RALEIGH STAR & Nº CABOLINA GAZETTE

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.]

No. 14

VOL 39--

RALEIGH, N. C . WEDNESDAY. APRIL 5, 1848.

CHARCOAL.

and applied directly to the soil in a perity, be omitted in making up pulverized state, produces excellent our estimate of the advantages of soil more permeable to atmospheric be a homely subject, but on its air, by absorbing and retaining for preparation and use every thing is the atmosphere, or such as falls in green of our pastures, the golden showers; by rendering soils with yellow of our corn fields, and the which it is incorporated warmer; and by furnishing a constant sup bles could not exist. To the farply of carbonic gas to growing mer, manure must be the first things plants The great productiveness and it must be the last thing; with of what are called coal hearths, or it, he can do every thing; without those places where char coal has it, nothing been burned, has long been a common remark, but this was commonly attributed to the ashes, burned earth, &c., on such spots, rather than the coal. The use of coal alone, however, shows that though these other matters not without owing to the coal. Immense quantities of this substance are cre; and Mr. Cartwright found that where unmanured soil gave 157 bushels 30 of soot and six of salt, made it produce 240 busl els per acre. Mr. Dana furnishes so iate of lime, but as soon as soda becomes mild or carbonated, decomposition of the muriate of lime is produced, and the common salt regenerated. Commencing then with quicklime and salt, we pass to ington, a soluble salt of lime and caustic

| beautiful fields, golden harvests. Charcoal is a valuable manure, fine animals, accumulating proseffects. It acts by rendering the successful culture. Manure may the use of plants the amnonia of depending. Without it, the deep

From Hon. D. M. Barringer. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

February 16, 1818. GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with the receipt of your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Philtheir value, the greater additional adelphia on the 22d instant, on which ocfertility of these places is mostly casion they propose to bring forward the date for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. wasted in the vicinity of forges, My answer has been delayed until the pressalt, and used the mixture on lands sent time in anticipation of the hope that it sowed to carrots. The result was, would be in my power to accept your that unmanified land gave twenty invitation Rejoiced, as I should be, to three tons of roots per acre, and the unite with you in person on that occasion, manured yielded forty tons per a- and anxious, as I am, to aid in its high object, I fear the probable necessity of my presence here, in the discharge of public duties, will prevent my attendance. Bet allow me, gentlemen, to say that, though absent, I shall be thoroughly with you in sentiment and feeling; and I sincerely trust beautiful an explanation of the man- your demonstration will be such as cannot ner in which this manure acts, that fail to produce a beneficial effect upon the it deserves a place entire: "By country, and the good cause you hope to in both branches of the nez/, and probably mixing quicklime with common advance. It is proper that your city, whose of the 52d Congress. Except for the salt, its soda is let loose, the acid Whig fideiity has never been shaken, combines with the lime, forming a should take a lead in this movement in soluble salt, of lime, and so favor of a distinguished citizen for the long as the soda romains Presidency; and you have been fortunate caustic, it has no effect on the mur. in selecting, as the time for a public presentation of his claims, the 22d day of February, aday memorable in the annals of our country, and which has now united and enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen the glories of Taylor and Buenn Vista with the hallowed memory of Wash-

