns of smoke partially concealed the two armies from each other. The enemy's left had evidently been driven and the road had been left free, for the cannonade had been suspended—Gen. Taylor ordered forward the 18-pounders on the road nearly to the position first occupied by the Mexican cavalry and ordered the first brigade to take up a new position still to the left of the 18 pounder battery. The 5th was advanced from its former position and occupied a point on the extreme right of the new line. The enemy had made a corresponding change of position. After a suspension of nearly an hour the action was resumed.

The fire of the American artillery was now most destructive—openings were constantly made through the enemy's rank by it. The constancy with which the Mexican infantry sustained this severe cannonade was a theme of universal remark.