

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.
THOS. J. LEMAY, Proprietor.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1836

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THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.
Subscribers, three dollars per annum—
in advance. Subscribers in other States
cannot be allowed to remain arrears longer
than one year, & persons resident without this
State, who may desire to become subscribers,
will be strictly required to pay the whole
amount of the year's subscription in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines,
inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty
five cents for each insertion.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

**FRESH CONGRESS SPRING
OR SARTOGA WATER.**
Just received, a supply of Fresh Congress
Spring or Sartoga Water, in Quart and Pint
Bottles, and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
August 8th, 1836. 34

A Northern Carriage for Sale.
There for sale a second hand carriage, made
by one of the best workmen in Philadelphia.
This carriage is excellent in the best manner, and
the material are of the most durable kind.
The carriage is in good order, and calculated
to render good service. Any person disposed to
purchase an article of this kind, will do well to
call at my shop and examine the job and learn
the price, which will be very reasonable.
THO. COORS.
Raleigh, August 8, 1836 34-1f

A Salary of 700 Dollars a Year.
Will be given for an INSTRUCTOR, qualified
to take charge of the Higher Department of
an Academy in this town. The branches of Edu-
cation required to be taught by him, are the
following, viz:—The Greek and Latin Languages;
the principal branches of the Mathematics,
Grammar and Geography.
Edenton is a village situated at the head of Al-
bemarle Sound, on the North side of a spacious
bay, affording an agreeable water prospect, and a
pleasant Southern exposure. It contains about
16 or 17 hundred inhabitants, and is surrounded
by a rich and prosperous agricultural Country.
The point of landing, it will compare advantageously
with any settlement in the lower part of the
State; and it contains a population the major part
of which is characterized by industry, intelligence,
and refinement.
The Trustees of the Academy are very desirous
of procuring the services of some gentleman,
who will be satisfied to pursue the business
of teaching as a permanent, and exclusive
occupation; being persuaded, from the local ad-
vantages of the Seminary, the wealth of the neigh-
borhood, its increasing population and re-
sources, that the faithful attention of such a teacher
to the school, would soon enable them to re-
ward his labours with a more adequate com-
pensation. His attendance will be required on the
first Monday in October next, at which time the
first Session of the school will commence.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
August 11, 1836. 34-3f

STRAY.
Taken up in Franklin County, on the planta-
tion of Jeremiah Perry, 3 miles south of Lou-
isburg, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches
high. The owner is requested to come and
prove, pay charges, and take her property.
RICKSEY FIRMAN, Auctioneer.
Franklin Co. July 6, 1836 34-3p

**Scotland Neck
FEMALE SEMINARY.**
The undersigned most respectfully informs
the public that he has engaged the services of
Miss MATTHEW B. ROWAN, of New York, who
will take charge of the above Seminary, at his
residence in Scotland Neck, where he has re-
cently erected a comfortable building for the
purpose.
The exercises of this institution will commence
on Monday next, and the following branches of
education will be taught, viz:
1st Division. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Grammar, Geography, Parley's History, An-
cient and Modern History. Terms, \$10
2nd Division. Rhetoric, Logic, Natural
Philosophy, Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual
Philosophy, Natural Theology, Elements of
Criticism; each in addition to the first division
\$1 per session.
3rd Division. Chemistry and Botany each, \$4 00
French, 10 00
Drawing, 10 00
Flower Painting, 10 00
Oil Painting, 10 00
Music, 15 00
Music Session consists of five months.
Miss Rowan is highly recommended, by
some of the first literary men of the North, as
well qualified to teach all the above branches,
except Music, a competent teacher of which is
expected from the North in a few days.
It is highly important that all pupils should
enter School at the beginning of the Session.
Each young lady must have every article of
clothing marked with her name.
Board for five months, twenty young ladies can
be had in the subscriber's hall, at \$5 per month,
where young ladies will be continually under the
care of the preceptor and where they will meet
every kindness and attention from Mrs. Parker
and herself. The location of this School is be-
lieved to be one of the healthiest in Scotland
Neck. The water unobscured by any in this
section of country, and on the whole, the air is
qualify here for the duties of an instructor.
UNANIA E. SHELTON, Principal of the
Scholastic Female Seminary.
JNO. A. YATES, Professor, U. College.
B. F. JOSLIN, Professor U. College.
ELPHALET NOTT, D. D.
ALONZO POTTER, D. D.
ROBERT HALLIDAY, New York.
July 12, 1836. 34-2w

