

RALEIGH STAR & N. CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"North Carolina—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources—the land of our fires and the home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS A Year, in Advance.]

VOL. 39.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848

No. 20

BOOTS AND SHOES. HENRY PORTER

WORLD respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received his Spring and Summer Stock of

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

of the latest and most approved styles, and asks a call from all desirous of purchasing either a beautiful, fine or durable article, as he feels satisfied that he is prepared with his large and well selected stock to please the taste of every one. Among his supply, are some new articles, viz: the Polo Alto Slipper, 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 Ladies.

A most extensive and varied assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters and Slippers. The Gentlemen, too, will find every variety of article for their wear, but as we presume they will call and see for themselves, it is needless to say more to them.

Manufacturing.

THE 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 want.

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 respectfully asks a continuance.

Henry Porter, 16-41.

April 11, 1848.

The Cheapest Campaign Paper in the South.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!!

THE YEOMAN, (REVISED.)

This is to be the title of a Weekly Campaign Paper to be issued from the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Richmond, commencing on the 7th of June next, and ending with the Presidential Election—the last number embracing the official returns.

This paper will embody, in a convenient form, facts and arguments of interest during the campaign, and will be conducted in that spirit of moderation and fairness which becomes the advocates of sound Whig Conservative Principles.

The Yeoman (revised) is designed to occupy the same position, as a correct channel of Documentary and Statistical information for the people that was occupied by "THE YEOMAN" of 1840, which, it is believed, enjoyed a more general circulation than any other paper ever issued from the press of Virginia.

The very low rate at which it is proposed to furnish this sheet, justifies the publisher in believing that it, too, will go into the hands of a large class of readers than any publication emanating from the Southern press.

The first number will be issued on the day of the NATIONAL CONVENTION, and will convey to its readers a Telegraphic report of the proceedings of that body.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A remittance of One Dollar will secure Two Copies of the Yeoman; Five Dollars, Ten Copies, &c. No paper sent without the money has been received. Postage in all cases must be paid, or the letters will not be taken from office.

The active co-operation of the Whigs throughout Virginia and North Carolina is earnestly invoked in an effort to place "THE YEOMAN" before as large a number of the PEOPLE as possible.

Will all who receive this prospectus be kind enough to hand it to their neighbors? A few active Whigs in each county during the April elections, ought to have no difficulty in securing one hundred subscribers, and this in the aggregate would swell the circulation to more than THIRTY-THOUSAND copies in Virginia! Is it not worth the effort? Address

RO. H. GALLAHER, Richmond, Va. N. B.—The Weekly Republican is still furnished at the low rate of One Dollar for the campaign.

Baltimore Steam Marble Works

No. 106 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

THE proprietor has constantly on hand Monuments, Gravestones, Mantels & Table tops of the most APPROVED PATTERNS and of the FINEST MATERIALS.

N. B. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. LEVI TAYLOR, Baltimore, March 15, 1848. 12-3m.

J. F. BROWNE, MAKER AND IMPORTER OF GRAND SEMI-GRAND AND SIX OCTAVE DOUBLE ACTION HARPS.

W. O. inform his friends that he has removed his Warerooms to 295 Broadway, (Lafarge Buildings), NEW YORK.

Mr. Browne's Harps are by far the most elegant we have ever seen, and in the tone there is an extraordinary addition of sweetness, purity, and power. The cordial approval of the celebrated Harpist, Bochsa, should make him and his works celebrated throughout the country.—*Medical Times.*

Harp repaired, Strings, Music, &c. London and New York, established 1810. April 11, 1848. 16-3m.

HARDWARE.

JUST received by the subscribers' general supply of ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE and CUTLERY, GUNS, FIRE ISLANDS and RIFLES, which they will sell to Country Merchants at very low prices, on liberal terms, consisting of

Traces, Ox Chains, Winding Hoops, Muzzle Jocks, Axes, Vises and Smith's Hammer, Hooks and Latches in great variety, Hoes, Rakes and Iron handles, Knives & Forks, Pick, Axes and Razors, with selected steel, and marked thereon, *Bochsa and Zephyr*, Brass Nails, Mortars, &c. and every other article belonging to the business, and respectfully ask the merchants of this vicinity to favor them with a call when they next visit the City.

