BALBICH STAR & N. CAROLINA CAZBTTE

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"Dorth Carolina-Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources-the land of our sires and the home of our affections."

THREE DOLLARS a Year, in Advance,

RALEIGH, N. C . WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1848. The land the land of th

BOOTS AND SHOES. HENRY PORTER



WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the Public, that he has unt received his Spring and Summer

Boots, Shees, Ladies and Children's Slippers, &c.,

of the latest and most approved styles, and asks a call from all desirous of purchasing either a beautifully, fine or durable article, as he f els satisfied that he is prepared with his large | \$35,000! and well selected Stock to please the taste of every one. Among his supply, are some NEW articles, viz; the Polo Alto Shipper, bronze and kid: the Congress Gaiter, a splendid article; light whole and half Gaiter, the Polka Slipper, and a number of other choice kinds for the La-A most extensive and varied assurtment of

Misses and Children's Gaiters and Slippers. The Gentiemen, too, will find every variety of article for their wear, but as we presume they will call and see for themselver, it is needless to say more to them.

Manufacturing.

FINHE Subscriber has a large and full supply of Materials for manufacturing, and having also a lot of Lasts of the latest and most approved fashions, he is prepared to execute in first rate style, any sort of an article that his customers may went.

He has also, for the trade, a large assortment of MATERIALS for manufacturing, such as upper Leather, of all kinds, Sole Leather, Thread, Lasts, &c. which he will sell low. Thankful for past favors, he most respectful-

ly asks a continuance.
HENRY PORTER. April 14, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The Stamp of the New on the Old World.

The various transactions which occur, either The various transactions which occur, either in the pursuits of the or the progress of nations, the stamp and form of old usages which have received the sanction of time are engrafted upon new institutions, and with a different name and an altered purpose the deeds of former periods are entwined with the ac's of the present. The revolution in America achieving its independence, impressed the world with its brilliant affects all was astonicided at the new progress of the present. the unflinching courage, the patient endurance yet uncompromising patriotism which displayed itself throughout the contest, no single effort marked it, but repeated discouragement, and against overwhelming odds was as an incentive to success which has commanded the admiration of the world. France on the instant burst her fetters, but unprepared for the grand change, the people run wild in their bless of liberty, and anarchy supplied the place of law and order. Half a cen-tury has taught another lesson, and a different generation from their forefathers, with dearly purchased experience, have pulled down the throne where oppression reigned triumphant, and have again essayed with moderation to solve the probwith the possession of knowledge and intelligence, the glorious result. SYLVESTER views these passing events with the liveliest sympathy and most heartfelt satisfaction. He in common with all is desirous of aiding the regeneration of his race, and it will be done through the same agency as he has so long continued to effect so much benefit, the dissemination of PRIZES whereby all are enabled to contribute largely to any enter-prise they may desire. He has been signally successful in the prosecution of his plans, A large amount of funds have been distributed throughout the Union in the plotter months of the year.—SYLVESTER now presents the SCHEMES for MAY, unsurpassed in brilliancy as they will be fortunate in their result. He requests orders to be forwarded early, and to be careful to address

S. J. SYLVESTER, 41 VallStreet New York VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 18 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandrin, (B. C. on saturday the 6th of May, 1848, 75 Num MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

2 Prizes of \$30,000! 2 Prizes of \$12,000! 2 prizes of \$7,000. 2 prizes of \$5,000! 2 Prizes of \$3,226 1-2 each 10 Prizes of \$1,500 each 10 of 1,200 each!! 2) of 600 dollars. 30 of 3 30 of 300 dollars

63 Prizes of \$100 each, 126 of 30 Sec. dec. dec. Tickets 10 dollars, Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will

sent for \$130 -Shares in proportion. NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 38 tor 1848 to be drawn at Jursey Cny, (N. J.) on Wednesday, the 10th of May 1848. 66 numbers It Drawn Ballots. GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000! \$15,000!