CERTIFICATE.
The subscribers take pleasure in recom-
mending Miss M. ROWAN, as a young lady highly
esteemed by all her acquaintance—a finished
education, and possessing that amiable dis-
position and discipline of mind, which admirably
qualify her for the duties of an instructor.
UNANIA E. SHELTON, Principal of the
Scholastic Female Seminary.
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B. F. JOSLIN, Professor U. College.
ELPHALET NOTT, D. D.
ALONZO POTTER, D. D.
ROBERT HALLIDAY, New York.
July 12, 1836. 34-2w

CHEROKEE LANDS.
ON THE twenty-fourth day of October next,
at the town of Franklin, in the county of Macon,
State of North Carolina, a public sale will com-
mence and be kept open for the space of one
week, and no longer, for the purpose of selling
the lands which have been surveyed and re-
main unalienated, acquired by treaty from the Chero-
kee Indians, previous to 1830. The sale will be
conducted by a commissioner appointed for
that purpose.
Executive Department.
July 18th, 1836. 32-3m

NOTICE.
The subscribers would respectfully inform the
citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has on
hand, at his Mills, an assortment of SAWED
LUMBER, together with 400 LOGS of differ-
ent dimensions, with which he will be pleased
to supply their orders.
The prices for Lumber, Corn Meal and Flour,
are generally the same as in the neighborhood. The
quantity of the Mills to the City, therefore,
is a decided advantage to purchasers.
As of any kind furnished, at only a short
notice.
J. C. HANTON,
at the Mills, July 23, 1836. 32-3w

NOTICE.
The Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance
Company being now in complete and successful
operation, take this mode of informing the pub-
lic that they insure Dwellings, Storehouses,
Buildings in general, Stocks of Merchandise,
Furniture, &c. &c., against loss or damage by
Fire, upon the most favorable terms; and all
losses sustained by the Company will be adjust-
ed with liberality and promptly paid.
They also insure upon risks at sea or coast-
wise, and particularly invite the attention of
Country Merchants who are in the habit of re-
ceiving their goods from the Northern ports, to
the convenience which would attend the settle-
ment of any claim they might have for loss or
damage by water, with an office here, over one
at a greater distance.
Application by Letter or otherwise addressed
to either the President or Secretary, at the Of-
fice of the Company in this place, will be im-
mediately attended to.
BENJAMIN JONES, Pres't.
W. S. STUBBS, Sec'y.
Aug. 4, 31 6w

NOTICE.
Samuel Clarke, surviving partner of the firm
of W. & H. Bryson, has taken into partnership
Francis McTeir and Robert H. Lawrence. The
business will be continued at the old stand, under
the name of McTeir & Co., on the same
liberal terms as heretofore. The undersigned
will give his personal attention, and solicit a con-
tinuance of former favors. All debts due to,
and claims against W. & H. Bryson, will be
settled by the new firm.
SAMUEL CLARKE.
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS.
The subscribers inform their friends, and those
of the firm of W. & H. Bryson, that they will
continue the business under the firm of Clarke,
McTeir & Co., at the Store occupied by W. &
H. Bryson; all Cotton stored with us, will be
insured from fire, free of expense to the planter,
which will make our Warehouse more safe, than
any fire-proof Warehouse in the city. The
rates of Storage will be customary. Liberal
advances will be made on Cotton and Produce,
and all Cotton consigned to us by customers,
will be sold free of commissions. The receipt-
ing and forwarding business will be continued as
heretofore. We hope that a strict attention to
business, will merit a continuance of the patron-
age, so long extended to the firm of W. & H.
Bryson.
CLARKE, McTEIR & Co.
Who have on hand, and offer for Sale on their
usual liberal terms, the following, and also a
large assortment of every article in the Grocery
Line, which business they continue on the same
extensive scale as conducted heretofore by
W. & H. Bryson.
1000 Pounds of Hemp Bagging,
50 do. Osmalgus,
150 do. Cotton Umburgs,
700 lbs. Hemp Bagging Twice,
110 lbs. Sugar,
40 do. prime Molasses,
500 bags prime Coffee,
100 do. Green and White Java Coffee,
200 bags Cut Nails, assorted,
5,000 bushels clean Liverpool Salt,
650 sacks do. do. in good order,
700 lbs. assorted Domestic Liquors,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof,
5 pipes pure Holland Gin,
2 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
1000 lbs. and quarter casks of different kinds
of Wine,
10,000 lbs. Rock Salt,
10,000 lbs. Castings, assorted,
A large Assortment of Shoes, of every descrip-
tion. Also, a full Assortment of Smith's Tools.
August, Georgia, July 22, 1836. 33-2w

