

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Gen. Taylor's Election by Acclamation.

Every day, every hour, strengthens the conviction, that ZACHARY TAYLOR will be elected next President of the United States by acclamation.

The Whig people, everywhere, in their primary meetings, are constantly declaring their intention to vote for the "Old Hero," and nobody else, for President and, in many of the States, Whig Electoral Tickets have already been formed, pledged to vote for him if he should be the choice of the whole party, of which there is no longer the remotest doubt.

It is now resolved, that a Whig General Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, shall be held. In a few days, the Whig members of the present Congress will announce the time and place for holding it. The action of this Convention, so far as the Presidency is concerned, will be nothing more than a reflection of the Whig popular sentiment, in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR.—It will declare him to be the choice of the Whig people, and recommend him to the electors of the whole republic, as a man preeminently fitted for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Daily and hourly, preferences for other men among the Whigs for President are yielding to the popular for General TAYLOR, and we predict, that when the Convention shall assemble, there will not be a dissentient voice to his selection. It will have a different task to perform in selecting a candidate for the Vice-Presidency; but as the Taylor flag is broad enough to cover any one who may be chosen, we have no doubt but that the Convention will nominate a statesman, about whom there shall be but one voice as to his ability and integrity.

While events are rapidly hurrying the Whig party to a union upon the "Hero of Buena Vista," for President. Democratic voters, in all the States, are rallying around him by thousands. Their organizations cannot present them from declaring their preferences for him, and it is not an impossible thing that he should get the electoral vote of every State in the Union by acclamation. Gen. TAYLOR occupies the very position, of all others, to achieve this result. He is not a partisan candidate and will not be under any circumstances. He enjoys and will receive, the confidence of the whole Whig party, which sustains and will sustain him because he stands upon the ground occupied by Washington. He has received already, and will continue to receive, the confidence of hundreds of thousands of Democratic electors for the same reason. All the Native Americans, as a party, are already committed to him upon the same principle; and there are thousands of negro liberty men, if not all of them, who will support him on the same ground. No man ever appeared in our country who has been able to exert so universal an influence over the public mind, as Gen. TAYLOR is now exerting; and will continue to exert. Gen. Washington was able to unite upon him the votes of the country in its infancy. Gen. TAYLOR will be able to carry the votes of the country in its manhood. Indeed, we predict that his name will dissolve the Democratic party. We believe that thousands of leading Democrats will flock to his standard and we now the pillars and strength of the party. Bold and reckless, indeed will be the partisans who will refuse to join in the shout of acclamation by which the "Old Soldier" will be called to the Presidency. The country will not rejoice in many such, if any! The Democratic General Convention is to assemble on the 4th of May next. It may find itself constrained, by public Democratic sentiment, to declare for General TAYLOR for President. It is not impossible. It is seriously contemplated by many leading Democrats in various parts of the country. If it does not so declare, one thing we are sure of, and that is, the party, as a party, will be overwhelmed and swept away by the multitudinous majorities which will lift General TAYLOR to the Presidential chair.

While we indulge in these views of the future, we acknowledge that intrigues abound on every side, having for their object to prevent the People, who do not want office, from voting for General TAYLOR; but they will all prove to be in vain. As well might a spider hope to entangle in its web the wild buffalo, as the intrigues now at work expect to arrest the popular sentiment in favor of "Old Zach." Let politicians do what they may, General TAYLOR will not lead them on their doings.—He is already in nomination for the Presidency by the people in their primary meetings, and he will do nothing to change his relation to the people. If they shall refuse to vote for him—he will be content; but he will remain in the field until after the election, come what may. No action of conventions of politicians will drive him from the field. He is not the man to surrender to his opponents. "He and Major Bliss" will reinforce the people! His four thousand volunteers and himself routed and put to flight two-by thousand regulars under the lead of the Napoleon of the West, A worse fate awaits those who may be so thoughtless as to oppose his march to the Presidency. The volunteer people and the sea capable of defeating all the regular politicians in the country, no matter by how many Napoleons led.

Nat. Whig.

The Louisville Journal thinks that Gen. Taylor will receive the nomination of the Whig General Convention for President.

"The Gospel is preached to the poor without price." Yes, thank God! I have enjoyed it for twenty-five years without its costing me 25 cents. "God bless your stungy soul!"—cried the preacher.

