

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.]

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY SEPT. 1, 1847.

No. 33.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Johnston County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1847.

Martha Holliman et al. Petition for Divorcion Land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of Jonathan Holliman are non-residents of this State...

COMFORTABLE BOARD, by the week, month or year, can be obtained, on application to the undersigned, who resides in a pleasant part of the city. His charges are moderate.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN. 31—3t.

Steam Iron Rolling Factory, RIDGE ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

At this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for IRON RAILINGS in the United States...

HOW THEY SERVE NEGROES IN THE FREE STATES.

From the Philadelphia Sun. SHOCKING CASE OF TORTURE. The following sketch of torture which may appear as incredible as it is horrible is true in all its particulars:

"That black jade has stolen the money," ejaculated the suspicious woman. She then hastened to the landing of the stairs and called out at the top of her voice: "Hetty! Hetty! come here you black huzzy."

"What did you do with the money you black imp of the devil!" "I didn't take no money," replied the little girl, trembling from head to foot.

Tortured to madness the girl made desperate though vain attempts to jump from the window to escape from the lash of her cruel tormentor. Finally she said she stole the money and being afraid she would be found out she threw the silver down a well, and put the notes in a rat hole in the wall.

man a relative of the family came home to supper. He was made acquainted with the facts and thought of a plan which would bring the delinquent to a proper sense of her duty. After the family had taken their evening repast he ascended to the room where the half-naked bleeding girl was imprisoned and asked her what she had done with the stolen money?

"Why," said the crying child, "I threw part down a well and gave the notes to a poor woman who lives over the way in —street."

A messenger was despatched but the woman had been very sick for three weeks and she as well as the attendant denied all knowledge of the money; the young man took a bed cord, and making slip knot on one end put the noose around the girl's neck and said:

"Come along you black devil you—you shall be hung."

She followed him like a sheep going to slaughter and while he was fastening the rope to the handrail of the stairs, preparatory to pitch her over she said—

"I have but one request to make."

"What is that?" replied the pretended hangman.

"Why that you will let me say my prayers before I die!"

This unaffected response operated very feebly upon the nerves of the young man and he relinquished his underriaking. Sometime after on the same evening, it was thought expedient to send for an Alderman. The worthy functionary came and heard the complaint but there being no positive evidence that the girl was really guilty refused to send her to prison.

ASOLDIER'S LAST LETTER.

A Letter written on the eve of the battle of Buena Vista by the late Lieutenant Fletcher, of the Illinois volunteers, is published in the Aton Telegraph. The following is an extract:—

DEAR COLONEL:—To-morrow, we expect to have an engagement with a superior Mexican force; and on the eve of the affair, I have believed it proper to address you a few lines. As you are well aware, the object nearest my heart is the welfare of my little child; and, so far as I have been able, I have provided for her.

Should I fall, I leave her entirely with you and your wife; but I have written to my brother, requesting him to throw his brotherly protection over her; and, if, at any time you think fit to send her over to him, he will receive her as his own child, and protect her as such.

Should she remain with you I wish that she should receive as good an education as her little means left her will afford; and above all things, teach her that truth and virtue are to woman, what the soul is to the body—the life of her life. Teach her that to be just to all—in thought—in word—in deed, is the true—the great aim of a good mind; and those who strive to accomplish that purpose, seldom fail to live in peace with the world, and accomplish the "Great Destiny" for which they are created.

A VERY NICE MAN.

At the entertainment given by the City Fathers of New York to the officers of the French steamship, the health of Louis Philippe was given by his worship, the Mayor. Mons. Leon Leconte, in behalf of his brother officers, thus replied—"You could not have given a toast to a better father, a wiser king, a more tender husband, or a more nice man!"

ANECDOTE OF WESLEY.

Joseph Bradford was for some years the travelling companion of Mr. Wesley, for whom he would have sacrificed health and life; but to whom his will would never bend except in meekness.

Joseph, said Mr. Wesley one day, take these letters to the post. B. I will take them after preaching, sir. W. Take them now, Joseph. B. I wish to hear you preach, sir, and there will be sufficient time for the post after service.

the refractory helper was accosted with "Joseph, have you considered what I said—that we must part?"

B. Yes, sir. W. And must we part? B. Please yourself, sir.

W. Will you ask my pardon, Joseph? B. No, sir.

W. You won't? B. No, sir. W. Then I will ask your's Joseph. Poor Joseph was instantly melted; smitten as by the wand of Moses, when forth gushed the tears like the water from the rock.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. NEW TABLES.

DRAMATIC MEASURE. Three Jokes make One Farce. Five Farces make one Legitimate Comedy. Two Legitimate Comedies make one Shut up of the house.

