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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857.

No. 1891.



LEONARD'S SOUTH AMERICAN Fever and Ague Remedy!

CHEAP, SAFE AND PERMANENT CURE.

A Preventive of the various forms of Bilious and Intermittent Fevers.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

This Preparation contains no Arsenic or Mercury, and will act, like the many compounds now recommended for Bilious or other Fevers, leave the system in a condition more to be dreaded than the disease; but its great merit is in its CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE and RESTORATIVE properties, and its adapted to all Ages and conditions of the system.

Nearly all the articles which enter into its composition are of themselves, singly, remedial agents for the cure of BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVERS. As a preventive, this Medicine should be used by convalescents, Travelers, Emigrants, and others, during the Summer and Fall months, when malarious diseases are most prevalent.

A Treatise by G. A. LEONARD, New York, on the disease, with Testimonials and Certificates of cures, can be obtained, gratuitously, at all the places where it is sold.

CERTIFICATES.

The following statement of the Rev. L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, as given below, is one that speaks volumes to the valuable properties of this remedy.

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Sir:—I take a pleasure in transmitting to you the following facts in relation to a cure effected by the use of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, upon one of the inmates of the House of Industry. John Young, who had been suffering from chills and fever during the past five months, was in November last attacked, and the prostrations were as severe as I ever knew; almost instant relief was experienced on giving the first dose; on the expected day of return, it was administered, and it had the happy effect of interrupting the prostrations. Since then every vestige of the disease has left him, and he has recovered in former wonted appearance and health.

Truly yours, &c., L. M. PEASE.

New York, January 28, 1856.

G. A. Leonard, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Having suffered from severe attacks of Fever and Ague, I had nearly despaired of finding any relief, other than a temporary one. But while laboring under a severe attack, it was suggested to try your remedy, and, unlike other remedies I have used, it has proved a prompt and permanent cure, as I have never before gone so long without having a return of the complaint, and can recommend the South American Fever and Ague Remedy as a valuable one for the effectual cure of the disease.

ROBERT F. PHILPIT,
Corner of Wall and Water streets,
New York, Dec. 1, 1855.

Mr. F. A. Sterling, of this city, has consented to the publication of the following facts, after his signature, concerning a cure effected by the use of your remedy, which facts are corroborated by the Rev. L. M. Pease, who was acquainted with all the circumstances:

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Dear Sir:—Some ten days since, I heard of a poor but deserving German, in Mulberry street, who was suffering from a severe attack of chills and fever, contracted in the low grounds near Newark, N. J. I gave him one bottle of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and it afforded me the pleasure to say, that the disease had been broken up by its use, and a permanent cure effected.

Truly yours,
A. F. STERLING.

New York, November 5, 1855.

I am acquainted with the facts set forth in the above certificate, and can witness to the truth of the statements therein contained.

L. M. PEASE,
Superintendent Five Points House of Industry.

The following Certificates of Fred'k L. Hertle and Henry Meier, are among those peculiar cases in which a permanent cure can be effected, notwithstanding the continued exposure to predisposing causes. At the time the cures were effected they were engaged in the Chemical Works of Charles Pfizer & Co., of this city.

After having been troubled with Fever and Ague for nearly a whole month, and swallowed lots of Quinine, an acquaintance of mine recommended me to try a bottle of what is called the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and sure enough it acted like a charm. I took it only one day, and that was the last of it. It is with great pleasure that I state this fact for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and wish everybody the same success in mastering this distressing disease, which is likely enough if they will follow my example.

FREDERICK L. HERTLE,
August, 1855. 44 Whipple street, Brooklyn.

I have had the Fever and Ague for several weeks, which kept me at home, unable to work. I tried a number of prescriptions, without finding any relief, until my factory boss sent me a bottle of the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, which I have used, and after some days found myself entirely cured. I have had no attack since that time, nor fourteen months, and feel great confidence in this valuable medicine, to which I owe my recovery.

HENRY MEIER,
96 McKibbin street, Williamsburgh,
September 20, 1855.