Very truly yours, JOHN McLEAN.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The New-Orleans Delta, of the 25th ult., contains the official order for the Court of Inquiry, to assemble at Perote. It is composed of Gen. TOWNSON, Gen. CUSHING, and Col. BULLER. We have some doubts whether Scott will consent to appear before a Court of Inquiry thus constituted. If he refuses, the President will have the gratification of arresting him and bringing him before a General Court Martial for trial. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that Col. Belknap has been substituted for Col. Butler.

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THE STAR.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE UNDER GOD.

RALEIGH, FEBRUARY 9, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

On Saturday last, we witnessed a highly interesting and important surgical operation, performed in this city, by Dr. F. J. HAYWOOD, assisted by Dr. RICHARD HAYWOOD. It was the taking of a wen from Mr. Leroy Moore, of this county, which grew immediately under the arm. The patient was thrown into a deep sleep and state of insensibility, by inhaling Chloroform, administered by Dr. W. R. SCOTT, and in the space of eleven minutes, the most delicate operation of cutting out the tumor, which weighed a pound and four ounces, was accomplished, and what is most astonishing, and will appear almost incredible to those who have never seen the effects of the chloroform, without any loss of the slightest pain. We watched the knife, as it was guided by the steady and skilful hand of the Doctor, laying bare the important nerves, bloodvessels and muscles of that part of the system, and there was no more shrinking or flinching from the incision, than if the man had been actually dead. We saw him on Sunday, when he assured us he felt no pain whatever.—indeed, was perfectly insensible to every thing until the operation was over. He was then, to our surprise, sitting up, and feeling well, having suffered no pain, and doing none then, except "some soreness."

This is not the first time such operations have been successfully performed by Dr. HAYWOOD; though it is the first time, we believe, the Chloroform has been used in the State; and the effect was as perfect and happy as if an all-wise and merciful Providence had prepared it especially for the purpose. Dr. Haywood had previously used the Lethon with happy effect in tapping a lady afflicted with dropsy, who twice submitted to the operation without suffering the smallest pain.

Two or three years ago, he cut out of the cavity of the upper jaw of Mrs. Woodard, of this county, a tumor large enough to fill a pint measure. The dangerous operation was performed with the skill and nerve for which Dr. H. is distinguished, and was borne, without the aid of any such agent as the Chloroform, with the firmness and fortitude characteristic of the sex of the patient under great trials. She soon recovered; and though the jaw was necessarily split open behind the ear to the mouth, it was healed up without drawing or disfiguring the face. It could not have been better done in Philadelphia, Paris, or any where else.

Dr. HAYWOOD, also, a short time ago, cut out an enormous tumor from the back of a negro man, which healed up handsomely, without injury to any of the parts or functions of his system.

These cases are worthy a place in all the Medical journals, and should be made known to the public for the benefit of the afflicted. Many, we doubt not, notwithstanding their dread of the knife, will be induced to submit to operations, when they learn that they may now, with the assistance of that most important and valuable discovery, Chloroform, from the hands of one of the most skilful and successful physicians in the country, without pain and without danger, obtain relief.

GEN. FOOTE.

This new Senator from Mississippi occupied two days of last week in reading a speech on the war. "He advocated, without disguise, the conquest of the whole of Mexico." It was a very moving speech, for it emptied the Senate and the galleries, notwithstanding the deep interest of the subject. It is said to have been, "as a whole, perhaps the greatest specimen of bombast and sustan ever delivered in Congress." The following sentence is a sample of the speech as we find it in the Union:

"Pride of opinion is a morbid condition of the human intellect, brought on, most commonly at least, in understandings of a certain elevation and expansive force, by multiplied successes achieved over vigorous opponents in the arena of logical disputation—that it is a status of moral being very much distinguished by those who are over-eager to make proselytes either in religion or politics, and of which those are apt to complain most dolorously when they sus-

pect its existence in others, who, in the impartial judgment of mankind in general, are most subject to the access of the malady themselves."

ENVOY.