While, gentlemen, we should all unite soda, and from that to mild soda, and in abiding the decision of a Whig National to carbonate of lime and the origin- Convention, fairly constituted, and fully al sait. If these various changes representing the popular will, in the petake place in the midst of peat or lection of the most suitable names as our geine, and also evolves ammonia candidates for the Presidency and Vice from that substance ; secondly, that Presidency, from the list of distinguished the muriate of lime, in its finely individuals whose pretensions may be cansoluble state insinuates itself among vassed, it cannot be impolitic, and may be the particles of the geine; that the very desirable, to hold preliminary meetsoda is also equally diffused, and ings, and in a spirit of frankness and temthat when the soda becomes car-bonated, it produces an almost im-palpable carbonate of lime through-is place in the highest office in their gift. avlor for the Presidency, because I believe he can and will be elected; and because, if elected, I believe his adminout the whole mass, which, by its e- It may be objected by some that it is better istration will be cordially sustained by qual diffusion through the soil with to wait the developments of public opinion, the American people; that, in it, he will the geine, acts upon the silicates, as and that it may be unwise to indicate incarry out the true principles of our party. has been heretofore explained." To dividual preference now. I think differto which I believe him sincerely attached; produce these effects, Dr. D. di- ently-and having clear convictionions and that he will establish at home a policy liberal, beneficent, wise, and patriotic, rects to take one bushel of salt and on the subject satisfactory at least and in "strict accordance with the Constitutwo bushels of lime; to make the to my own judgment, I nm free to avow salt into strong brine, and with it them: I am decidedly of opinion that Gen. tion;" and that he will so manage our foreign relations as soon to restore to us slack the lime. Mix both well to-gether, and let them remain ten Whig purty of the United States for the the rich blessings of peace; fix her foundations on a solid; just, and honorable badays; then let them be well mixed next Presidency. Remarkable for his symfurnaces, shops, &c., which would pathy with the masses of our people-for sis, and rescue us from the perils of the mad career of "conquest," and unchastenbe of great value, were farmers to collect such retuse or dust coal, and apply to their farmer. On heavy ed national ambition, to which many in high places are now seeking pretexts to plunge our common and beloved country. and apply to their forms. On heavy and prudence-his ardent and undoubted soils in Europe, it has long been patriotism-his fealty to the Constitution Be pleased, gentlemen, to present the accompanying sentiment, and beleive me. customary to pare the surface, and of the union of the States-his bravery in burn the turf so collected, taking the field and wisdom in counsel-his intruly, with sincere respect, your obedient servant. care to incorporate as much of the domitable spirit in battle, and his generous D. M. BARRINGER. clay as will properly consist with and humane magnanimity in the hour of The success of the Whig party-Ensuthe ignition of the turf .-. This victory over a prostrate foe-distinguished red by the selection of General Taylor as burnt mass of clay and ashes is for that rare union of the faithful obedithe Whig candidate by the National Whig scattered over the ground, and is ence of the soldier with the lofty spirit found to make a valuable dressing of the freeman, which could enable him to look Executive displeasure in Convention. CORRESPONDNECE-GEN'L. the face, and declare, with unmistaka-SCOTT-MR. TRIST. NECESSITY OF MANURING, ble emphasis, "I ask in the with a mind The Washington correspondent of the It is obvious that the manuring which has?proved equal to the many try-New York Courier gives the following sumof a farm should only be limited ing emergencies which it has been the mary of the Scott and Trist corresponby the ability of the owner. On a lot of an even ful life to encounter; and, dence, the whole of which will, it is said, fill 500 or 600 pages octavo: plentiful supply of manures, is de above all. conspicuous among all men for "To day the long promised corresponpending the amount of his crops, that genuine and unaffected modesty, which dence between General Scott and the War. and consequently the extent to is simost always the infalliable index of true Department was sent to the House of which his labor is rewarded .--- greatness, General Taylor is eminently fit Representatives, and the public, therefore, There is no expenditure on a farm, to be the President of this great and free will soon have the veil lifted from the strange so safe as that for manure; and the reople. In the present peculiar and danand unaccountable mystery which seems labor required to increse it, is never gerous crisis of our 'now complicated to hang over General Scott's recall and tabor tost; at least, if directed by an Mexican relations: in the momentous and suspension. fearful issues which are to grow out of the ordinary share of agricultural know ledge and skill. Every source of supply should be made available; nothing capable of fertilzing should her there will be, I think, among the many other reasons for his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, a high and patriotic policy ordinary share of agricultural know "Of the letters bearing on the subject of Mr Trist's mission, which it would appear, Gen. Scott took very much to heart; conbe lost. The farmer who takes in having such a man at the head of our from his soil more than he returns national affairs. His motal power with to it, is surely improverishing it and the people; his deserved popularity, not i he escapes such a calamity him- confined to mere party divisions; and his derstanding of the subject:soif, he leaves to his successors a familiarity with the particular subject of worn out farm. If he returns as Mexican affairs, would enable him, perhaps, much as he receives, his farm re- more than any other man, to terminate and tains its orginal fertility only; but the true farmer will scarcely be content with this: to increase its fertility, & same date. "2. Letter of General Scott to the with this: to increase its fartility, & questions arising out of our present con-the amount and quality of the crop lest with Mexico. I have no denbt that taken from the soil should be the General Taylor is a Whig. I have, myself. aim of the husbandman. This always been, and expert always to be, a doue his labor is lessened, his profits are greater, his farm is worth more; Whig-a tree Republican Whig. I was Whig-a tree Republican Whig. I was closures to Mr Trist lated Puebla, May 29th, 1847. nor must the pleasure arising from and feeling to be of that political faith, and "And the Secretary's answers, viz:-

