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EST TRIP OF THE WASHINGTON. FROM THE "UNION."

London, June 16, 1847. Welch New York in the Washington (the Laited States mail steamer for Europe) at pock, P. M. and were compelled to remain hours at Sandy Hook for the tide to rise we we could cross the bar.

We then drew twenty one feet of water : and then we reached Southampton were drawing of size on feet six inches, having burnt; in the ates days out nearly 700 tons of coal.

We came to anchor at 1 o'clock yesterday. of found the Britaingia, which sailed from Bosthe same day, had arrived at Liverpool thiris hours before us. The day previous to amvalthe Washington became very crank when she crosses the Atlantic on the next trip ske from two to three hundred tons of coal board than when she left New York Awill make her safe and slow. This no. high, which deck must be taken off or she nd be what the Government requires of a

Rime her and she will cross from one to was less time than the Liverpool boats. amfortunate that the two first steamers of ational competition are a failure, but it is from the time when the floors were who knew pointed to the result as The Washington was built on sale of a sailing ship to turn to windward. as should have been built as a Baltimore so, and not draw for sea over eighteen With breadth of beam she should have rateven feet less hold; if her depth of hold mixed, then she should be eight to ten feet

We are now fairly engaged in the contest an moher England; both Governments have ward with noble liberality, and if the Lafayette cannot far distance prompetitors, then others shall. The same builders and steam.engine makers who alreed this Washington can, if left to themme furnish us with all that we require.

they comfort and luxury was enjoyed by the mets in the Washington from N. York with Capt. Hewitt all may feel secure in the ocean. His prudence placed one and fifty tons of pig iron in the ship, that which our situation would have been ant. It is a great novelty to build a sharp as to require balasting, and to too much water to pass out of our no-Yew York harbor at all times. It is, hown. w: and can only be altered by razeeing two tessels now built.

We'nd fine weather and no head winds .succession of gales, we miliare been out of coal when two thirds with Atlantic, and this, with two hundred han hoard, whould not have been very

Tallone -- We find in " The Yankee," e following in reference to the princiconstruction in the rifle, which is so marly the American weapon, that all id comprehend its principle of ac-

Many persons who are very expert in use of the rifle, know nothing of the miple on which it operates, and would taloss if asked why a grooved barthows a ball truer than a smooth bore.

e masons are these : the first place, no bullet is or can be merfectly spherical. One side is al-Me it. The same smooth bore, immowixed, twice loaded, with the same of the same powder, and with the same mould, will not when both in the same spot, at the

betile barrel is a female screw, which she lightly driven ball a rotary moso that if the bullet, or rather the Werves with one twist of the screw, revolution corrects the error. are but three motions in a rifle ball whight forward, the spiral and the ward, caused by the power of gra-A rifle of thirty to the pound drops Mabout a foot in a hundred yards. se sighted, therefore, to meet this On leaving the barrel, the moves above the line of sight, continfalling in a parabolic curve, till it The point of intersection is point blank.

Minvented the rifle is unknown. Its was known to the North Amermans before the discovery of the Their arrows are feathered and move precisely in the man-"anfle ball."

male Courage .- A servant girl, re-Made for her fearless disposition, laid that she would go into a charnelthence a dead man's skull. Accord-That the appointed time, she went, but Pron with whom she made the bet tone before and hid himself in the When he heard her descend and the skull, he called out, in a holmal voice, " Leave me my head!" for instead of displaying symptoms wid "Well, there it is then," and Panother; upon which the voice "Leave me my head !" But the gri, observing it was the same hat had called before, answered, in "Country dialect, " Nae, nae, friend, ha ha twa heads !"-London paper.

destion whether the city authori-Nashville should subscribe for 00 of stock in the Nashville and ga railroad having been submitvoters of that city, was decided ming majority in favor of The vote stood, stock 724, -majority in favor of taking The sanction of the Legislatecessary before the Corpor-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

BRUNER & JAMES, " KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR Editors & Proprietors.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 15, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

Eleven days later from England!

The Washington arrived at her dock in N. York at 12 o'clock Friday. She left Southamp. ton on the 10th, but her coal was so bad that she put back, and did not sail till the 15th .-The coal destroyed two furnace bars, which were not injured on her passage out. A com-

mittee of the passengers testified to this fact. From the London Herald of the 15th, and me has been built too sharp and one deck the Times of the 14th, the Commercial Advertiser takes some interesting particulars.

