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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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

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

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Eleven days later from England!

The Washington arrived at her dock in N. York at 12 o'clock Friday. She left Southampton 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 committee of the passengers testified to this fact.

From the London Herald of the 15th, and 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:

The weather and the crops.—The magnificent weather of the past week has done wonders for vegetation generally. With the mercury ranging from 70 to 80 deg., an almost cloudless sky and continuous sunshine from sunrise to sunset, the crops are progressing toward maturity with a rapidity seldom to be witnessed in this climate.

The wheat is blossoming under the most favorable auspices—and though on some of the poor lands the crops look thin and somewhat ragged, the ears are large and well formed; and should we be 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 large.

The London Standard publishes a reasonable letter from Bickington, Barnstable, stating that 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 on the 13th.

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, of Dresden.

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.

The trial of Mr. Teste, a Peer and former Minister, for gross official corruption, in conjunction with Gen. Cubieres, continued to absorb attention, and the most extraordinary facts had been developed.

On Thursday morning, 13th inst., the public was startled by a statement that the previous evening Mr. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. The following is from the National:

"Between eight and nine o'clock last evening an explosion was heard in one of the chambers in the prison of the Luxembourg, occupied by the accused parties in the affair of the Gouhenans mines. The attendants immediately rushed in, and it was found that Mr. Teste had attempted 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 fell 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 explained 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 M. Pellapra.

The next day, the chancellor called on M. Renouard, the reporter of the commission, to read a letter he had received from Mr. Teste that morning. It was as follows: "M. le Chancelier, the incidents of yesterday's hearing allow no room for contradiction. Farther discussion 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 against him; and that he deeply 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 commenced.

M. Baroche spoke as counsel for Gen. Cubieres. 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 Montemolinos were beginning to be held.

The Eco del Comercio says that letters from

Pampeluna speak in positive terms of a Carlist rising, under the general direction of Elío. The Carlists had, by their manœuvres, spread great agitation through Navarre. A military conspiracy had, it was said, been discovered at Tafalla, 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 Britannia; 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 proportion, good brands of American being offered at 34s. to 36s. per barrel.

On the 7th the trade exhibited more firmness, and millers paid the prices of the previous market day for the extremely small quantities purchased by them to supply the immediate wants.

There is a small demand for the best brands of American flour by the bakers at from 34s. to 37s. per barrel, being according to weight and quality, considerably lower than 65s. per sack for town made flour, its value at the present prices of the best samples of English wheat.

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 maturity.

At the same time we must remark that the complaints of blight and red gum are on the increase, and though these accounts are probably exaggerated, still we fear that the yield of wheat 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 deliveries from the growers having nearly ceased.

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 show of samples of all kinds of grain, flour, &c. fresh arrived. There was a moderate retail trade for wheat at about the prices of Friday, which were 2d. and 3d. per 70 lbs. dearer than those of this day week. Flour met slow sale at 27s. 3d. and 38s. per barrel for Western Canal, and other kinds in proportion.

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 warm.

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.

COTTON.—The market was firm to-day. Sales: 6,000 bales, 1,000 for export, and 2,000 on speculation: New Orleans, 6½ to 8; Bowd Georgia, 6½ to 7½; Surats, 5½ to 6½.

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

LOSS OF THE JAMESTOWN.

We heard yesterday, with much regret, the melancholy news of the loss of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and probably a large portion of her officers and crew.

She sailed from Boston for Norfolk on Thursday of last week, under the command of Lieut. Thatcher, to complete her equipments for a cruise on the coast of Africa. She was lost, it is stated, on Cape Henry; and the following from the Norfolk Herald would seem to confirm the report:

HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK, July 29—2 P. M.)