of an adverse popularity. But I have never "asked favor or shrunk from responsibility." I have hed no ambition but to promote the good of.my country and faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent on me as one of her humblest citizens. I am now, and have always been the friend of Henry Clay, the patriot and statesman, and un flinching champion of Whig principles .-His banner has never been thrown to the breeze but I have been found enlisted un der its folds. How long, how zealously and efficiently, I have been a soldier in his cause. (because I believed it to be the true cause of the courtry,) both political parties in the #Old North State" can bear testimony. If, in the progress of events, the wisdom of the National Convention should determine that the great statesman of the West shall be our stand ard bearer in the coming contest, I am ready and willing again to do service in that glorious cause as zealously as ever. If I had the power to make Mr Clay President. and to command for him majorities in both branches of the National Legisla ture in favor of the great Whig policy of mit. which he is the most distinguished advocate, I would most cheerfully gratify the first wish of my heart for years, and place him in that exalted station to which his eminent services and devotum 'to his 'country so justly entitle him. But we cannot be blind to the signs of the times. I doubt whether he can be elected. And even if Mr. Clay could be elected, there is every reasonable probability to fear that, such is the bitterness and fury of partisan zeal against him, his nomination would be the signal for the rally of every faction of an old and embittered opposition against him, and that he would be in a minority mere "spoils of office," a punciple we have so olten and justly condemned, it might piove a barren victory, in reference at least to the fruits of a wise legislation. Certainly he could make so treaty with Mexico which would not, in the present state of parties in the Senate, and probably in the House of Representatives, meet with the most violent, and, perhaps successful, opposition. Looking, then, to the success of the party and its principles, and the great interests, and, I might add. the very salvation of the country and its institutions, my opinion is, that the name

of Mr Clay ought not, and that the name of General Zachary Taylor ought to be presented, at this time, by the Whig party to the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. I trust Mr. Clay may never have occasion to feel that those, however honest they may be in their convictions, who advise a different course, are not his truest friends, or safest counsellors. I am in favor of General

when it was necessary to breast the torrent 21. do do do do 1848 in regard to the institution of a Court feraed by the latter against the former, and to General Scott's demand of a Court Mar-tial to try General Worth has already been published.

"The gist of the first part of this corres, pondence consists in the grisvance felt by General Scott that a person of such small standing as Mr Trist should have been sent down to Mexico, to interfere, as he imagined. with his plan of operations and pacification in Mexico. He conceives Mr. Trist utterly unfit for his task, and thanks his stars that he is not degraded by being associated with him as commissioner. He complains of the want of confidence shown him by the Administration ever since he left Washington, and at last demands to be recalled as early as the exigencies of the public service will per-

"General Scott's enclosures, consisting of his correspondence with "the Commissioner" Trist, are truly interesting; and constitute a very important item. - It shows that General Scott abs dutely refused to forward to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs handed him for that purpose "sealed" by never was acquainted with the contents lowing results: of this despatch, which, nevertheless was was from the beginning the very worst contempt and disgust on the part of Scott. The latter seemed to labor under the immpression that Mr. Trist had received rom the President the power of dictating, Tribute of Indiana an armistice wherever he thought proper. while he contended that time and place for the conclusion of it had properly been left to the discretion of the Commanding Lotteries General Ninths

"Gov. Marcy's letters to Gen. Scott, how that, while the conduct of Mr Trist was not approved of, yet it was deemed proper that Mr. Trist, 'after having con-cluded a treaty with Mexico, which treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress, required nothing but the ratification at home. should inform General Scott of the fact, and de nand, in the name of the President, an armistice or a cessation of hostilities.