So far as we can form an opinion (says the Commercial) from the papers before us, it appears that there was some rather unfavorable weather after the departure of the steamer of the 5th of July, but that its aspect was improved previous to the leaving of the Washington. The Herald of the 15th says:

cent weather of the past week has done won. ders for vegetation generally. With the mercury ranging from 70 to 80 deg., an almost cloudless sky and continuous sunshine from suned in this kingdom.

vorable auspices-and though on some of the prices of the best samples of English wheat. poor lands the crops look thin and somewhat ragged, the ears are large and well formed: and should we he blessed with a continuance of the present weather, we should say that, taking the whole breadth of the land sown and striking an average, the yield will turn out very

hat the potato disease had appeared seriously in that parish and a large sandy district near the sea. The people are taking up the crop and putting them in a dry earth for the season before the tuber is affected. Others are strewing slacked lime over the ground and leaves. This may arrest its progress, but at present the symptoms are very alarming.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Liverpool

Reference is made in the Times of the 14th to the discovery of the new planet, the particulars of which were given in that paper of the 13th. The discovery was made by Mr. Hencke,

Maurice Power has been returned to Parliament from the county of Cork, to fill the seat vacated by the death of Daniel O'Connell.

FRANCE.

had been developed.

On Thursday morning, 13th inst., the pub- at 27s. 36s. 6d. and 36s. per barrel for Weslic was startled by a statement that the previ- tern Canal, and other kinds in proportion. ous evening Mr. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. The following is from the Nation-

" Between eight and nine o'clock last evening an explosion was heard in one of the chambers in the prison of the Luxembourgh, occupied by Bleavier than the other, and the ball, the accused parties in the affair of the Gouhenwhre swerves from the right line of ans mines. The attendants immediately rush-Mion. However hard it may be to ed in, and it was found that Mr. Teste had atwethis, theoretically, practice demon- temped to commit suicide. He had placed a pistol in his mouth and pulled the trigger; but the pistol missed fire. He then placed a second pistol close to his heart and fired; but he had pressed the weapon with such force against the part that the ball did not enter, and tell to the ground. No wound was inflicted, and the only trace of the explosion was a black mark from the powder on the flannel waistcoat and the skin. It was remarked that the discharge of the second pistol produced a severe contusion and a violent swelling, and that it was with great difficulty Mr. Teste could be induced to submit to have the contusion dressed.

> "This account," writes our correspondent, "is unhappily true, but what adds to the horror of the circumstance is, that Mr. Teste's son is suspected of having supplied his father with the pistols. The contusion was dressed, a keeper placed over the unfortunate man." The report of Monday's proceedings has explain-

> ed the cause of Mr. Teste's despair. We cannot here give a full statement of the case. Suffice it to say, a Madame Pellapra produced from her husband's papers, which were verified by official accounts, complete evidence of Mr. Teste's having received about 100,000 Francs from Gen. Cubieres through

Renouard, the reporter of the commission, to Capt Mathias, arrived this morning from read a letter he had received from Mr. Teste that morning. It was as follows : " M. le Chan-Celier, the incidents of yesterday's hearing al. low no room for contradiction. Farther discusat midnight with a light, and bring sion becomes useless. I accept all that the court may choose to do in my absence, for my appearance is henceforth of no necessity, unless indeed it should judge right to constrain my appearance by force. I respect its authority, and shall resign myself to it."

The Greffier of the Chamber read a report of the huissier, to the effect that M. Teste had refused to accompany me to the bar of the court. He said that his presence was useless; that he could not combat the facts produced a. gainst him; and that he dearly expiated the one sole act of weakness of his whole life.

The Procureur General rose and said the trial is at an end. There was no longer any need to inquire into facts, or to discuss them. The confession of M, Teste put an end to the debate and at the same time exposed the plot got up by Parmentier.

His task was over-that of the court com-

M. Baroche spoke as council for Gen. Gubieres. M. Paillet, the eminent advocate, gave place to a young colleague in defence of M. Teste. The proceeding were expected to terminate the same evening.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of June 1 represented that general apprehensions of the movements of the rough region, abounding in grand scenery and Montemolinists were beginning to be held .- rarely visited by man, being little known even The Eco del Comercio says that letters from to the hunters.