W. T. HOVELL & CO., No. 141 Market St. Philadelphia. Feb. 1848. 8-61.

Important to Farmers

THE Subscriber having purchased from Alfred Spates, agent for W. Beach & R. J. Gating, the patentees, the benefit of their inventions for the State of North Carolina, offers to the Farmers of the State the advantage of a Machine for sowing all kinds of Small Grain greatly superior to any thing heretofore discovered. Also a new Plough for the cultivation of crops, and also a most valuable simple Machine for the shelling of corn. These Machines and Plough can be had by application to the subscriber at Raleigh. Particulars explained in hand bill. WM. F. COLLINS, Raleigh, Jan. 3, 1847. Standard and Register copy. —1f.

A CARD.

ROBB, WINEBRENER & Co.

(LATE MERCHANT TAILORS.)

Beg leave to recommend their Successors,

JOHN KELLY & Co.

102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

To their clients and late patrons. They are just in receipt of the Fashions, and a choice and select assortment of SPRING and SUMMER WEST OF ENGLAND and FRENCH

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings.

(Of the latest importations.)

Persons visiting PHILADELPHIA, are respectfully invited to call and examine their extensive Stock. Orders from any section of the Union promptly attended to.

18-6m.

JAMES E. BROWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLER AND TRUNK MAKER,

No. 142 Market St. between 4th & 5th Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs Dealers and others, that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Russes and Enamelled Leather Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, &c., &c. Also, a large stock of Sole

Leather, Russes, Black and Fancy colored Solid Riveted Trunks, Valises, &c. together with from 300 to 500 Saxony, Brussels and Damask Carpet Bags, Ladies Bags, Satchels, &c. &c. which he offers at the lowest prices, and solicits an examination of his goods, being confident that every article will give satisfaction both in price and quality.

4-71.

Office of Literary Board.

April 28, 1848.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, (\$30,000) in part of the net income of the Fund for the support of Common Schools, during the current year, be now distributed among the several Counties of the State, in proportion to their Federal Population.

WILL. A. GRAHAM, M. Pres. ex officio, Literary Board.

19-3w

\$10,000,000!

Ten Million of Dollars!!

IN

BRILLIANT PRIZES,

TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Throughout the U. States and the Canadas,

BY THE

ALWAYS FORTUNATE AND MOST

SUCCESSFUL

PRIZE SELLERS

IN THE

WORLD.

WM. BAILEY & CO.

United States Lottery Agency,

No. 2 CALVERT STREET,

(Opposite Barnum's City Hotel)

BALTIMORE Md.

Behold the Splendid Schemes

FOR

MAY, 1848!

And for LUCK, be sure and always address your orders to WM. BAILEY & CO., who will attend to all matters with prompt and careful attention, and the Managers' Official Drawing forwarded to all correspondents ordering Tickets from us.

All Prizes sold in place in the United States, cashed in Gold by WM. BAILEY & CO. All kinds of uncurrent money bought at the best rates. Collections made and promptly attended to.

The LOTTERY SCHEMES FOR MAY are the best ever offered before in the United States, and no doubt many of the large Capitals will be sold, and we hope, by the ALWAYS LUCKY OFFICE OF

Wm. Bailey & Co.,

No. 2 CALVERT STREET,

5 OF \$15,000!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery

CLASS 2, for 1848.

To be Drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.

Saturday, May 13th 1848.

75 Number Lottery and 12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10—Shares in Proportion.

For only \$10, five chances for a fortune for life; this is a beautiful scheme, and well worthy of attention. Bailey & Co. will sell the certificate of a package of tickets that cost \$250, for

25 whole tickets \$140 25 quarters \$35 00

25 halves \$70 25 eighths \$17 50

30,000 DOLLARS!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 25.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,

Wednesday, May 17.