"General Scott, in his letter to Mr. Trist. does full justice to the diplomatic talents and manners of the commissioner, whom he Duty on salt insists on calling the Clerk of the State Public baking. &c, in Vera Cruz 12,018 Department, another Marat Danton and

June 15, 47. of War. My opinion is that if Trist had longed to establish, and succeeded through July 12, 47. not been sent down or in his own stand longed to establish, and succeeded through such a man surely ought not to have been selected to act in conjunction with the successful General, or separately and

distinct from him. Gen. Scott at the head of the army had a position widely different from the clerk in the Department. him,-one to propose and the other to substitute as the ultimatum of his government,-and whose diplomatic functions preperly terminated with the accomplishment in favor of Gen. Scott, as far as his correspondence with Mr. Trist is concerned, that Mr Trist is now held in the same low estimation by those who sent him, in which Gen Scott held hd him, after the Don Quixoctic Diplomate' had made his appearance at his headquarters."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR POINTSETT.

White House, (Peedee.) Jan. 28,1848 My Dear Sir: Feeling very unxious that the subject which I touched upon in my

was instructed to show General Scott, at before the revolution broke out the revethe time. Between Scott, and Trist there nue of Mexico amouted to \$15,693,895, derived from the following sources:

> Do on do do Do ou silver plate

Coinage of gold and silver A cabalas Pulque -

Gunpowder

Offices saleable and that may be renounced Stamped paper Hall the anatas (the anata was year's revenue of a benefice paid to the Pope by the person promoted to it the half granted to the King of Spain by his Holiness.) Official papers

License for cockpits Taverns do

Contributions and donat

"And his last letter dated January 13, not been sent down, or, in his own stead, the instrumentality of General Santa some one higher "in position and in the Anna. But the finances remained in the 1848 in regard to the institution of a Court of Inquiry to examine the charges prought to General Scott,'m.ny, if not all the difficul-of raising money by anti-rpating the inby Generals Worth and Pillow and Lieut. to General Scott, m. ny, if not all the been come were resorted to; and what with there correspondence between Generals Scott himself very disparagingly in regard to the interest of the foreign loans, the debt avoided. Mr Trist was known to express transactions and the funding and refunding Gen Scott before he left Washington; and of Mexico is increased to a frightful amount -an amount which we shall be called upon sooner or later to pay, if we continue to occupy the country.

Loans continued to be made after the establishment of the Federal Government to the amount of thirty two millions, who had but two sets of treaties with for which the government received almgether twenty two millions eight hundred and 60 thousand. The whole of this sum was expended in two or three years and Mexico ceased to pay the dividends in of this design. It is certainly an argument 1826 and ever since that period fibe debt has been increased by the tuinous expedient of funding the interest for the benefit of the stockholders.

It is right to state here that the bankrupt. cy of the Mexican Government was preceded by that of both the houses in London which had taken the loans. Mesrs Barclay, Herring, Richardsan & Co and Messrs Goldsmith & Co., both protested the drafts of Secretary Esteva, altho, the former acknowledged having in their hands £146.000 sterling belonging to the republie, & the latter £500,00. This happened in in Mexico, Mr Buchanan's despatches, last should be fully understoad I have 1827, and that year the dividends were not sought among my papers for documents paid. At this period, receipts of the cus-Mr. Trist. It appears that General Scott that may be relied upon, and find the fol- toms were sensibly diminished, and the distress of the Geverment became very In the year 1809 the most prosperous great. Esteva retired from the Treasknown to Mr Trist, and which the latter period in the history of New Spain, just ury; but his successors in office were incapable of restoring the credit of the nation or of supplying the daily wants of the Treasury and he was call by Victoria understanding;-great officious supercili-ousness on the part of Trist, and unfeigned Duties on silver ingots, with gold 24,908 and resort to the same expedients as before. 2,086 565 I will give one example of the most usual 25,716 mode of raising money resorted to by .Es.