Pampeluna speak in positive terms of a Carlists rising, under the general direction of Elio. The great agitation through Navarre. A military conspiracy had, it was said, been discovered at Tafolla, of a French character.

LONDON CORN TRADE, July 5 to 10. There has been rather more firmness in the Corn market since the sailing of the Britan. nia; and were it not for the splendid weather which prevails, no doubt speculators would probably make a more determined and successful effort to maintain higher prices.

Foreign Wheat met with little attention, but there was less pressure than might have been expected, considering the extent of the supply. The top price for Flour was put down to 65s. per sack, and other qualities recorded in pro-

portion, good brands of American being offered at 34s. to 36. per barrel. The Weather and the Crops.—The magnifi. ness, and millers paid the prices of the prevision companions. That he has been, and is, a ed, honorable, and independent men, they for the overtures of peace. It did no tities purchased by them to supply the imme-

There is a small demand for the best brands rise to suset, the crops are progressing toward of American flour by the bakers at from 34. to maturity with a rapidity seldom to be witness. 37s. per barrel, being according to weight and quality, considerably lower than 65s. per sack The wheat is blossoming under the most fa. for town made flour, its value at the present

> LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 14. The accounts from all parts of the kingdom continue to give very favorable reports of the progress made by the growing grain crops to

may not prove as plentiful as could be wished.

At all the markets held since Monday, prices of wheat have tended upwards; indeed, the rise in some instances has been important, and nowhere less than 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The cause of the advance has been the inadequacy of the supply to meet the consumptive demand. the deliverers from the growers having nearly

The business in flour was not of much importance, but the late advance on American was well maintained.

Barley, beans, peas and Indian corn were but little inquired for, and quotations of these articles remained much the same as in the beginning of the week.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July, 13. At our Corn Exchange this morning there was a good attendance of the trade and large The trial of Mr. Teste, a Peer and former show of samples of all kinds of grain, flour, &c, Minister, for gross official corruption, in con- fresh arrived. There was a moderate retail junction with Gen. Cubieres, continued to ab. trade for wheat at about the prices of Friday, sorb attention, and the most extraordinary facts | which were 2d. and 3d. per 70 lbs. dearer than those of this day week. Flour met slow sale

> Indian Corn was dull, and 1s. to 2s. per 480 lbs. cheaper. Indian Corn Meal was sold at 20s, 6d. per bbl. The weather continues very

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS. WEEK ENDING July 9.

The past week has been one of quietness, although during the early part, the sales were large; yet altogether a general tone of dullness has prevailed, and we close the week with a decline of 1.2d. per lb, on all American descriptions.

JULY 13. Corron. The market was firm to-day, -Sales: 6,000 bales, 1,000 for export, and 2,000 on speculation: New Orleans, 63 to 8; Bowed Georgia, 63 to 71; Surats, 51 to 64.

JULY 14. There has been a good demand for Cotton to-day, and were well sustained.

LOSS OF THE JAMESTOWN.

the melancholy news of the loss of the Abolitionists in the Whig party, who think sloop-of-war Jamestown, and probably a more of slavery than the constitution, and large portion of her officers and crew .- who, in their rabid pursuit of one idea, She sailed from Boston for Norfolk on have only that one, may rebel, because Thursday of last week, under the com- General Taylor is a slaveholder, as Henry mand of Lieut. Thatcher, to complete her Clay was, -but with Gen. Taylor as a equipments for a cruise on the coast of candidate, their votes will not be missed, Africa. She was lost, it is stated, on Cape whereas with Mr. Clay, alas! their de-Henry; and the following from the Nor- fection was our ruin, in New York. folk Herald would seem to confirm the

> HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK, July 29-2 P. M. V

The United States Sloop-of-war James-The next day, the chancellor called on Ma town on Shore .- The schooner Volante, New York, reports having seen on Wednesday, about 1 P. M., sixty miles northeast of Cape Henry, a sloop-of-war (no doubt the Jamestown, on her way from age Shoal. While in sight she appeared tives of the people judgment upon such Boston to this port) aground on Chinquoteto have worked over the shoal, but soon after was observed to be again thumping as if on a bar. As there is an east wind to-day, with every appearance of it blowing heavily outside the Capes, fears are entertained for her safety. Government has no steamer here of its own, of sufficient power to go to her relief; and there is no one in private hands to be had for love or money.