2 of 5,000 dollars. 1 of 8,000 dollars 1 of 2,078 1 of 4,000 20 Prizes of \$1,000 20 prizes of 300 20 prizes of 500 55 prizes of 100 99 prizes of 200 55 of 80 55 of 60

Tickets \$10 -Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Fickets will sent for \$110-hares in promotion.
VIRGINIA STATELO FTERY, Glass 19 for 1848;
to be driven at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saunday,
13th of May 1848. 75 numbers—14 Drawn

GRANDSCHEME. \$12,000 \$40,000! 1 of 3,000 1 of 3,000

1 of 2,000 dollars. 30 Prizes of \$1,000 each! 30 of 500 40 of 500 257 Prizes of \$200 each !! 64 of 100 64 of 70,

Tickets \$12-Shares in propaytion.

NEW J. R EYSTATE LO FTERY, Class 40, for

SPLENDID SCHEME. **630,146 6**0 10 PRIZES OF \$6,000!! 10 Prizes of \$3,000 each

20 prizes of \$1,000 each 20 prizes of 700 80 prizes of 400 IS5 Prizes of \$250 Each!!! 65 of 125 65 of 75 &c. dec. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be get for \$1.30—Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LUTTERY. Chan 30 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, [D. C.] on Saturday, the 20th of May 1848 75 numbers 13. SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$14,000! 2 of 5,000 1 01 7.000 1 of 3,870. 10 Prizes of \$2000

25 Prizes of \$1000 each! 25 of 500 each. 220 Prizes of \$200 each 124 Prizes of \$100 each 124 of 80 dollars 124 of 60 doffers 248 of 40 dollars. Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130-Shares in proportion.

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY. Class 44, for 1848 to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday the Stat-May 1848. 75 Numbers 13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME. \$40,000!

\$20,000 \$10,000 1 of 6.000 1 of 5.000 1 of 4,000 I of 3,355 20 Prizes of \$1,000 each!

20 of \$300 rach 60 of \$100 Acc. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130 -- Shares en proportion.

MR. ASTOR'S WILL.

Mr Astor's will makes provision for all is relations-his son, Wm. B. Astor, being the great residuary legalee The Journal of commerce says, the only impor tunt bequest for the public benefit is one of \$400,000 for erecting suitable buildings and establishing a library in the city of New York for free generaral use. For on the south side of Astor place, 65 feet front by 125 deep. The huilding is not to cost more than \$75.000 and the land is estimated at \$35,000. The \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps stationary, Governments. When these are organized, &c', and the remainder to be placed at they will take from the central government interest to defrey the expenses of man at Paris, such subjects as pertain to socal agement, purchase of books, or the establighment purchase of lectuses as the trustees may deem best. The trustees are the Mayor of the city, the Chancellor of the State, (ex officio.) Washing Irving, Wm. B Astor, Daniel Lord Jr- James G. Cogswell, Friz Greene Hallec, Henry Brevoort, Jr. Samuel B Ruggles. Samuel Ward Jr. and Charles Bristed, who are to appoint their successors. There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, in Germa ny where Mr. A was born, of \$50,000, to establish an institution for the sick or disabled or for the improvement of the young men. To the German Society in New York he bequaeths \$20 000; Institution for the Blind, \$5,000, Hall Orphan Ayslum.

\$5,000. Lving in Asylum, \$2,000. The Journal says, "the personal estate of Mr. Aster is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars and his re: I estate perhaps as much more so that the aggregate sum we put down the other day."

The New York Herald ascribes the death of John Jacob Astor to old age. Mr. A. was in his 85 year. The value of the estate accummulated by his own evertions, for he commenced life with literally nothing, is estimated at twenty millions of dollars by the Journal of Commerce. It is said that Mr. Astor has given \$350 .. 000 to purchase a library for the city of New York and to erect a suitable building the cost of the latter not to exceed \$60,000 Mr Aster has left two sons, one of whom has been imbecile from his birth. He had two daganters one of whom married Count Rumpff, of France and is dea! and the other, who is also dead, married Mr Bristad a clergyman and an author, now residing at Bristol Rhode Island.