1.628,259 teva and his successors to the present day. 1,159,951 The Government had on its installation 2,644,618 acknowledged the debts incurred by the former Vicereys and certain other claims a-750.462 377,829 gainst Mexico to a large amount; but as no measures had been taken to liquidate 109,002 192 333 them these credits were floating in the Mexican market at a price varying from five

27.106 to fifteen and twenty per cent. A large 64,900 sum was due likewise by the Government to the tobacco planters, which formed another credit worth about fifty per cent. The contract alluded to above was as follows:

235,249. 03 rials first credits to be receiv-37.558 ed by Government at 85 per cent Tobacco credits at par \$199,960 2. 11 1,025 33.322 125,002 1. 11 22.883 Cash 75,032 4. 2 132,982

\$400,005 000 The transaction was for 655,942 eight months and whole amount charged the custom houses of Vera Cruz and the 81.490 275,894 commissariats of Durango and Zactecos, 57,967 The contractor really advanced only \$149,-101,140 207; for it was ascertained that he paid five per cent, only for the credits and fifty for the tobacco funds. He realized the 271,828 \$400,000 at the end of six months, From that time this has been the princi-30,230 4,686 pal resource of the Treasury. The risk 50.540 increased with the difficulties of the Trea-12.733 sury, but the temptation was so great that 474,722 all the moneyed men in the country, Mex-42, 585 cans and foreigners, supplied from time to 2,757 time the wants of the Government on these 148,861 terms: At times the orders on the custom 3,927,822 houses were suspended altogether, at others they were received in part pryment of du-25,632 ties; but they always bore a high price in \$15,693,895 the money market, and such contracts were invariably profitable to the individual and ruinous to the Treasury. When Zava'a entered into the office he 1,252.202 made a frank exposition to the Chamber of Deputies of the utter destitution of the \$14.441,693 Treasury- He said that the Government had broken its most solumn . engage. ments with its creditors at home and thing over six millions leaving about eight abroad, and that those who held Mexican bonds had no prospect of payment. (Ry the way I was deceived the other day;

St. Just,' and who he thinks, ought to carry a travelling guilloune wherever he goes .---Mr Trist retaliates on General Scott in in which he is almost equally severe on Mr Polk himself, and fully vindicates, as far as he is concerned, the superiority of Diplomacy over achievements in the field. is impossible, as General Scott says, to find more perfect specimens of vanity, conceit, and ill-breading than are found in Mr Trist's official communications with General Scott. In addition to this, they are so prolix that Gen Scott did not pretend to read them through himself, but handed them over to his aids, who communicated to him their contents on the march from Jalapa to Puebla.

"Gov. Marcy, in his replies to General Scott, first seems to try to persuade Gen. Scott that no disrespect to him was meant by the Department of the 'Prestident; but that he was wrong in refusing to forward Mr Buchanan's Despatch to the Mexican Government. The Secretary of War informed him that the contents of the despatch would have been communicated to him' if he had not at once repudiated Mr. Trist, &c. Towards the end he' inwould be accreded to as soon as it should ury.

be deemed consistent with the exigencies of the public service, of which he should be informed at the proper time.