**WRECK OF THE FRANCIS
SPAIGHT.**
RELATED BY ONE OF THE CREW.
The Francis Spaight, of 345 tons,
laden with timber, sailed from St.
John's, Newfoundland, on 24th No-
vember, bound to Limerick. The
crew amounted to fourteen men, with
the captain and mate; they had fine
weather for a few days, but it after-
wards blew so hard, that they were
obliged to drive before the wind. At
three in the morning of December 3d,
the vessel, through the carelessness of
the helmsman, suddenly broached too,
and in less than an hour she lay on her
beam end, the greater part of the
crew saving themselves by clinging to
the rigging. Patrick Cusack and
Patrick Behane were drowned in the
forecastle, and Griffith, the mate, in
the after cabin. The Captain and
Mulville got to the fore and main
masts, and cut them away; the main-
topmast went with them over the side,
and the ship immediately righted. As
soon as she righted, she settled down
in the sea, and there was scarcely any
of her to be seen except the poop and
bulwarks. No situation could be
more miserable than that of the unfor-
tunate crew, standing ankle deep on
the wreck, in a winter's night, and
clinging to whatever object was near-
est, as sea after sea rolled successively
over them. On the dawn, they dis-
covered that their provisions had been
washed overboard, and they had no
means of coming at any fresh water.
The gale continued unabated, and
for safety and shelter they gathered in-
to the cabin under the poop. Even
here, she was so deep with water, a
dry plank could not be found, and
their only rest was by standing close
together. At ten in the forenoon a
vessel was descried to the westward,
but she stood far away beyond the
reach of signal, and was soon out of
sight. That day and the next passed
away without any change in the weather.
On the third it began to moder-
ate. There were thirteen hands alive,
and not one had tasted a morsel of
food since the wreck; and they had
only three bottles of wine; this was
served out in wine glasses at intervals.
There was some occasional rain, which
they were not prepared at first for
saving, but on the fourth or fifth day
they got a cistern under the mizen-
mast, where it was filled in two days.
The periods in which little or no rain
fell were however often long, so that
they stinted themselves to the smallest
possible allowance. In seven days af-
ter the appearance of the first vessel,
another was seen only four miles north.
An ensign was hoisted, but she bore
away like the former, and was soon
lost to their view.