WHIG PATRIOTISM.

If, (says the Richmond Republican,) we were asked for two names which more than any others, the Democratic party denounced as the head and front of the Morul Traitors and Mexican Whigs of this country, we should undoubtedly mention Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. If we were asked what truth there is in the charge we should point to the two fresh graves in which the mouldering bodies of Cot Henry Clay and Major Fletcher Webster rebuke, even in denth the calumniators of a patriotism that has haid its most cherished idols upon the altar of their country.

CHLOROFORM.

papers that Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh has been summoned to London by the Queen,

a shape worthy of attention.

LAMARTINE.

This great name is now identified with the Revolution in France. He has not hesitated to adopt a Republic. Odillon Bartional monarchy. in favor of the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris. Lamartine, therefore represents the republican

History of the Girondists, where he attributes the failure of the Republic in the Revolution in 1789, in part, to the indecision of La Fayette. These are his words: "La Favette commanded the army. He could have done every thing, but attempted nothing. A man of transition, his life passed between two ideas; if he had but one, he could have been master of the destinies of his country. The monarchy of the re-

public were alike in his hand; he had but it was only a semi-liberty that issued from it. Inspiring his country, with a desire for There can be no confidence of man in man, a republic, he defended a constitution and a throne. His principles and his conduct tion. Let not those Whigs who sincerely a republic, he defended a constitution and were in opposition, he was honest yet desire the election of General Taylor act seemed to beiray; whilst he struggled for the part of the jealous lover, who is not monarchy from a sense of daty, his satisfied unless the object of his affection heart was in the republic. One life can only be devoted to one cause. Monarchy and republicanism were both in his mind; And he served for and against both. He died without having seen either of them transactione of life, one word from a frank triumphant, but he died virtuous and pop-

ular. With these convictions of the faults of the great leader of the first Revolvion in France, Lamertine could not hesitate to adopt the one idea of a Republic, completely and fully. Accordingly the decrees of the present Provisional Government, have this purpose he appropriates a lot of ground swept away all avestiges of monarchy or royalty. To us, there appears to be some infusion of Socialism or Fourrierism in their decrees. But perhaps, this arises from the want of State or Departmental Governments. When these are organized, wants,

Lamartine has indicated the causes which produced a failure of the first Revolution. If they do not exist now, the French republie will be permanently established. His words are these:

"If the parties or men had taken their virtues instead of their impulses as the rule of their actions all these disasters would have been saved to them and to their country. If the people had been moderate-if Mirabeau had been honestif Lafayette'had been decided, if Robespierre had been humane-the Revolution would have progressed through France and through Europe, majestic and colo as a heavenly hought. But it was otherwise decreed.

CRITICISM.

How to become a Judge of Pictures -Sposin its pictures that's on the carpet, wait till you hear the name of the painter. is less than twenty millions or half the If its Eubens or any o' them old boys, praise for its agin the law to doubt them: but if its a new man, and the company ain t most special indges, criticise. A leetle out o' keeping says you; he dont use his grays enough, nor gloze down well: that shadder wants depth; general effect is good though parts uin't; those ryebrows are heavy enough for stucen, was a you, and other unmeaning terms I ke those. It will pass. I tell you, your opinion will be thought great. Them that judged the artoons at Westminister Hall knew plaguy ittle more nor that, But, if it is a portrait of the house bangin' up, or it's at all like enough to make it out, stop, gaze on it, had penetrated their purpose, and wilfully walk back, close your fingers like a spy mystified them. The Union's authorities glass, and look through jem amazed like, are as follows: enchanted, chained to the spot Then utter unconscious like, "That's a most beautiful pictur, by heavens! that's a speakin portrait!-It's well painted, too; but gislature of Mississippi; who went to invite whoever the artist is, he is an unprincipled man." "Good gracious!" she'll say, +how en?" "Cause madam" he has not done you justice!"- [Sam Slick.