72 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10—Shares in Proportion.

A first rate scheme for Packages—11 Ballots out of 72—great inducements in this Lottery to purchase by the Package. We sell

24 whole tickets for \$120 25 quarters \$30 00

24 half do \$60 25 eighths do 15 00

60,000 DOLLARS!

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 2.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,

on Saturday, May 20, 1848.

78 Number Lottery and 13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$20—Shares in Proportion.

We recommend this scheme to our customers.

One word as regards purchasing tickets: Packages are the most successful way to purchase; every Package sold by WM. BAILEY & CO. contains all the numbers in the Lottery, and one single package can draw the winners without fail.

105,000 dollars!

WM. BAILEY will sell Packages in the above scheme that cost 500 dollars, on certificates, at the following rates:

25 whole tickets 280 25 quarters 70

25 half do 140 25 eighths do 35

3 OF \$15,000!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 75.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,

Monday, May 22.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$8—Shares in Proportion.

A word to the wise is sufficient—we say look to it—here is a scheme that has no equal. Packages is the way to purchase. A certificate of every number in the Lottery can be had from BAILEY & Co. as follows

25 whole tickets 100 25 quarters 30 00

25 half do 50 25 eighths 15 00

30,000 DOLLARS!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class 26.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.

Wednesday, May 24.

78 Numbers and 13 Drawn Ballots!

Tickets \$10—Shares in Proportion.

Glorious scheme! just look here! One chance for 50,000 dollars, and 100 chances for \$1,000 for only \$10. Certificates of packages for

25 whole tickets \$130 25 quarters \$32 50

25 half do 65 25 eighths 16 25

For May 27th, 1848.

ANOTHER BEAUTY!

40,000 DOLLARS!

66 Numbers and 14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only \$15—Shares in Proportion.

One of the best Lotteries for the month, and for the equal \$40,000, or any of the brilliant prizes, be sure and address BAILEY & CO., who will sell on certificate

25 whole tickets \$150 25 quarters 37 50

25 half do 75 25 eighths 18 75

30,000 DOLLARS!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class 27.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.,

Wednesday, May 31.

78 Number Lottery and 14 Drawn Ballots!

Tickets \$10—Shares in Proportion.

Here is a beauty, being 364 three-number tickets in the Lottery! We will sell on certificate

25 whole tickets \$120 25 quarters 30 00

25 half do 60 25 eighths 15 25

ALL ORDERS ADDRESSED TO WM. BAILEY & CO. meet with prompt and careful attention.

WM. BAILEY & CO. cash all Prizes sold by other vendors.

BAILEY & CO. pay all Prizes in Gold.

BAILEY & CO. make a Lottery at every man's door, by defraying all expenses to and from their office—that is, Bailey & Co. pay all postage.

The luckiest Lottery Firm in the country is

WM. BAILEY & Co.

No. 2 CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

19-61.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Tarboro' Male Academy wish to employ a competent person to take charge of this School, who can come well recommended as to habits and qualifications to teach the various branches of an Academic education.

Tarboro' is considered a healthy location, the society is good, and a well conducted School will be liberally patronized.

Applicants will address, (post paid) Trustees of the Tarboro' Male Academy.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,

JAMES WEDDELL,

HENRY T. CLARK,

JAMES M. REDMOND,

ROBERT U. AUSTIN,

ROBERT NORFLEET,

ROBERT R. BRIDGERS,

WILLIAM G. THOMAS,

JNO. S. DANCY.

Trustees.

19-61.

THE WAR.

The New Orleans National throws some additional light on the subject, by the publication of the following letter from *Raton Rouge*, (Gen. Taylor's place of residence), written, it informs us, "by a gentleman acquainted with the facts" (not improbably by Major Bliss). It not only exonerates General Taylor from all agency in advising the act of war, but shows that he would not even cross the Nueces until he had received positive instructions from the War Department.

BATON ROUGE, April 27, 1848.