> Range of the Beaver in the United States .-In Silliman's Journal for May is a communication from S. B. Buckley, in which he says of the range of the beaver : "In De Ray's Zoology of the State of New York it is erreneously stated that the most southern limit of the beaver his guide that he had seen the beaver. This was in Haywood county, a few miles from Waynesville, on the Big Pigeon river-a wild,

[From the New York Express.]

The distress felt by the Polk presses, Charlists had, by their manchinations, spread lest the Whigs take up General Taylor for the Presidency, continues and increases. They are so anxious for the fame and good reputation of the old soldier, that one can scarcely help commiserating their sufferings. If he is to be of "no party," he can't be "democratic," they own: nor can he be "Whig," they add, however clearly facts and results may show that what is the reverse of "Democratic," now-a-days is "Whig."

The position in which General Taylor would wish to come before his countrymen, as a candidate for the Chief Magis. tracy, seems to us clear, not only from his tion, and qualification command, and that, millions was more likely to be potent published letters, but from the great variety of second-hand testimony which we On the 7th the trade exhibited more firm. have from his friends, relatives, and camp from their instinctive hatred of high-mind- the fall of Vera Cruz were the Whig-that he was opposed to the an- will oppose General Taylor's nomination cur to our administration when the nexation of Texas, and is, for reasons that swayed his mind in that case, opposed to as we now understand the character and on, that another licking would before the extension of our territory by conquest, principles of General Taylor, with him ta Anna three days after, and still that he thought the war should have for President, and a Whig Congress to they believe that another total been avoided, and ought now to be ended back him, the pure and palmy days of would lessen his disposition for p by fixing upon the lines we intend to stand General Washington would be restored. by -are things as clear as anything can be in the history of a public man. The famous letter to Gen. Games, which that distinguished gentleman made public to save his military reputation from the attacks made upon it after the armistice at Due administration take a decided part At the same time we must remark that the Monterey, more or less proves all these in favor of Mr. Trist, in the difficulty, ver was there anything so preposte complaints of blight and red gum are on the in. things, to say nothing of that irresistible The London Standard publishes a reasona- crease, and though these accounts are probably mass of incidental testimony, which we between him and Gen. Scott. ble letter from Bickington, Barnstable, stating exaggerated, still we fear that the yield of wheat are daily having from the best authorities in the country and in the camp. But Gen. Secretary of State is ready and desirous another at Cerro Gordo, he determine eral Taylor does not wish to be a mere to give publicity to General Scott's cor- to prolong the war! The more rati party candidate. He does not wish to feel respondence, and it is asserted that it will conclusion is, from all that has taken bound to effect, on the 4th of March, 1848, a thorough and utter revolution in every his hasty plate of soup. office at his disposal, such as now, under ther unhappy precedents General Jackson to call for the correspondence. But it make peace if he would; that he has b set for us, every pledged party-elected candidate finds himself under the necessity of bringing about. He wishes to restore the distribution of the patronage of the Government to the old mode of disposing of been urged by the Mexican government cuse for not giving him means and r it, under General Washington. That, in so doing, he would throw thousands of in the person of Mr. Slidell, when it had been a little earlier or later, he w scamps out of office, and put honest men in, and that he would give Whigs their share of the honors and emoluments, we have not a doubt,—but he does not wish to be in the position that General Harrison found himself: the pledged candidate only of a party, and, therefore, in honor bound to give all the spoils to that party. We confess that much as we should love to see our long proscribed party friends in full possession of what they have so long been excluded from, for patriotism's sake, and the true honor of the country, we should rather see General Taylor thus