PAIR PLAY.

said to this or that man upon this or that men of respectable character. because Gen. Taylor does not conducted in conversation as favorable to "the CHLOROFORM. Now it seems to us this is a most unrea- "I take the liberty of addressing you. It is mentioned in one of the London sonable confusion.—The probability is that and giving you at the same time, some he doesnisse half the thousand reports which few facts relative to General Taylor's po-

ments of Dr. Simpson, or any other Scot- doubt General Taylor supposes that if his me that he called on the old General at Movements of Santa Anna-Pearle Prostish physician, can have no very essential character and history do not efford a suffi his residence, at Baton Rouge, and spent bearing, per se, on the interests of any cient refutatition of statements which affect some three hours in his company. Like body or any thing in republican America; his honor and consistency, no mere words and we do not know that even a toyal and we do not know that even a toyal command adds much if anything, to their bas said over and over again, that he is a in his manners; ever ready to give ou reformer port on the Stat ult., and the latter command adds much if anything, to their bas said over and over again, that he is a line his manners; ever ready to give of the said over port on the Sist ult., and the latter ceive any information that may be of use. Whig. He has repeated this in conversation that may be of use. The states he is willing to be the President of the people and not of a party; that if the most interesting indigence by this in reports at war with his veracty, it would be both unbecomeing and undignified in the numerous cases of midwifery him to become a supplicant to said the White accordance of the White accordance him, he will run. If there be faith in man, the Ex-President of the White accordance him he will run. which he attends and second that the him to become a suppliant to put faith in course; or if he Whigs nominate him he designs leaving Mexico at once. In the Queen has recently given notice to Dr. his veracity. The proper course undoubt will run on the same principles and no latter part of March one of his agents obtained a passport from the American Comthe various reports of Gen. Taylor's con or denial under his own had

rot wavered, and recommended a Coastitu- General Taylor had expressed different regiment at Buena Vista from those connarrine, therefore represents the republican novement.

His views of a republican form of government for France, are expressed in his But he never felt called upon to proernment for France, are expressed in his But he never felt called upon to pronounce the report untrue, un il he directly addressed, and the matter brought to his notice by a letter from the Indiana Legislature. Then he at once declared that his report, of their conduct in the battle was founded upon his own observation and that no subsequent developments had induced him to alter his opinion.

For one, we are inclined to place a gen erous confidence in the man who by all his acts, public and private, has prove to open it wide, he only half opened it, and himself a gentleman-the soul of truth and honor - "above fear and above reproach." proclaims undying love a thousand times a day, who goes into strong convulsious whenever his fair one returns courteonsly the safetations of another man. In all the and hor est nature is worth a volume of ordinarry and sterotyped professions.

GEN. TAYLOR'S OPINIONS.

The Washington Union and its affiliated prints (says the Savannah Republican, display a wonderful anxiety about General Taylor's opinions, and eagerly put forth statements derived from the loosest gossips. hearsay, and scraps of conversation held with private individuals. The object of this is perfectly plain; entertaining a feverish fear of his popularity, the organs of the Administration desire to weaken his infinence with the Whig party by adroitly insinuating suspicions of his orthodoxy, an hardly stands to reason, that a man of Gen-Taylor's seknowledged sagacity would be so silly as to full into a trap like this, and blab out to Tom, Dick, and Hary, his views on subjects, which for good reasons he has thought proper to withhold the present: yet if the matter is sifted out, it will be found that the sources from whence information has been derived are of this character.