PARLIAMENTARY MEASURE. Three Truisms make one Platitude. Four Platitudes make one Argument. Two Arguments make one Speech. Ten Speeches make one Debate. Two Debates make Wearisomeness unlimited.

MATRIMONIAL MEASURE. Two Polkas make one Flirtation. Three Flirtations make one Sneeze of the Hand. Four Sneezees make one Kiss. Five Kisses make one Moonlight Meeting. Two Moonlight Meetings make one Wedding.

A Wife killed by her Husband.

A melancholly accident occurred near Troy, Pa., on Thursday night of last week. Some time in the night, Mrs. Pierce, wife of Doct. J. B. Pierce, had occasion to go to the window of the chamber in which they were sleeping, leaving Dr. P. asleep.

The raising of the window awoke him, and he instantly seized his gun, which was near his bed side, supposing that some one was trying to break into the house. After Mrs. P. had let down the window, she advanced toward the bed—Dr. P. called out twice to stop, or he would fire; but she still advanced and he fired, when she was near the muzzle of the gun—the whole charge of shot entering her breast, and she fell dead on the floor. He then felt in the bed for his wife, to tell her he had killed some one, when, not finding her, the truth flashed upon him, that he had shot his own wife!

Late and important News from Santa Fe—sad News of the St. Louis Battalion—Severe Battle with the Indians—Eight Americans Killed—Four Wounded.

To the very attentive St. Louis correspondent of the Louisville Courier, we are indebted for the following important letter from the West:

Camp of Arkansas River, July 33, 1847. I have no news worth transmitting to you but what will be painful to your readers. We left Council Grove when I wrote you last on the 5th inst and arrived here 20 miles below the Crossings on last night. The battalion has not moved together since we left Fort Leavenworth. Captain Sheppard and Woodman were separate while Captains Cunningham, Paul and Carnes were in one body under the command of Lieut. Col. Easton.

On the evening of the 20th instant, while some of our men had crossed the Arkansas river on the banks of which we were encamped for the purpose of procuring fire wood, the Indians pounced upon them and before any assistance could be rendered eight of them were killed and four wounded. The alarm was soon in camp that the Indians had attacked our men on the opposite shore, and in a few moments Capt. Barne's Co which was encamped at a point nearest the river, hastened to their relief, before they could get in market range the Indians had made good their retreat on their horses. Capt. Mc Nair's Company of Cavalry, which has been with us since we left Council Grove were soon in their saddles and in pursuit, but they did not succeed in overtaking them.

The party of Indians which made the attack was about 50 in number. Scouting parties in all numbering it is supposed, between three and four hundred was seen on surrounding heights. They were well mounted, and were it is supposed, Camanchee. Fifty of our men were across the river at the time the attack was made, were in small parties and entirely unarmcd. Nearly all of the killed and wounded were most horribly lanced.

Some of them were literally covered with lances and arrow wounds. The names of the killed and wounded is as follows:—Company D. Killed—Capt Paul. P. Porter and Charles Frass Wound—Company of Capt. Barnes—Wm. Duncan, Lodwick James and H. Baslow Killed—Volunteer Regiment—J. Johnson, and—; Wounded. We will remain four or five days to repair wagons and to rig up Hayden's train of wagons, which are now lying at the Ford the cattle for which were nearly all slain by the Indians, presenting them from going past.

The report that the Fort had been surprised by the Indians proves to be errone-

ous. The Indians attacked and killed three men but did not burn the Fort.

The man who built and has charge of it says he will abandon it unless some thirty men of our battalion are ordered to remain with him—of which I think there is no probability.

FURTHER.

A letter from the Battalion dated 25th of July informs that Capt Sheppard moved on the day previous, and that Capt Woodman would leave on that day. Three comprising the Battalion, would leave on the following day. Coops, and several of the traders were trailing in company with Capt Woodman.

INTERESTING IF TRUE.

The following letter appears in the La Patria of yesterday:

TAMPICO, August 6 1847. My Friends—Our communication with the interior continues interrupted by General Garay, who loses no opportunity of annoying the Yankees. By letters received here, we are assured that General Scott had begun to march upon the capital on the 5th, without doubt. One of the letters contains extremely interesting information, and which ought to fill with indignation the breasts of all honorable Mexicans.— Here it is:

"Two days ago an advanced Mexican guard intercepted a private correspondence between Gen. Santa Anna and Gen. Scott, in which it is written, that he had then made a movement of withdrawing the troops which were held in Penon. This, as it was to be expected, had produced a general alarm in the capital and to calm it, it had been necessary that Santa Anna should make a public manifesto that his policy was only a ruse de guerre by which he hoped to surround the army of Gen. Scott.