The United States Sloop-of-war *Jamestown* on Shore.—The schooner *Volante*, Capt. Mathias, arrived this morning from 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 Boston to this port) aground on Chinquago Shoal. While in sight she appeared to 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 Kay's Zoology of the State of New York it is erroneously stated that the most southern limit of the beaver within the United States is the northern part of the State of New York. There were beaver living among the mountains of North Carolina, in the year 1842, where Mr. B. saw trees newly cut down by them, and he was informed by 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, rough region, abounding in grand scenery and rarely visited by man, being little known even to the hunters."

forwarded the proposals for peace, while Mexico was stunned by the defeat of Cerro Gordo.

The fact is, that all this is an affair thought on the part of this government, and of those who, for some reason or other, chose to assure the public, upon alleged authority, that Mr. Trist would make, or rather had actually made a treaty of peace, and that the treaty, as ratified by Mexico, would be here in twenty days.

Mr. Trist's mission had no reference to the battle of Cerro Gordo. No more lighting was expected after the fall of Vera Cruz and the Castle. The intelligence of the surrender of the Castle was received here on the 10th of April, and the President believed this to be a suitable occasion to renew overtures of peace. It was known that Santa Anna's force at Buena Vista had been destroyed and dispersed, and it was not anticipated that he would so soon after offer any resistance to Gen. Scott. Besides, Santa Anna, who was in the Capital celebrating his escape from the battle of Buena Vista, was not then deemed so formidable and unapproachable an enemy. The time had come when it was supposed he would, from policy, fulfill his promises; and the time had certainly arrived when the temptation of the three millions was more likely to be potent with him than at any former time. The defeat of Santa Anna at Buena Vista and the fall of Vera Cruz were the occasion for the overtures of peace. It did not occur to our administration when the proposition of the 15th of April was agreed upon, that another flicking would befall Santa Anna three days after, and still less did they believe that another total rout would lessen his disposition for peace, or increase his means for carrying on the war. Yet now we are gravely told by the official organ, that if we had only offered peace to the Mexican government before this terrible Santa Anna got back to the City of Mexico from the heights of Cerro Gordo, we would have procured it! Never was there anything so preposterous.

After Santa Anna had lost one army at Buena Vista, he was supposed to be willing to make peace. But, after he had another at Cerro Gordo, he determined to prolong the war! The more rational conclusion is, from all that has taken place in Mexico, that there has never been any fair prospect of peace since the war began; that Santa Anna is powerless to make peace if he would; that he has been our best friend in Mexico, having betrayed army after army, and stronghold after stronghold into our hands; that the cause on General Scott is but a lame excuse for not giving him means and men; and that the allegation that if Trist had been a little earlier or later, he would have caught the Mexican government in a humor for peace, is intended only to cover the reckless assertion that peace had already been or was about to be made.

The rumor received here from the West, that the Mormons in California had renounced, &c., is unfounded, and was suggested by some distrust of, and enmity to the Mormons, which have followed that persecuted and growing sect to the shores of the Pacific.

Capt. Heitzel, late of the Quartermaster's Bureau, in this city, died recently in Mexico. The intelligence was received yesterday.

GENERAL WOOL.

We do not recollect an instance in which such general, judicious, and discriminating praise has been bestowed upon a subordinate officer as that which Gen. Wool has received, from all ranks of the army, for his cool, intrepid, and skilful conduct during the battle of Buena Vista. The Commander-in-Chief, from the necessities of his position—being compelled to go down to Saltillo in the interval between the engagements of the 22d and the 23d—and out of respect for his military capacities, confided to him, it would seem, a larger share in the distribution of the forces and the preparation of the battle than usually falls to a subordinate officer. This confidence was right worthily bestowed, and Gen. Wool has won for himself a solid and enviable fame. It will be borne in mind that the collision of Buena Vista was a pitched battle, a regular face to face fight, which lasted sixteen hours—during eight of which the slaughter was terrific, and the struggle a death grapple of opposing hosts. It not only taxed that active courage, the desperate energy which befit men for storming parties and forlorn enterprises, but it called in requisition the enduring and self-sustaining bravery which danger makes more intelligent. To acquit oneself with *éclat* during such a battle is indeed to die to fame. This Gen. Wool did. And, whilst it is conceded that Gen. Taylor alone amongst men could have won that battle, Gen. Wool performed what any one could who did not enjoy the prestige of his Commander-in-Chief. It is gratifying to observe in the official despatches the candor with which the great assistance of Gen. Wool is acknowledged by Gen. Taylor, and the cordiality with which Gen. Wool attests the eminent abilities of his superior. There is no effort on either side to eulogize; the language of each is dignified and soldier-like, and its eloquence consists in its truth.