Despair was now in every counte-
nance. How they lived through the
succeeding five days, it would be hard
to tell; some few endeavored to eat the
horn buttons of their jackets; the only
substitute for nutriment which occur-
red to them. There was no means of
taking fish, and although birds were
sometimes seen flying past, they had
no means of bringing them down.
Horrible as this situation was, it was
made yet worse by the conduct of the
crew towards one another. As their
sufferings increased they became cross
and selfish—the strong securing a
place on the cabin floor, and pushing
aside the weak to shift for themselves
in the wet and cold. There was a
boy, named O'Brien, especially, who
seemed to have no friend on board,
and endured every sort of cruelty and
abuse. Most of the men had got sore
legs from standing in the salt water,
and were peevish and apprehensive of
being hurt; as soon as O'Brien came
near them in search of a dry berth, he
was kicked away, for which he retal-
iated in curses.
On the 19 of December, the 16th
day since the wreck, the Captain said,
they were now a length of time with-
out sustenance, that it was beyond hu-
man nature to endure it any longer,
and that the only question for them to
consider was, whether one of them
should die; his opinion was, that one
should suffer for the rest, and that
lots should be drawn between the four
boys, as they could not be considered
so great a loss to their friends, as those
who had wives and children depend-
ing on them. None objected to this,
except the boys, who cried out against
the injustice of such a proceeding.
O'Brien, in particular, protested against
it; and some mutterings were heard
amongst the men, that led the latter to
apprehend they might proceed in a
more summary way. Friendless and
forlorn as he was, they were well cal-
culated to terrify the boy into acquies-
cence, and he at length submitted.
Mulville now prepared some sticks
of different lengths for the lots. A
bandage was tied over O'Brien's eyes,
and he knelt down, resting his face on
Mulville's knees. The latter had the
sticks in his hand, and was to hold
them up, one by one, demanding whose
lot it was. O'Brien was to call out a
name, and whatever person he named
for the shortest stick, was to die.
Mulville held up the first stick, and
demanded who it was for. The answer
was "for little Johnny Sheehan," and
the lot was laid aside. The next stick
was held up, and the demand was re-
peated, "on myself," upon which Mul-
ville said that was the death lot—that
O'Brien had called it for himself. The
poor fellow heard the announcement
without uttering a word. The men
told him he must prepare for death,
and the Captain proposed bleeding him
in the arm. The cook cut his
veins across with a small knife, but
could bring no flow of blood; the boy
himself attempted to open the vein at
the bend of the elbow, but, like the
cook, he failed in bringing blood. The
captain then said—"This is of no use,
'tis better to put him out of pain by
bleeding him in the throat."
At this O'Brien, for the first time,
looked terrified, and begged that they
would give him a little time; he said,
he was cold and weak, but if they
would let him lie down and sleep for
a little, he would get warm, and then
he would bleed freely. To this there
were expressions of dissent from the
men, and the captain said, "twas
best at once to lay hold on him, and
let the cook cut his throat." O'Brien,
driven to extremity, declared he would
not let them; the first man, he said,
who laid hands on him, 'twould be the
worst for him; that he'd appeal to him
another time; that he'd haunt him af-
ter death. There was a general hesi-
tation amongst them, when a fellow
named Harrington seized the boy, and
they rushed in upon him, he screamed
and struggled violently, addressing
himself in particular to Sullivan, a
Tartar man. The poor youth was,
however, soon got down, and the cook,
after considerable hesitation, cut his
throat with a case knife, and the fu-
re was put under the boy's neck to
save the blood.
As soon as the horrid act had been
perpetrated the blood was served to the
men. They afterwards laid open the
body, and separated the limbs; the lat-
ter were hung over the stern, while a
portion of the former was allotted for
immediate use, and almost every one
partook of it. This was the evening
of the 16th day. They ate again late
at night; but the thirst, which was be-
fore endurable, now became craving,
and they slaked it with salt water.
Several were raving, and slaked wildly
through the night, and, in the morning,
the cook was quite mad. His raving
continued during the succeeding night,
and in the morning, as his end seemed
to be approaching, the veins of his
neck were cut, and the blood drawn
from him. This was the second death.
On that night Behane was mad, and
the boy Burns on the following morn-
ing, they were obliged to be tied by
the crew, and the latter eventually
bled to death by cutting his throat.

Behane died unexpectedly, or he would
have suffered the same fate. Next
morning Mahony distinguished a sail,
and raised a shout of joy. A ship was
clearly discernable, and bearing her
course towards them. Signals were
hoisted, and, when she approached,
they held up the hands and feet of
O'Brien to excite commiseration. The
vessel proved to be the Agenora, an
American. She put off a boat to their
assistance, and the survivors of the
Francis Spaight were safely got on
board the American, where they were
treated with the utmost kindness.—A-
bridged from the Limerick Star.