The Union of last week makes quite a parade of authorities to prove that General Taylor is "neither fish nor flesh," and rather an admirer of Mr Polk's conduct of the war, on the authority of gentlemen of respectable character," who visited the old Hero, attempted to pump out his o pinions, and gave the result in letters writon to members of Congress, who commit nicated their contents to the Editor of the Union, who then confidentially communicates the General's private conversations at home, to the people of the United States. Of the propriety of these proceedings, eve ry one can judge for himself; but no reli ance can be placed upon losse and disjointed fregments of conversations hell under such circumstances, with no idea of their ever being repeated. We certainly r gard such revelations as a breach of that confi dence which one gentieman reposes in another, but do not think that these I retailers of private conversation have thrown any additional Fight on the General's opinions From their reports it would seem that he

[From the Union.] We have a leuer before us from the chairman of the joint committee of the le General Taylor to the seat of government, to pay due honors to him. He states, ex pressly, that in a conversation with him, the old soldier to'd him "the South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso," &c. &c. Bur to the letter;

We have another letter before us, giving Almost every day gives birth to some another conversation held with the General new story as to what Gen. Taylor has at his house at Baton Rouge, by a gentlesubject. Upon these sumors, and without two letters are addressed to members of any evidence whatever, he is condemned Congress. This last letter (written on in advance. It is inken for granted that the 8th March) represents General Taylor every rumor, which the papers contain, out tariff, and opposed to the hational they connect be contradicted, and are true, bank " It reads as follows:

a National Back. He thinks that the Pres- brig which was at last accounts lying aff in time to save the inabitants. He says is at was not the cause of the war, but the annexation. He was asked, if you should be elected President, of which party mand of Captain White, Louisiana Funt, would you fill your cabinet? His answer with a Squadron of Cavalry under Capwas: 'I would seek out the best men of the tain Bessancon, and a company under country, and select them, without regard to Captain Kerr.

member of the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky. - This extract is in Washington, and the letter, which encloses it, is to the Mexicans in the cities of Mexico. this, the General says that he will accept a nomination from either a Democratic or Whig Convention; but that he will not pledge himself to carry out the party

published by Mr Botts, in his famous Mexico for Queretaro to take their seats. Protest, and is said to have been written at Our information from Queretaro is direct, his instance. It is a mere recollection of and it is most favorable to the cause of of a conversation, which may or may not peace. be correct in its most important particulars. On the subject of the Wilmot Pray ... no for the United States immediately upon one ever doubted General Taylor's sound-the adjournment of the court of laquiry ness. His views of Mr. Polk's conduct of the Mexican War, his own letters to the

Department sufficiently show. The other let er was referred to in the House of Representatives on Thursday week, in a debate is evidently trouble about it, and a com-

Kemmell, of Hines county, Mississippi, a into coarse abuse, son to doubt the genuiness of the letter.

The author was a gentleman in all respects above reproach, and he (Mr. B.) could say

Gentlemen—I have had the h muor to that he had penned nothing to him or any receive your polite invitation for the 12th body else without having what he believed inst, and thank you very sincerely for the authoient evidence of its truth.

Several voices: "who is it?

Dr. Timothy Kemmell, of Hines associate. country, Mississippi, (Dr B. repeated.) a I hope to be able to leave the city begen the man who he believed, was formerly fore the 12th inst. but candor requires me acquainted. Lane. 1449

people than any letter from Dr. Timothy General Taylor believed so and so .- Gen. Taylor speaks, he speaks the truth."

pects-Probable return of General Scott-Interesting from the Pacific &.

him out he will still be a candidate, if mandaut at Orizaba, and went wown to the various reports of Gen. Taylor's con tim out ne will stul be a cambidate, it manuals at trigada, survey and versations and remarks to address him on they appear to have a majority. He is in Vera Cruz to charter a ressel for him, and the subsubject and obtain a confirmation favor of the present Tariff and opposed to we learn that he succeeded in securing a The case of the Indiana correspondence ident was not to blame a out the war— Antigua, about twelve miles north of Vera in point. It had been rumored that that he [General Taylor] was the cause of Cruz. There Santa Arms proposes to General Taylor had expressed different moving the army on the frontier; and embark, and then esailed for Jamaica. Cot sentiments as to the conduct of the Indiana gave, as his reasons that a large force was Hughes, it is said, had an interview with collected at Matamoras, and unless there him at his bacienda of El Encero. The

This train met Major Graham, the bear-We understand there is an extract of a er of despatches to Mexico, at Plan del letter, written by General Taylor to a Rio. The guerrillas were very trouble-

addressed to a member of Congress. In Vera Cruz and Tampico, pursuant to the

principles of ei her.