If this be true I do not know why the Mexicans do not cut off their connection with a man who has caused so much evil to his country. I have seen, also another letter, dated the 22d, in which it is said that General Santa Anna appears very much inclined to peace, on account of the absolute want of resources. The army at Puebla had not yet moved; nor is it known positively when it will move.

This is what we know with certainty. The army from San Louis had moved for Queretaro; if it had continued its march, it is in the capital by this time.—[This was Valencia's army, which arrived in the capital on the 26th.] If a new battle is attempted and lost, I do not know what excuse Santa Anna will make for at this date he has at least 30,000, and as to provisions and water there is no want this time.

On the 4th there left here for the interior an expedition in pursuit of one thousand mules demanded at Vera Cruz. It had returned to Atlixmexia, because it was warned that, by advancing it would be cut off.

Gen. Urrea, last week, was at Tula, where he was perfecting the organization of his division, in order to operate as before. It is a long time since this chief has indicated his operations, but it appears that he is all the while engaged in preparing. Sickness is making great ravages among the American troops which guard this place.

TAMPICO August 6.

My Friends—Since I wrote you on the 6th, there have arrived here from Vera Cruz, reinforcements, which, with the garrison, will amount to six hundred men. The vomito has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already there is great mortality. The strangers are perfectly horror-stricken.

We wait with patience news from the interior.—In two or three days we shall know positively if Gen. Scott had moved from Puebla. A person arrived from Mexico, has assured me that the preparations of Scott do not indicate an advance on the 1st as reported—nor is it believed that he will advance with the force he has. The news concerning the interception of Scott's correspondence, is confirmed.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The U. S. steamer New Orleans, Capt. Auld arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., from Vera Cruz, via Tampico—left the former place on the 7th and the latter on the 10th inst., and brings nothing new.

There were no further advices from Gen. Scott's army, the communications being entirely cut off.

A postscript to a letter received from an officer of the army at Vera Cruz, says: "We have indirect news from General Scott—the aspect is pacific, but no particulars as to how was received, or the exact tenor of the news.

One of the reports, to which some faith was given, was that the enemy had blown up the West end of the National Bridge.

A wagon train left Vera Cruz on the 5th, under guard of 1,500 men; it was to have been commanded by Col. Wilson, of North Carolina, but he had been taken ill and was not expected to survive. We do not learn who took the command in his place.

The Yellow Fever, we learn, was not so bad at Vera Cruz, the deaths having diminished—at Tampico the disease was increasing, and there were numerous deaths from it.

The bag containing the Tampico mail was cut open and rifled on board of the New Orleans, whilst the Capt. was on deck, as the boat was coming over the bar at the S. W. Pass.

A Sergeant of the 12th Infantry was attacked about two miles from Vera Cruz by two guerrillas whom he wounded and beat off, but was seriously wounded himself. A party of the Georgia Cavalry, under Capt. Soyell, were immediately despatched with orders to bring in all they found lurking in hopes the two might be recognized by the Sergeant.

Dr. Hawkins, of Baltimore died at Tampico of fever, on the 7th inst.

A party of 30 mounted men went out on search of guerrillas. The following pass was found in the house which had been deserted:

2d COMPANY OF THE EAST.

The chiefs of guerrillas will please let the bearer Corbin Martin, pass unmolested, with ten mules as he goes to Vera Cruz to get provisions for the guerrillas.

God and Liberty! Etc., etc., August 5, 1847.

On the 3d inst., a mail arrived in Vera Cruz from Jalapa. The Boletin de las Noticias was received by it as late as the 30th of July. This is a little paper thoroughly Mexican, and published in Jalapa. From it we learn more particulars of Gen. Pierce's march through that town than had before been received. The Boletin says that the train which the General escorted passed by without halting, but he with 300 dragoons entered the city.

The Mexican papers contain a series of decrees of Santa Anna, promulgated through General Lombardini. They refer to the organization of troops, forced loans, &c., and are not generally interesting. A decree of the 12th July orders a strict compliance with a previous one directing Americans to leave the city. It commands them to leave within forty eight hours for San Juan del Rio, a town in the State of Queretaro forty-three leagues from Mexico.— Those thus ordered from the capital include not only Americans by birth, but naturalized citizens of the United States and all who under any pretext have previously obtained leave to remain.— They are commanded to confine themselves to San Juan strictly, and especially not to move a step towards the capital. Other stringent decrees have also been passed.

VISIT OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK TO MR. CLAY.

The steamboat New Haven, which left New York on Thursday, with about one hundred and twenty-five persons, warm and devoted friends of HENRY CLAY, anxious to see and to hear this distinguished man, and to invite him to visit New York, arrived off Cape Fear about six o'clock on Friday morning.

The committee appointed the previous evening, to wait upon Mr. Clay and apprise him of the intended visit, consisting of MTTEW L DAVIS, MORRIS FRANKLIN and HORACE GREELEY, proceeded to his temporary residence.