This self-consuming and peace-destroying vice is defined to be "pain let, and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness in another." It makes the bosom in which it is indulged "wither, decay, consume, pine away;" and throws its venom into all the fountains of domestic and social happiness. The excellent and worthy are its most attractive marks. It is a multiform and diverse as are the tastes and pursuits of men. In every department, where distinction is coveted, it shows its cankered teeth. In a lady seen at church dressed with a little more taste and elegance than the rest! You have only to accompany the envious belles on their return home, to hear the most scorching criticisms on her motives, her taste, her sense of propriety, or her ability to sustain such extraordinary extravagance. Does the successful suitor at the shrine of beauty, exulting in his well deserved prize, stand by the side of his blooming bride, congratulating himself that he has lived to the hour of felicity! A cloud immediately gathers over the host of his defeated competitors, and the low muttering thunders of "hagrin and hatred are heard along their ranks. It is insinuated that "the poor girl has been deceived," or that she herself "is not what she was cracked up to be."—that "the verdant swain, was fishing for a fortune but caught a tartar!" Does the industrious and economical citizen prosper in business, and live in a style of comfort and elegance that eclipses his less fortunate neighbours? You shall not be long in his vicinity before your ears are abused by low insinuations or slanderous attempts to detract from his good name, by some hypocritical censor, who affects to despise the luxuries and displays of fashionable life. Does the able and patriotic statesman, by the wisdom of his measures, the power of his eloquence, and the faithfulness of his devotion to the public interest, attract the admiration and applause of his countrymen; and rise to elevation above his fellows? In the estimation of less worthy aspirants for popular favor, "his abilities are overrated," or he is "too selfish and ambitious to be trusted." "Nay," says Bacon, "some have been so curious as to note, that the times when the stroke or persuasion of an envious eye doth most hurt, are when the party envied is beholden in glory or triumph; for that sets an edge on envy." This is illustrated by the anecdote of Sambo and Cuffee, two carriage drivers, who met at a Camp Meeting. The scene occurred in by gone years, when fair top boots were fashionable. Sambo was dressed in livery, set off with a showy pair of these boots. The envious spirit of Cuffee was stirred within him, as he eyed the movements and genteel appearance of his fellow servant, until, unable to hold in any longer, he stepped up to Sambo, and thus accosted him: "Look 'e here neighbor, if you don't mind how you strut about dis place wid yer far top boots on, somebody split you down, man."

This vile affection should be driven from the human breast; and we have met with nothing better said to make one ashamed of it than the following translation by Addison of Ovid's personification of the hateful vice:

"A poisonous moral in her teeth she chews, And gorges the flesh of vipers for her food. Minerva, loathing, turned away her eye. The hideous monster, rising heavily, Came stalking forward with a sullen pace, And left her mangled offals on the place. Soon as she saw the goddess, gay and bright, She fetched a groan at such a cheerful sight, Livid and meagre were her looks, her eye, In foul distorted glances, turned awry: A board of gall her inward parts possessed, And spread a greenness o'er her cankered breast. Her teeth were brown with rust, and from her tongue,

In dangling drops, the stringy poison hung. She never smiles but when she stretched weep. Restless in spite, while watchful to destroy. She pines and sickens at another's joy. Poo to herself, distressing and distressed, She bears her own tormenter in her breast."

Such is envy. The persons apt to envy others, according to Bacon, are, they that have no virtue in themselves, they that are busy and inquisitive in other men's matters, men of noble birth looking upon others rising, they that labor under natural defects, such as desire to excel in too many matters, near kinsfolks, fellows in office, and those that are bred together. In consequence of its deep depravity, says the same author, "it is the proper attribute of the devil, who is called 'The envious man, that soweth tares among the wheat by night; as it always cometh to pass, that envy worketh subtly, and in the dark, and to the prejudice of good things, such as is the wheat.'"

Election of U. S. Senator in Louisiana. We regret to record the loss of a Whig Senator in Louisiana—we say loss, for the man chosen should have been a Whig.—Well may the New Orleans Bulletin in terms of honest indignation exclaim that the defeat has no palliating circumstances, nothing to mitigate the burning imprecation of an ignoble and shameful discomfiture, accomplished by domestic treason. The Whigs had a majority of two on joint ballot, but Mr. SOUVENIR (Dem.) was elected by four Whig votes.

A large number of the County Whig meetings in Virginia, called to select delegates to the State Convention in February, have expressed a preference for Gen. TAYLOR as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Among the Counties that have thus spoken out, recently, are Culpeper, Wythe, Goochland, Franklin, Buchanan, Jefferson and Augusta. Many of the other County meetings have avowed their preference for HENRY CLAY; but in all there seems to be but one determination, and that is to support the nominee of the Whig party of the Union.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 2. SENATE.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, seconded by Mr. Mangum, the Hon. David Atchison was appointed President pro tem. Mr Atchison was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Mangum and Mr. Case.

Mr Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, reported a bill to extend the provisions of existing pension laws to enlisted men in the ordinance corps of the U. States army, which was read three times and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the army bill, and Mr Bell then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

He made a very forcible speech against the bill—occupying the unremitting attention of the whole Senate for more than two hours—in which he was very severe on the policy of the administration, and defended the course of those Senators who felt themselves bound to oppose the war.