**TWELVE GOOD REASONS WHY
NO PLAIN, HONEST CITIZEN
SHOULD VOTE FOR MARTIN
VAN BUREN AS PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

1. His character is a perfect enig-
ma; no one can solve it. Hence, to
trust it as an experiment, in so high a
matter, would be to incur a risk vast-
ly beyond the benefit to be realized,
especially as the country abounds with
so many better men, whose characters,
morally and politically, are well
known to have been often tested.
2. He has no genius; but an im-
mense fund of cunning, which his
parasites have misused talents.
3. He has improved his native cunning
by a close study of the subtilties
and quibbles of the law, and his
scientific knowledge of, and a won-
derful facility in, applying the chican-
eries of the law to the purposes of
Government, particularly in the sup-
port of a party, and the organization
of caucuses for Presidential making.
4. He has had too long experience
in the application of his easy princi-
ples, and too ample scope for his cunning
in party manoeuvres, to which he
has always been devoted, to be now
safely trusted with the administration
of the Government.
5. He has never been, either in
principle or in practice, a sound re-
publican; but, on the contrary, he has
always been a political tergiversator,
professing that creed that suited his
present purpose best, and adhering to
his professions no longer than they
promoted his interest, or ministered
to his ambition.
6. He never enjoyed the confidence
of the great Republican party of the
State to which he belongs, nor did he
ever merit it; on account of his nu-
merous changes, his hostility to many
of his most highly distinguished re-
publican citizens—to Mr. Madison
and the late war, while he supported
the federal opposition to the war, and
the federal candidate for President
against Mr. Madison.
7. He does not enjoy the confidence
of the honest republican citizens of
any portion of the country; but, on
the contrary, so chameleon-like has
been his whole course, so deceptive his
political character, that, by a kind of
common consent of the people, he has
been named the MAGICIAN. He only
possesses the confidence of the party,
from a belief that he will adopt any
course of policy that will favor their
views, secure the spoils, and sustain
such sham patriots as Benton, Ken-
dall, Isaac Hill and others, in the en-
joyment of their full proportions.
8. He does enjoy the confidence of
the party to which he belongs; because
the slaves of the collar look upon him,
in their turn, as the most apt and pli-
ant tool they can select to carry out
their mischievous plans; and all such
renegado republicans, and unprinci-
pled politicians, as have abused Thom-
as Jefferson, and pronounced James
Madison worthy of a halter, are ready
now to sing hosannas to Martin Van
Buren.
9. He ever will enjoy the confidence
of negro abolitionists and blue-light
federalists, because, almost to a man,
they constitute his zealous supporters
and most time-serving partisans,
throughout the country. Such is now
Van Buren democracy.
10. Very probably he may have
sprung from the humblest walks of life
—for nothing in his character, princi-
ples, or public conduct, has tended to
elevate him above his origin, or evi-
dence a higher descent.
11. He has in truth that command
of temper, or, what less charitable
persons might say, such a tame spirit,
that he can submit to great indignities,
(not for conscience, but for party's
sake,) with perfect equanimity—to
some well merited reproaches, with-
out a blush; and he can smile, and
smile, and plot deep mischief while
he smiles. As to his fitness for an
intercourse with foreign Powers, to pro-
tect the interest and honor of the
nation, plain people, possessing com-
mon sense and common information,
should not forget his letter of instruc-
tions to Mr. McLane, while Secretary
of State, relating to our negotiations
with England, upon the subject of the
West India trade, in which he virtu-
ally cast himself at the feet of the King
of England, and deeply disgraced the
nation, by barely reviling his own
Government, and humbly begging, as
a boon, what had been refused as a
right, and which, since obtained upon
such degrading terms, it proved a
national injury instead of a benefit.

12. He is an ardent, devoted slave
of a party, and is willing to be such,
to place himself at its head; and he is
a friend to the Union just so far as it
promotes his interest. Arnold and
Aaron Burr were friends so far also.
The constitutional sense in which
he may view his duty will always re-
late to the benefits to himself, and the
party who are the instruments, and on
whom he relies to elevate himself to
power, and retain it in his hands
when acquired.
If these twelve reasons do not satisfy
the Globe why no plain republican
citizen should vote for Mr. Van Buren
for the next President of the United
States, we will give you twenty-four
other reasons in your next number.
ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.
Sun.