> Taylor to the whole battalion of Casses, Wrights, Bentons, etid omne genus, who ced. are paraded before us as his opponents. General Taylor has promised, by and by, when the war is over, a general exposition of the principles upon which he would administer the government of the country, if elected. If these principles are conservative,-if they are constitutional,-if they are Whig,-and Whig they must be, it constitutionally conservative, we shall find no difficulty in uniting We heard yesterday, with much regret, the Whig party in his favor. The few

come into office than have him come in

harried and be-ridden as Gen. Harrison

was. As things now stand, then, with the

lights before us at present, we could not

hesitate one instant in preferring General

Devotion to the principles of the Constitution, with an honest heart, and a sound head, is all that the great body of the Whigs require of General Taylor. Under such a devotion, the veto power will be exercised only in extreme cases, for which that august prerogative was alone reency, unless manifest error or great carepocketed, but to the chosen Representamatters will be left. In short, the popular voice, as expressed through the Conand not let the will, pleasure, or sic volo, sic jubeo of General Taylor. Under such a President, with the overwhelming popularity that he would have, a Whig Congress might once more right the government, as they partially righted it in 1842. -nay, go further, and put the Constitutwenty or thirty years of Jackson, Van not drive it again.

apprehension that any great body of the out an adequate force, and has written shortly after the battle of Buena Polk party will give their support to Genwithin the United States is the northern part of eral Taylor. Their leaders, nearly all, by the State of New York. There were beaver their votes in Congress, on the Monterey living among the mountains of North Carolina, capitulation, and on the Lieutenant Gen- done his duty in forwarding the despatchin the year 1842, where Mr. B. saw trees new- eral question are committed against him. ly cut down by them, and he was informed by The rank and file of their party will swell that is, 'immediately after the battle of our ranks, and we ought to welcome Cerro Gordo'-some other apologists for then, but the leaders, as they speak and the administration impute the whole blame York Evening Post, the Richmond En- and blames General Scott for not having

quirer, Nashville Union, and other papers, fear, dread, and tremble over the move- here on the 10th of April, and t ment of the masses in Taylor's behalf .- dent believed this to be a suitable Anon, they will succeed in mustering up sion to renew overtures of peace. a respectable party to oppose him, as for- known that Santa Anna's force at midable, in appearance, as that they rais- Vista had been destroyed and d ed against General Harrison,-the men of and it was not anticipated that words and noise in command, without a so soon after offer any resistance rank and file to obey, the few imagining Scott. Besides, Santa Anna, who they were born to command without find- the Capital celebrating his escape ing any born to obey. These leaders, who the battle of Buena Vista, was not court " democracy" only to gull it, know deemed so formidable and unapproper full well that, with such a man as Gener- an enemy .- The time had come wi al Taylor, they have no hope—that under was supposed he would, from poli him, the offices and emoluments of the fil his promises; and the time had ce country will go where character, reputa- ly arrived when the temptation of the therefore, theirs is a hopeless chance, him than at any former time. Il and hence, from self-interest, as well as feat of Santa Anna at Buena V in every manner and form. Well, then, osition of the 15th of April was agree

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing

whatever it may be, that has occurred

It has been broadly intimated that the ling to make peace. But, after be found to be more for Gen. Scott than in Mexico, that there has never been

There is now no authority competent began; that Santa Anna is powerless

will appear when Congress meets. I have accurate information as to the ed army after army, and stronghold character in which Mr. Trist went to Mex. stronghold into our hands; that the ico, and the object of sending him. It had sure on General Scott is but a lame that we sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, and that the allegation that if Trist been agreed that we should send only a have caught the Mexican government Commissioner. There was also a law of a humor for peace, is intended only ! the late session, making an appropriation ver the reckless assertion that peace for the renewal of diplomatic intercourse, already been or was about to be mad opening a negotiation with Mexico, when- The rumor received here from the W ever she should consent to enter upon ne- that the Mormons in California had gotiations. Mr. Trist was sent as a qua- tinied, &c., is unfounded, and was si Commissionner, with powers to act as gested by some distrust of, and comit Commissioner, when Mexico should give the Mormons, which have followed t her consent, as provided for by law. The persecuted and growing sect to the sho mission came within the law, and, at the of the Pacific. same time, avoided the objections that Mexico had made to the reception of any ter's Bureau, in this city, died recently functionary but a Commissioner.

But none of the governments, state or central, in Mexico, have been, or are, willing to enter into negotiations for peace; and Mr. Trist will, therefore, I presume, return to his place in the State Department, and General Scott will be reinfor-

The same correspondent, in another

letter, under date of July 26th, says: At the moment when the War bill passed, in May, 1843, a Democratic Senator remarked that the war would be a very the necessities of his position-being short one—that it would not last longer than a month. Mr. Calhoun replied-it val between the engagements of the will last three years, and cost us a hun-

dred millions." I have reason to know that Mr. Calhoun's opinion is unchanged—that he considers the war as merely begun, and the bution of the forces and the preparate lengthening train of its evils as having of the battle than usually falls to a s been scarcely yet manifested.