Mr Bell scouted the idea of any treaty being expected from the present government of Mexico, because it could not give that security for the future which was now alleged to be one of the main objects of the continuance of the war.

Mr Bell gave way, without concluding for a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report made yesterday, from the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the resolutions for referring the President's Message to appropriate committees.

Mr Cobb, of Georgia, having the floor, yielded it to Mr Vin on, who stated that he would to-day call up the Loan Bill, as it was important that it should be acted upon immediately. He had risen to express the hope that the consideration of the President's Message would be concluded to-day or to-morrow; if not, he should at 1 o'clock to-morrow move the previous question.

Mr Cobb replied, that those on that side of the House had been disposed to terminate debate at 2 o'clock yesterday, and there was no disposition on that side now to protract the discussion. But the gentleman from Vermont (Mr Collamer) had yesterday, after the resolutions had been reported to the House, proceeded to make a speech of some length, to which it was necessary that he should make some remarks in reply.

He then proceeded to review and reply to the remarks of Mr Collamer and others, and having concluded, moved to amend the amendment of Mr Wilmot, adopted in Committee of the Whole, by adding, after the word "personal," the words "and other."

Mr Stephens of Georgia, replied to Mr Cobb, and Mr Brown, of Pennsylvania, followed, in reply to Mr Stephens.

Mr Smith of Indiana obtained the floor; when on motion of Mr Pollock, the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 3d. 1848.

U. S. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour and proceeded to the morning business.

Mr Baldwin submitted a resolution affirming the doctrines of the Wilmot Provision.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr Bell being entitled to the floor resumed his remarks. He pointed out the insurmountable obstacles which must arise in the formation of governments for acquired territory—showed the dangerous tendency of the policy of the Administration—its seductive influences and corrupting tendencies.

Mr Sevier obtained the floor after Mr Bell had concluded; and on motion, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After sundry motions had been submitted, the House took up the order of the day, being the Resolutions of Mr Vinton, reported by the Committee of the Whole, referring the President's Message to certain committees.

Mr Caleb B. Smith made an animated argument against the Administration. He charged that deception had been practiced in the estimates of expenditures and of public debt. This he said, was the case last year; why not this?

Mr Vinton closed the debate in a speech of fifteen minutes, and called for the previous question on Mr. Wilmot's amendment.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the Negative: Yeas 44, Nays 143.

The question was then put on Mr Vinton's resolutions and they were adopted.

The House was engaged the remainder of the day on business of an unimportant character.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have perhaps never had it in our power to publish any paper of more interest or consequence on the particular matter to which it was confined than the subjoined Letter from a distinguished citizen of South Carolina eminently qualified by his personal knowledge gathered during travel in foreign parts, and experience both abroad and at home to form a sound judgment on the subject of which his letter treats and who being a friend to the Administration cannot be suspected of being under any possible party bias against its proposed measures.

The name of the writer is familiar to all our readers of mature age. To some of the younger class of them, it may be proper to state that Mr Pointsett was after returning from foreign travel for several years a Representative in Con-

gress and those distinguished for his liberal and enlightened views; that he was the Minister of the United States to Mexico for several years; was after his return from that mission for several years Secretary of War to which office he was called by Mr Van Buren; and has therefore had every possible opportunity of acquiring the information which authorizes him to express to the respected Senator from his own State the opinions contained in the following Letter.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. J. R. POINSETT.

Statesburg, (S. C.) Dec. 12, 1847.

My Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, and in conformity with my promise, I have determined to give you very briefly my views on the all engrossing topic of the day.—I was detained later than I expected to be in Columbia, and have only the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of War and am surprised to perceive that they persist in recommending a course of policy which will lead to still further useless expenditure of blood and will finally have to be abandoned. With the reasoning on the subject of the acquisition of territory I have nothing to do especially as the President seems to have already decided to these points. I can only express my regret and my firm conviction that these territorial acquisitions will not add to our strength or prosperity.