The new editor of the New Orleans
Bee, appears to be about as testy as
he is ignorant of politics and political
men. He has not half the "milk of
human kindness" in him that his pre-
decessor had. He calls Judge White
an apostate, because three years ago he
opposed the Land Bill, on the ground
that the Nation was then in debt, and
now supports it, as a means of dis-
tributing the Surplus Revenue.
President Jackson, three years ago,
vetoed the Land Bill; he has now re-
solutely signed a bill answering the
same ends and purposes. Is he an
apostate, Mr. Bee?
The Bee says the Land Bill pro-
vides for the distributing of the proceeds
of the Public Lands among the old
States. Is this true? Has the Bee
any knowledge of the provisions of the
Bill? We opine not.
The Bee further says—"While in
the democratic ranks he (Judge White)
sustained the friends of democracy—
but since his apostasy, he has voted
against the men he acted with; he voted
against Mr. Tracy, (who is Mr. Tracy?)
Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Kendall; in
short, he now acts and votes with the
federal party and Hartford Conventio-
nists."
Now this is all contemptible moon-
shine. Judge White has given the most
ample and convincing reasons why he
voted against Stevenson, Tanev and
Kendall's nominations. There was
no inconsistency or apostasy in the
course of the Judge. And because he
could not support these men and all
others with whom he formerly acted,
let them be proven to be as great
scoundrels even as the notorious Whit-
ney, why, forsooth, he is an apostate
in the grave opinion of the New Or-
leans Bee!

But the cream of the joke is, the
Judge now acts with the federalists
and Hartford Conventionists! Where
are the federalists and Hartford Con-
ventionists? This very Tanev is one
of them. Woodbury of the Treasury,
Hubbard and Cushman of New Hamp-
shire, are two more; they burnt blue
during the last war. Buchanan, of
Pennsylvania is another. Swartwout
of N. York, is another,—and we could
name almost, if not quite, a majority
of the party in Congress, who were of
the same faith and calling. But why
need we? Van Buren himself burnt
blue at the commencement of the last
war, and opposed Madison's election,
and his creed and that of his partisans
is ultra federal. Humpf! pretty time
of day for Van Buren men to prate
about JAMES WARR being among the
federalists and Hartford Convention-
ists. The Bee stings itself.
Mobile Advertiser.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.
GEN. GAINES'S MOVEMENT.
We subjoin a copy of the instruc-
tions from the War Department to
Gen. Gaines, under which that officer
has deemed himself authorized to in-
vade the territory of a friendly power
—a power with which we are bound,
by sacred treaty obligations, to pre-
serve the relations of peace and amity:
WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 11, 1836.
Sir: The President is very solicitous that
you should act cautiously in carrying into
effect your instructions, and to do nothing
which can compromise the neutral relations
of the United States. Your great objects,
as have been before stated, are, to defend our
frontier and to fulfil the neutral obligations
of the Government. If the Indians are not
employed immediately upon the border,
there will be no need of your advancing
beyond the territory in the actual occupa-
tion of the United States, unless armed parties
should approach our frontier so near as
manifestly to show that they mean to violate
our territory. Such a state of things is scarcely
to be anticipated from either of the contend-
ing parties in Texas. But it is otherwise
with the Indians. In the excitement of war
they will not be restrained by boundary lines,
but will seek scalps wherever they can find
them. The whole history of the employment
of Indians, in the contests between civilized
communities, proves this fact. It was
principally with a view therefore to this state
of things, that you were authorized to cross
the line dividing the country actually in the oc-
cupation of the United States, from that
heretofore in the possession of Mexico, if
such a measure be necessary for the defence
of the frontier. But I must impress upon
you the desire of the President that you do
not advance unless circumstances distinctly
show the necessity for the protection
of the frontier of our country, adjoining the
contending operations in Texas. And should
you find it necessary to advance, you will
not fail to communicate to any armed parties
in the country your orders and objects.—
But you will, under no circumstances, en-
deavor to operate with any of them, or suffer any of