Editor of the Evening National.—The National Intelligencer of the 8th inst. contains the proceedings of the lower House of Congress of the previous day, the spirit of which is, to force the impression on the people of the country, that General Taylor originated the order, and marched on to Matamoros by his own will and judgment. That any member of Congress should be so unscrupulous or so ignorant of the true history of General Taylor's movements, is a matter of surprise, as documents already published by the "War Department" give the outlines, if not the particulars, relative to the subject, so clearly, that there need be no justifiable cause of misrepresentation.

When Gen. Taylor was ordered to Mexico, he was instructed to take up a position near the Rio Grande, POINT ISABEL BEING NAMED AS A PROPER PLACE, but in consequence of having large discretionary powers, he preferred to take a position on undeniable American soil rather than infringe upon disputed territory. He therefore made his headquarters Corpus Christi, a place that, beyond its being within the acknowledged boundary of Texas, was inconvenient, and in no way favorable for an encampment—still Gen. Taylor prepared to suffer every evil incident to his situation, rather than in any way compromise his government. After General Taylor had been some time at Corpus Christi, Maj. Donaldson, the representative of the United States Government in Texas, came to General Taylor's camp for the special purpose of advising General Taylor not to cross the Nueces, lest he should involve the government in a war with Mexico; General Taylor in the mean time having

been informed by "the government" that it wished him to confer with Major Donaldson. In the course of events, Major Donaldson left General Taylor's camp, and there came on from Washington letters to General Taylor informing him that he should move part of his force west of the Nueces. General Taylor not wishing to divide his small command and the government having relieving him of the responsibility of crossing the Nueces, he took his whole force over, as he could by so doing, readily obtain a good camping ground, and a depot convenient for his military stores. The events that followed this movement on the part of General Taylor are familiar to the world. The above is a true statement of the preliminaries that led to the advance of our army on Matamoros.—The main facts can be gathered, as I have stated, from the "public documents" already published, containing the correspondence of General Taylor with the War Department, previous to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Other facts stated can be proved if denied. The most superficial observer must perceive, that General Taylor has never been in consistent, and that charges made against him, whether frivolous or of weight, when examined into, only cause his prudence and strict "obeying of orders" to be more and more admired. The statement made in Congress that some individual from Mississippi had called on General Taylor at Baton Rouge, and that in a long conversation he had with General Taylor, the General admitted he took the responsibility of moving across the Nueces caused me to write you this letter. The publication of an admitted private conversation is certainly very indecorous, but when it professes to give the details of a conversation that NEVER TOOK PLACE, it amounts to the committing of the most offensive falsehood.

MORE ANEXATION BREWING!

By the following Message from the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Saturday, it will be seen that that functionary, after bestowing on the important subject due consideration, has come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the United States to take under its protection the Mexican province of Yucatan—not with a view to its "immediate" annexation—oh no!—but not without a very significant, if not a very distinct intimation that annexation may one day or other be the inevitable consequences of our interference!

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the coast; and their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored aid of this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to the Spanish and the English governments.

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power.

In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power."

"This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The assertion of this principle, especially in reference to N. America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power

should cherish the disposition to resist.—Existing rights of European powers should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted on any part of the American continent.

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan.—It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico on the North American continent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans and indeed to our whole southwestern coast, it would be dangerous, as I have stated, from the "public documents" already published, containing the correspondence of General Taylor with the War Department, previous to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Other facts stated can be proved if denied. The most superficial observer must perceive, that General Taylor has never been in consistent, and that charges made against him, whether frivolous or of weight, when examined into, only cause his prudence and strict "obeying of orders" to be more and more admired. The statement made in Congress that some individual from Mississippi had called on General Taylor at Baton Rouge, and that in a long conversation he had with General Taylor, the General admitted he took the responsibility of moving across the Nueces caused me to write you this letter. The publication of an admitted private conversation is certainly very indecorous, but when it professes to give the details of a conversation that NEVER TOOK PLACE, it amounts to the committing of the most offensive falsehood.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last; a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the whole inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot at the present, without serious danger withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to