The recommendation that most seriously alarms me is contained in the paragraph where the president says there can be no doubt that there exists a peace party in Mexico & that it may become expedient for our commanding generals to give assurance of protection to such a party; in short, to create a party, make peace with it and guarantee it in the possession of power. Nothing can be more chimerical; nothing could be more insecure than the execution of such a project were it practicable. Such a party would bear no proportion to the nation, and the members of it would require to be protected from public indignation and vengeance for long years to come, by a force not less formidable than that now in the country without the chance of any indemnity or the power of levying contributions of any sort. If the peace government should agree to pay and subsidize their protectors, they must, from the nature of things, fail to do either. Pray, save us the disgrace of attempting such an intervention. The attempt might lead to an intervention of a different sort, that would possibly prove more successful. The President is apprehensive of foreign interference, first in California and next in the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. There is not the slightest risk of the former and if the Mexican people are left to themselves, no chance of the latter. They were so entirely republican in 1823 that I did not hesitate confidently to foretell the downfall of Iturbide. They are much more so now, and no scheme of that sort could have even momentary success unless the leaders considered it as the only chance of opposing us. There exists a strong monarchical party, strong in wealth and station—the Priests, the former aristocracy and the adherents of Spain.—We may drive the numbers under their banners.—Still the President is wrong; our armed intervention might bring on us a powerful foreign foe but could not prevent the evil; whereas, if we hold back, my life for it a monarchy would not exist in Mexico three years, with fifty thousand foreign bayonets to sustain it. The people are republican.

The President says he is convinced that the best means of bringing the war to an honorable close will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country. Now I am persuaded that so long as we continue to prosecute the war in the interior of Mexico, we shall have no peace with the nation, and all attempt to make peace with a faction will place us in a worse position than open war, I speak with the authority of a perfect knowledge of the nature of the country and the character of the people.

I was glad to find that the Secretary rejects the plan of overrunning the whole country, as too expensive; but I was surprised to perceive that he only estimates the number of men it would require to do this or to maintain our present conquests, at seventy thousand men for the first and some thirty five or forty thousand for the second. He says nothing of the annual consumption of men during this prolonged contest. During the most favorable period of the peninsular war carried on in a country friendly to them, the British forces lost annually sixteen per cent one fourth of whom died of wounds and casualties; in Mexico we should lose at least twenty per cent per annum of regular force and at least forty per cent of volunteers. I remarked in the isthmus between the Caspian and Black Sea that the Russian forces required to be recruited entirely in three years; that is to say, they required a renewal of one third every year.

The conquest of that country by Russia affords lessons we ought to profit by.—The Russian forces overran the Caucasian country in 1796 and received the submission of the people: They conquered a peace.—Well in 1807 I passed through the heart of the country, which had been garrisoned with 20,000 men for eleven years at a cost of between sixty and seven thousand men or six or seven thousand men a year. At that time it was necessary to wait the departure of a train from post to post as it was unsafe to move with less than two pieces of artillery and a full company of infantry. This state of things continued until 1846, when the Caucasians organized a powerful opposition to their conquerors and up to the present day have contended against them with advan-

age. The Caucasus does not contain more than a million & a half of inhabitants; the Russian empire not less than sixty millions. The Caucasians have no regular army; the emperor six hundred thousand well disciplined troops.

Both the President and the Secretary build up a system of line defence as it is called, which they easily over throw because no military man would suggest such an anomaly.—They suppose a frontier can only be defended by a chain of posts bordering on the line, whereas it is best secured by strong interior defence. But I did not intend to intrude my opinion on military matters. Settle what territory you intend to claim and tell Mexico you intend to keep it. She will bluster and protest, but never attack you. Her leaders will have too much at stake to venture so far from the capital. She will have no means to equip armies and maintain them on long marches and distant campaigns; and I hazard nothing in saying that two or three strong places in the interior of our line would keep them in check for half a century, and in less time we might buy a title, if thought necessary. By adopting this plan peace would come at last with present indemnity and instead of raising thirty thousand men you would have troops enough to keep peaceable possession of our new territory and might dismiss the volunteer force.

To succeed in levying the military contributions the President speaks of, and provisioning the army by force, the troops must be very much increased. It requires a very large force to procure supplies without paying for them. They can only be gathered by formidable detachments, and our army never has been and never will be sufficiently numerous to enable the commanding general to separate so many men from the main body.

I have given you my opinion very hurriedly, for it appears to me there is little time to lose in settling the course to be pursued. We can at this period withdraw our force without dishonor; nay, such an act would elevate us in the estimation of the world. The slightest reverse—a threat of foreign intervention—might render such an act difficult, if not impracticable. Before our troops evacuate the Mexican territory that people ought to be told what we intend to do. It is barely possible that they might be disposed to peace upon witnessing such a movement.