The New York Commercial says that they were received with that frankness and urbanity of manners which characterize the man, and the hour of twelve was fixed to receive his visitors. At that time a large number of persons, among whom were most of the ladies from the indifferent hotels, met in their elegant and capacious saloon of the Mansion House, the gentlemen having gone there in procession, attended by an excellent band of music, politely tendered to them by the delegation from Philadelphia, where Mr. CLAY was received with the most warm and devoted enthusiasm. Upon silence being restored he was appropriately addressed by NICHOLAS DEAN, Esq., who had been selected for the occasion, in order to avoid any thing like party bias, by a committee, of which the Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE was chairman.

Mr. DEAN, in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, invited Mr. CLAY to visit the city of New York. When he had concluded Mr. C. commenced a reply, but for several moments he was entirely overcome by his feelings, and stood

in silence, endeavoring to subdue them; but when he did speak, silence reigned throughout, and in a most masterly, eloquent and touching manner, he returned thanks for the respect which had been shown him, and reviewed the reasons which compelled him to decline the invitation, referring particularly to the affliction with which he and his family had been visited. Every heart evidently beat with emotion, and from every eye dropped the tear of sympathy.

It was indeed a touching scene, such as those who beheld it can never fail to remember. In the afternoon Mr. Clay partook of an elegant dinner in company with the delegation and his friends, among whom were many distinguished men from Philadelphia; the whole company numbering about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. From respect to Mr. Clay's afflictions no toasts were offered or speeches delivered, but immediately afterward a large number assembled upon one of the beautiful lawns on the very shores of the Atlantic, where full vent was given to the pent up enthusiasm of the company. Mayor Swift of Philadelphia, eloquently addressed the New York delegation, thanking them for their visit and assuring them that it made a deep and lasting impression upon the feelings of Mr. Clay.

He was responded to by the Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, who, in his usual happy and appropriate manner, spoke of the pleasure afforded by their excursion, returned thanks for the attentions which they had received, and referred in the most touching and eloquent manner to the death of young Mr. Clay. His remarks were received with great favor, after which the company were attended to the beach by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, where, amid the roar of cannon, huzzas, waving of handkerchiefs, they were safely transferred from the boats to the steamer, and before 7 o'clock were on their return home, which they reached on Saturday morning about 6 o'clock, after an excursion of unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction. Balt. Amer.

A DEVIL INCARNATE.

Among the California emigrants who suffered so dreadfully last winter, was a miscreant, by the name of Keysberg, who left the States in Col. Russell's company. He had a wife with him, and contrived, at the extremity of their sufferings, to send her to the California settlements when relieved by persons who went out to assist them. This villain remained behind to rob the dead and living of their property. A family of the name of Donnor, of Springfield, Ill., was robbed by him of about \$4,000 which he buried with other spoils.

He was suspected, threatened, and finally preparations were made to hang him up, and then he disclosed the place where the money was to be found. To add to the enormity of his offences, he is said to have boasted of having lived for a time upon the dead body of Mrs. George Donnor, even when provisions were within his reach.— Other enormities of this devil incarnate, he survived them all and was employed in the army at last accounts.—N. Y. Sun.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DEPRAVITY.

About 16 days ago after the southern train passed Warsaw, Mr. OWEN FILLIYAW of that place, found on the piazza of his store a boy, a stranger, laying with a scorching fever. He was too sick to give any satisfactory answer to inquiries—he told his name, (John Cory,) but where he was from or where bound he could not or would not tell.

Mr. Fillyaw sent the boy to Mr. Best's Hotel, and became responsible for all expenses. On Sunday week he was better of the fever said he was from New York; that his mother died some two years ago, and that his father moved to Wilmington, and about one year since he died also. He said he had been with Mr. Jonas Reas, for the last three months who resides about 40 miles from Wilmington, on the Cape Fear.

Gory subsequently became worse and Mr. Fillyaw took him to his own house and by administering the proper remedies the fever was broken.

On Thursday last Mr. Fillyaw's family left home on a visit and did not return until Friday evening.—They left Gory at the house and on the evening of their return he was missing. He was seen to take the train going North and had with him considerable moidy. Mr. Fillyaw in a letter to the Editor says: "We found that every trunk under lock had been broken open and \$850 stolen from one of them, a \$5 gold piece, 1 do \$2 50, and \$1 in silver which is all that we have missed up to this time except the pocket book which contained the money."

This notice is given to put the public on their guard. Gory appears to be about 15 years old; well grown for that age, had on a palmetta hat lined, drilled box coat and striped cotton drilled pantaloons—a heavy head of hair and his mouth much broken out from the effects of fever. Com.