to join you, nor interfere in any man-
ner, except any military operations in Texas,
—as may be necessary for self de-
fence. Should you
cross the boundary beyond the above men-
tioned as the safety of the frontier, as soon
as the safety of the frontier will permit,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. G. SHER-
WOOD,
Cass.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES,
Fort Jessup, Louisiana.
With neither the specific instru-
tions nor the temper of the foregoing
letter do we find any fault. The
Secretary of War seems to be suf-
ficiently solicitous to observe the neu-
tral obligations of the United States,
by limiting the discretionary power
confided to Gen. Gaines to cross the
Sabine to two contingencies—1st,
the "employment," by either of the
parties to the war now raging in Tex-
as, of the Indian tribes within its
limits, so as to endanger the peace of
our frontier; and 2dly, to the advance
of armed parties so near to our fron-
tier "as manifestly to show that they
mean to violate our territory." The
latter contingency Gen. Gaines does
not pretend has occurred. Has the
former? Unquestionably not. The
only reason alleged by Gen. Gaines,
in justification of his movement, is
the "rumor," itself perhaps false, as
ninety-nine in every hundred of such
rumors are, that two or three white
men, belonging to Robertson's colony
in Texas, and of course not citizens of
the United States, had been mur-
dered by the Caddoe Indians, not on our
frontier, or in its vicinity, but seven-
ty miles within the limits of Mexico,
and a considerable distance from Na-
cogdoches, which he has assumed the
responsibility of seizing. If the
rumor, therefore, were true, it is not
the contingency upon which he was
authorized to act. It is a case un-
provided for in his instructions. We
do not therefore censure the govern-
ment for its instructions, which were,
perhaps necessary in the existing state
of affairs in that quarter, and, as we
understand them, looked only to the
duty of self-protection—and we shall
not hereafter censure it, unless, in
defiance of the maxim of the Presi-
dent, "to do nothing" in his inter-
course with foreign nations "which is
wrong," it shall sustain this high-
handed act of Gen. Gaines—an act equally
violative of the treaty with Mexico
and of the constitution of his country.
We hope that Gen. Gaines will be
instantly recalled,—his rash act dia-
vowed,—and himself made to an-
swer for it before the constituted tri-
bunals.

We are in great danger of permit-
ting our sympathies for the Texans,
even those of us who are not interest-
ed in heavy land speculations, whose
avarice is at least on a par with their
love of liberty, to mislead our judg-
ments in reference to questions hav-
ing a bearing on their success. But
we should not permit our love for
them, nor our justly excited antipa-
thy to their savage enemies, to induce
us to disregard our sacred national
obligations, or to look with a mispla-
ced lenity on the assumption by a mili-
tary officer of such a fearful respon-
sibility. True, Mexico is weak, and
we are strong. Should a war arise
between us, as would certainly be the
case if she did not feel too sensibly her
inability to prosecute it, we might
easily subdue her, and, if we pleased,
plant our flag on the palaces of her
magnificent capitals. But her weak-
ness should rather secure forbearance
than invite aggression. Let us leave
to kings and emperors the unenviable
distinction of trampling upon the
helpless. Republics should be more
generous and just. Let not the army
of the United States, headed by one
of its Major Generals, take the field
in aid of these adventurers, and carry
on a war against a friendly power, un-
der the false pretext of securing the
tranquillity of our own frontier. If
we intend to make war with Mexico,
let us do it openly, and not in this
underhanded and dishonorable man-
ner. If we are to be plunged into a
war, let it be so decreed by the re-
presentatives of the people, and not by
any General of the Army, who dares
to usurp the war-making power.
We are glad to see that the condem-
nation of Gaines's movement is warm
and indignant, even among the most
decided friends of the Texian cause—
and none are more decided than our-
selves. In addition to the forcible
comments of the National Intelligencer,
in another column, we have be-
fore us similar articles in the New
Orleans Bulletin, the organ of the
Texian agency in that city, the New
Orleans Advertiser, edited by one
former townsman, J. B. Harrison, the
Alexandria (Lou.) Gazette, the Pe-
tersburg Intelligencer, and others.
Some of these we quote.

The New Orleans Bulletin says:
"We are decidedly in favor of Texas.
Our whole course since the commencement
of hostilities between the inhabitants of that
country and Mexico, fully demonstrates it.
We believed that the Texans were engaged
in a just and righteous struggle, and they
had and still have our sincerest wishes for
their success."
"We have however at the same time re-
spected the entire non-interference of the
Government in these difficulties, and we
indulge the hope that until a full recognition
of the independence of Texas by the con-

gress of the United States, we will not
interfere in any manner with the course
of the parties to the war, or suffer any of
them to operate with any of them, or suffer any of

them to operate with any of them, or suffer any of

them to operate with any of them, or suffer any of

them to operate with any of them, or suffer any of