With regard to the details of the defence of the line—not the line defence—they can be determined very easily, and I think we might be certain of remaining unmolested for twenty years and for ever, with such precautions as might be taken at little cost.

With great respect and regard I am, my dear sir, yours, truly,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, United States Senate, Washington.

JUDGE McLEAN AND THE WAR.

The following letter has been furnished to the Cincinnati Gazette, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, for publication. The pure official position of Judge McLean, as well as his high character, and the uniform moderation of his political course, imparts interest and will give weight to his opinions:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by marching our army in disputed territory in the possession of Mexico; and I think that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just an honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this in the military appropriation bills the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope Congress will refuse to issue any more Treasury notes. The notes demand redemption to those already in circulation would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party Administration. We have now fifteen millions of Treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent interest and if loans cannot be made at this rate let the Administration resort to a system of taxation which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this

shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray that they may do it.

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These cases are worthy a place in all the Medical journals, and should be made known to the public for the benefit of the afflicted. Many, we doubt not, notwithstanding their dread of the knife, will be induced to submit to operations, when they learn that they may now, with the assistance of that most important and valuable discovery, Chloroform, from the hands of one of the most skilful and successful physicians in the country, without pain and without danger, obtain relief.

GEN. FOOTE.

This new Senator from Mississippi occupied two days of last week in reading a speech on the war. "He advocated, without disguise, the conquest of the whole of Mexico." It was a very moving speech, for it emptied the Senate and the galleries, notwithstanding the deep interest of the subject. It is said to have been, "as a whole, perhaps the greatest specimen of bombast and sustan ever delivered in Congress." The following sentence is a sample of the speech as we find it in the Union:

"Pride of opinion is a morbid condition of the human intellect, brought on, most commonly at least, in understandings of a certain elevation and expansive force, by multiplied successes achieved over vigorous opponents in the arena of logical disputation—that it is a status of moral being very much distinguished by those who are over-eager to make proselytes either in religion or politics, and of which those are apt to complain most dolorously when they sus-

pect its existence in others, who, in the impartial judgment of mankind in general, are most subject to the access of the malady themselves."

ENVOY.

This self-consuming and peace-destroying vice is defined to be "pain let, and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness in another." It makes the bosom in which it is indulged "wither, decay, consume, pine away;" and throws its venom into all the fountains of domestic and social happiness. The excellent and worthy are its most attractive marks. It is a multiform and diverse as are the tastes and pursuits of men. In every department, where distinction is coveted, it shows its cankered teeth. In a lady seen at church dressed with a little more taste and elegance than the rest! You have only to accompany the envious belles on their return home, to hear the most scorching criticisms on her motives, her taste, her sense of propriety, or her ability to sustain such extraordinary extravagance. Does the successful suitor at the shrine of beauty, exulting in his well deserved prize, stand by the side of his blooming bride, congratulating himself that he has lived to the hour of felicity! A cloud immediately gathers over the host of his defeated competitors, and the low muttering thunders of "hagrin and hatred are heard along their ranks. It is insinuated that "the poor girl has been deceived," or that she herself "is not what she was cracked up to be."—that "the verdant swain, was fishing for a fortune but caught a tartar!" Does the industrious and economical citizen prosper in business, and live in a style of comfort and elegance that eclipses his less fortunate neighbours? You shall not be long in his vicinity before your ears are abused by low insinuations or slanderous attempts to detract from his good name, by some hypocritical censor, who affects to despise the luxuries and displays of fashionable life. Does the able and patriotic statesman, by the wisdom of his measures, the power of his eloquence, and the faithfulness of his devotion to the public interest, attract the admiration and applause of his countrymen; and rise to elevation above his fellows? In the estimation of less worthy aspirants for popular favor, "his abilities are overrated," or he is "too selfish and ambitious to be trusted." "Nay," says Bacon, "some have been so curious as to note, that the times when the stroke or persuasion of an envious eye doth most hurt, are when the party envied is beholden in glory or triumph; for that sets an edge on envy." This is illustrated by the anecdote of Sambo and Cuffee, two carriage drivers, who met at a Camp Meeting. The scene occurred in by gone years, when fair top boots were fashionable. Sambo was dressed in livery, set off with a showy pair of these boots. The envious spirit of Cuffee was stirred within him, as he eyed the movements and genteel appearance of his fellow servant, until, unable to hold in any longer, he stepped up to Sambo, and thus accosted him: "Look 'e here neighbor, if you don't mind how you strut about dis place wid yer far top boots on, somebody split you down, man."