The first of these letters has before been seven Deputies or Senstors left the city of

General Scott designed to leave Mexico

MR. CLAY AND THE UNION.

attempt to which some Whig prints have to him by a gentleman of Mississippi-Dr. to run Gen. Taylor? They are changed most reputable and clever gentleman; and be nominated we shall have all the old though he (Mr. B.) had no means of libele brought out from te ditty pigeon knowing any thing in regard to the authen- holes and put again before the world .-ticity of the letter, further than that he How admirably the annexed letter from recognized the handwriting he had no reasexPresident Van Buren contrasts with the

> obliging terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the wishes of your

from Maine, and with whom some of the to add that the position in which Mr Clay gentleman from Maine, might perhaps be has been placed by his friends in relation to the pending canvass for the Presidency "Mr Stephens (resuming) said the whole matter resulted as he had approved it would. He had never doubted that some gentle: man had written to some gentleman of with my views of propriety. The rule I Taylor's opinions might be. But he (Mr would induce me to decline an invitation .) preferred to get them from the General given under like circumstances by my political Triends, is gradu with

"The gentleman from Illinois had I do not however regret that your polite. ished to show, as he says, that General ness made it proper for me to say that Paytor was entitled to the confidence of you'do no more than justice to my feetthe American people for the sentiments ings in assuming that I appreciate as imputed to him in the letter which had they deterve the commanding talent and been read. Sir, (said Mr. S.) General manly frankness, which have so often been Taytor's past life is a much bever guaran-ty to me of the confidence of the American in the connects of the nation; and those charateristics in a political opponent. To Kemmell, or any body else, stating that be superfluous to speaked the very wish he learned from some other person that be superfluous to speaked the very wish the learned from some other person that princes which for so many years existed. opinions which for so many years existed, wa Taylor is known to his best and most intimate friends to be decidedly opposed dyself in regard to almost every public distribution. But we are fortunately too liberal to suffer such differences to affect injustributions. It would and does still exist between Mr. Clay and and everybody knows that when General riously our personal relations. It would essentially diminish my self respect to Taylor speaks, he speaks the truth.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Stephens, will be concurred in by the majority
of persons, who believe that General Tayto deny the same privilege to those who lor understands his own opinions better than these political Paul Prys, who i just enjoyments which public life affords drop in for the purpose of ascertanty an indulgence in sentiments on ing them: General Taylor's most intigent contracted and illiber is a weakness which ing them: mate friends have repeatedly declared him it is my happiness to believe I Have to be opposed to the sentiments imputed to him in the letter of Dr. Kemmell, and we have fits own word for it, that he is and ever has been a decided Whig.

It seems to us that Congress might employ itself better than in curvassing the claims of Presidential candidates, and the claims of Presidential candidates, and the claims of Presidential candidates, and the claims of Presidential candidates. papers that Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh has be downtsee half the thousand reports which few facts relative to General Taylor's popers maintain its own dignity far better other feelings than those of respect A brends are in circulation, and if he does that he be stront before the American people as if by r fusing to detail the trivial gossips of determination so cartred and may dignity far better other feelings than those of respect A by r fusing to detail the trivial gossips of determination so cartred and may dignity far better other feelings than those of respect A by r fusing to detail the trivial gossips of the General's innumerable vistors, whose sustain so long as public station is agreed the Arlantic. The move driven away another would succeed. No utmost confidence can be placed—he told spent a large portion of his life in uphold-