"In regard to the charges preferred by Gen. Worth against General Scott, and the demand of the latter of a court martial to try Gen. Worth for 'malicious' insinuations and slanders against the commander dwells on the impossibility of trying against Scott inasmuch as the appeal of an inferior officer from the decision of his superior to the President dors not sideriog it an insult and an improper inter. of itself constitute a crime; and because ference with his duties and privileges as if such appeals were punished as insubor-Commander-in-Chief, the following[only are dinations, it would eventually debar them remarkable and necessary to a proper un- from asking for redress of grievances, and thus defeat the ends of justice. Gov. "Ist. Letter from General Scott, dated Marcy objects also to a court martial Headquarters of the Army, Jalapa, May now, when so many officers are wonted in 7th. 1847, to the War Department, embra- the field, perhaps in active operations cing a copy of a letter to Mr Trist of the against the enemy, and argues that a court

of inquiry would answer all the purposes for the present; and intimating that if be-Secretary of War. dated May 20th 1847. fore that court General Worth were to fail Snl. Letter of General Scott to the See- to make out his charges against General retary of War, dated Headquarters of the Scott, then a court martial might be con Army, Puebla, 4th June, 1847, with en. vened to try Worth on Scott's charges. "I give you here the pith of the whole

correspondence, with the accusations con-

the war and fortifications Dye woods, vanillas, &c Custom duties his correspondence with Mr Buchanan, Profits from forf-itures &c Rents from small matters Sale of bulls of the holy crusade granted by the Pope to the Indies

Ecclesiastical tithes, idem Do subsidy Half natas and mesadas Vacant offices Profit on quicksilver from Spain Do do from Germ'y Freight of do Playing cards duty and sale Tobaco, sale of Four per cent, deducted from salaries.

Total Deduct cost of administration and donations for the war

Nett

The expenses at that period were someforms him that his request to be recalled millions applicable to the Spainish treas.

Now if you tun your eye over these items, you will see how many of them an 172 per cent.)

It is true" that the custom duties were of the Army, Mr. Marcy, in his letter to of that Government were in great distress have recourse to the disgraceful and ruin-General Scott of the 13th January, 1848, for want of funds. The teasury was ex-dwells on the impossibility of trying hausted; the troops had been subsisted for pre-decessor in office. To this measure Worth without first examining his charges five months by forced loans levied on the be traced the distress of the Government; against Scott inasmuch as the appeal of provinces by commanders. A state of the prostration of credit and in extricaof the tobacco rent, to the amount of \$1,- of payment, 000,000, at a discount of twenty per cent,

hundred, and at and interest of six per et.

tained in General Scott's letters, and the themselves of the general discontent to take The Government could barely count upon Ist. Gov. Maiey's letter to Gen Scott, Muy St, '48 | grounds of defence taken by the Secretary | this important step towards the throne they | \$150,000. The tobacco rent was mort-

The Mexican bonds are quoted at 17 to

enlightened government would strike out. . Zavala assured the Chamber that the receipts for the last nine months had not much increased after the revolution of 1824 exceeded \$700,000- a sum equivalent ouly but the revenue never sufficed to defray the to a seventh part of the expenses of the expenses of the Federal Government. Af- Federal Government; so that the Secretary ter the overthrow of Iturbide the directors of the Treasury had been compelled to ger without exciting general discontent,- salaries, &c He concluded by saying that They formed \$8,000,000. But to effect this \$318,545 were due to the troops; \$77.844 would require six or eight months; and in to the civil list; and this sum of \$396,489 the meantime they anticipated the proceeds was augmenting daily, without any means

This state of things continued; for we and negotiated with the English house of find Margine, who was Secretary of the Staples & Co. \$1,000,000 on account Treasury in 1850, stating nearly the same of the \$5000,000 loan at seventy for the difficulties and deficiencies. He says the ordinary receipts of the Treasury never The States failed to pay the r Contin-gents; indeed never paid their d-bts to the from the formation of the Government, it Federal Government which supplied them became necessary to resort to loans,with tobacco at a given rate. The only When the proceeds of these were exhausremedy that suggested itself was the form- ed, national loans with the admission ' of ation of a Central Government, which credits were resorted to until the receipts of was effected by the monarchical party, the the custom duties were swallowed up-hierarchy and the army. They availed They had amounted to \$500,000 a month.