It may be proper to remark here, that, shortly after the battle of Buena Vista, and whilst the incidents of the action were imperfectly known, we said, in commenting upon the hazard of giving battle with such unequal forces and the great results of the victory, that—

"If we may take the opinions of military men as a guide in forming an opinion in the premises, few Generals would have hazarded the action at Buena Vista, as few would have fought the battle of Resaca."—*Picayune*.

quicker, Nashville Union, and other papers, fear, dread, and tremble over the movement of the masses in Taylor's behalf. Anon, they will succeed in mustering up a respectable party to oppose him, as formidable, in appearance, as that they raised against General Harrison—the men of words and noise in command, without a rank and file to obey;—the few imagining they were born to command without finding any born to obey. These leaders, who court "democracy" only to gull it, know full well that, with such a man as General Taylor, they have no hope—that under him, the offices and emoluments of the country will go where character, reputation, and qualification command, and that, therefore, theirs is a hopeless chance;—and hence, from self-interest, as well as from their instinctive hatred of high-minded, honorable, and independent men, they will oppose General Taylor's nomination in every manner and form. Well, then, as we now understand the character and principles of General Taylor, with him for President, and a Whig Congress to back him, the pure and palmy days of General Washington would be restored.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing on the date of the 24th ultimo says:

The administration take a decided part in favor of Mr. Trist, in the difficulty, whatever it may be, that has occurred between him and Gen. Scott.

It has been broadly intimated that the Secretary of State is ready and desirous to give publicity to General Scott's correspondence, and it is asserted that it will be found to be more for Gen. Scott than his hasty plate of soup.

There is now no authority competent to call for the correspondence. But it will appear when Congress meets.

I have accurate information as to the character in which Mr. Trist went to Mexico, and the object of sending him. It had been urged by the Mexican government that we sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, in the person of Mr. Slidell, when it had been agreed that we should send only a Commissioner. There was also a law of the late session, making an appropriation for the renewal of diplomatic intercourse, opening a negotiation with Mexico, whenever she should consent to enter upon negotiations. Mr. Trist was sent as a quasi Commissioner, with powers to act as Commissioner, when Mexico should give her consent, as provided for by law. The mission came within the law; and, at the same time, avoided the objections that Mexico had made to the reception of any 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 reinforced.

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 short one—that it could not last longer than a month. Mr. Calhoun replied—"it will last three years, and cost us a hundred millions."

I have reason to know that Mr. Calhoun's opinion is unchanged—that he considers the war as merely begun, and the lengthening train of its evils as having 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 several 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 to all that respects the chances of the termination of the war. During the late and long continued cry of "peace, peace," the members of the administration did not unite in the effort to delude the public. They were at a loss what to think of the prospect of peace, and were more inclined to ask the opinions of others, than to give any of their own, on the subject.

They deem peace as hopeless now, and will, of course, look about to find some person on whom to lay the blame of a failure to procure it. They have seized upon Gen. Scott—his dilatoriness in marching on the City of Mexico, and his delay in sending forward Mr. Buchanan's letter, written on the 15th of April, was not transmitted to the Mexican government on the 18th of the same month, is the only fault that the 'Union' proposes to find with Gen. Scott. This is the only distinct charge, although intimations are strongly made that Gen. Scott has refused to move without an adequate force, and has written several more silly letters.

While the 'Union' alleges that peace would have been made, if Gen. Scott had done his duty in forwarding the despatches a month before he received them—that is, "immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo"—some other apologists for the administration impute the whole blame to Mr. Trist. I learn that the Secretary of State exempts Mr. Trist from censure, and blames General Scott for not having