The views of the administration and its friends have undergone a great change. in consequence of the obstinate refusal of the Mexicans to make peace. The sev. fame. It will be borne in mind that eral members of the administration do not like, it is said, to speak of the object. They have been as ignorant as any man in the whole country, and still are so as long continued cry of 'peace, peace,'-the desperate energy which befit men served,-never in cases of mere expedi- members of the administration did not u- storming parties and forlorn enterprise nite in the effort to delude the public. but it called in requisition the en lessness of legislation appear. Harbor They were at a loss what to think of the and self-sustaining bravery which dan Bills, and River Bills will not be stealthily prospect of peace, and were more inclin- makes more intelligent. To acquit o ed to ask the opinions of others, than to self with eclat during such a hattle is ti give any of their own, on the subject.

They deem peace as hopeless now, and whilst it is conceded that Gen. Taylor will, of course, look about to find some lone amongst men could have won t gress, will be the Constitutional voice, person on whom to lay the blame of a fail- battle, Gen. Wool performed what ure to procure it. They have seized up- one could who did not enjoy the prest on Gen. Scott-his dilatoriness in march- of his Commander-in Chief. It is gre ing on the City of Mexico, and his delay fying to observe in the official despate in sending forward Mr. Buchannan's letter. That Mr. Buchanan's letter, writ- ance of Gen. Wool is acknowledged ten on the 15th of April, was not transmitted to the Mexican government on the tion on the old Washington track, whence | 18th of the same month, is the only fault that the 'Union' proposes to find with Gen. Buren, and Polk mis government could Scott. This is the only distinct charge, dignified and soldier-like, and its eloque although intimations are strongly made Our Whig readers need not have any that Gen. Scott has refused to move withseveral more silly letters.

While the 'Union' alleges that peace would have been made, if Gen. Scott had es a month before he received themindicate through the Washington Union, to Mr. Trist. I learn that the Secretary have hazarded the action at Buena V the Albany Argus, and Atlas, the New of State exempts Mr. Trist from censure,

forwarded the proposals for pe Mexico was stunned by the defeat ro Gordo.

The fact is, that all this is an thought on the part of this gover and of those who, for some reason chose to assure the public, up anthority, that Mr. Trist would rather had actually made a treat and that the treaty, as ratified by would be here in twenty days. Mr. Trist's mission had no rel

the battle of Cerro Gordo. No m ing was expected after the fall Cruz and the Castle. The intel the surrender of the Castle was I increase his means for carrying on war. Yet now we are gravely told b official organ, that if we had only peace to the Mexican government this terrible Santa Anna got back City of Mexico from the heights of

After Santa Anna had lost one arm Buena Vista, he was supposed to he ny fair prospect of peace since the our best friend in Mexico, having be

Capt. Hetzell, late of the Qarterm Mexico. The intelligence was received

GENERAL WOOL

We do not recollect an instance which such general, judicious, and criminating praise has been bestowed on a subordinate officer as that Gen. Wool has received, from all ro of the army, for his cool, intrepid, skilful conduct during the battle of B Vista. The Commander-in-Chief. pelled to go down to Saltillo in the and the 23d-and out of respect for military capacities, confided to him. would seem, a larger share in the distr ordinate officer. This confidence right worthily bestowed, and Gen. W has won for himself a solid and envis collision of Buena Vista was battle, a regular face to face fight, w lasted sixteen hours—during eight of wl the slaughter was terrific, and the str to all that respects the chances of the ter- gle a death grapple of opposing hosts. mination of the war. During the late and not only taxed that active courage.

deed to fame. This Gen. Wool did. A the candor with which the great ass Gen. Taylor, and the cordiality with w Gen. Wool attests the eminest abilitie his superior. There is no effort on ei side to eulogize; the language of each consists in its truth.

It may be proper to remark here. and whilst the incidents of the action w imperfectly known, we said, in comm ing upon the hazard of giving battle such unequal forces and the great res of the victory, that-

"If we may take the opinions of tary men as a guide in forming an ion in the premises, few Generals w as few would have fought the battle Resaca."-Picayune.