The certificate of Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggist of Jamaica, N. Y., and those received through him, will be read with much interest, not only from the very respectable character of the parties, but that the medicine was used under very unfavorable circumstances, and only when other remedies had been used without success.

Mr. G. A. Leonard, N. Y.—Dear Sir:—I enclose you 200 fine certificates of the good effects of your medicine in this place. It gives satisfaction to every one that has used it, and the sale will increase as it becomes known. I take the responsibility to warrant it to the wife's state with like good results as when used by himself and wife. Mr. Henderson is an old man, a very respectable citizen of this place, and is well known.

Truly yours, &c., J. G. UNDERHILL.

Jamaica, New York, September 28, 1855.

We, the undersigned, have used the South American Remedy for Fever and Ague and Intermittent Fevers, and it has made a perfect cure of ourselves and families, and with much pleasure recommend it to the public as a safe and cheap medicine.

ELBERT CONKLIN, WM. JOHNSON,
CHARLES J. GALE, WM. BRUNET,
Jamaica, N. Y., September 27, 1855.

Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggist, &c.—Dear Sir:—I have used the South American Remedy, so highly recommended by you, both for myself and wife, and we have been cured. I believe it is the best medicine for the chills and fever out. I should not have used it if you did not warrant a cure, but now I am satisfied that it is all you recommended it to be.

Yours respectfully,
S. HENDERSON.

September 27, 1855.

Jamaica, N. Y., May 13, 1856.
Mr. G. A. Leonard—Dear Sir:—My mother, an aged lady, was afflicted with chills and fevers very last summer, and having heard your medicine highly recommended, she was induced to try it after taking one and a half bottles, she was perfectly cured, and I cheerfully recommend it as a safe and sure cure.

Respectfully yours,
G. N. GODWISE.

More certificates might be added to swell the list, but a deficiency on the part of many not to have their names appear in print, prevents a publication of them. The above, however, are sufficient evidences to establish the fact, that this remedy is without an equal for the permanent cure of the Fever and Ague.

(A supply of the above Medicine on hand, and for sale by J. F. CAIN, Hillsborough,

R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapel Hill, and Merchants generally in this section.

January 7. 71—1y

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Wateryness, Obstructions, Secret Discharges, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Impurities in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Facial Check.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

IT CURES Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Insolubility to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horrors of Lapse, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots.

Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than solitude, and Nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those distressing diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Lunatic Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures was despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."
Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Notions and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted to its combination. See Professor Dewees' Valuable Works on the Practice of Medicine.

100 BOTTLES will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a Patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of Voluntary Testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame.

100,000 Bottles have been sold and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or Injurious Drug, but is purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMHOLD,
Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, Delivered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others. Prepared and Sold by

H. T. HELMHOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 62 South Tenth Street,
Below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

To be had of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces. Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmhold's—Take no other. Cures Guaranteed.

For sale by
Dr. JAS. F. CAIN, Hillsborough,
HOLT, MURRAY & CO., Graham,
May 13. 69—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

The Cotton Planter's Manual;

BEING a compilation of facts from the best authorities on the culture of Cotton, its natural history, chemical analysis, trade and consumption; and embracing a history of Cotton and the Cotton Gin. By J. A. TURNER. Price \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH.

By W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden, the Fruit Garden, the Flower Garden, and the Pinery Grounds, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price \$1 25. To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton Street, New York.

March 4. 70—



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PHILOSOPHY FOR FARMERS.

The friend at our elbow is a skeptic! What have farmers to do with Philosophy? Much, very much; if the business is pursued for pleasure or profit; but if from sheer necessity to eke out a miserable existence, it shows indeed, a very great want of it. That there are certain fixed, immutable principles, of themselves constituting the science of Philosophy, upon which the successful farmer is as dependent as any other class of mankind, cannot be denied by the most skeptical. Nay, he is, more than others, interested in a knowledge of the general properties of matter and the mechanical laws of bodies, the physical law of attraction, light and electricity.

Some have erroneously supposed, that the life of the husbandman was nothing more than a continual round of manual labor, to plant, cultivate and reap the fruits of his industry; that there is no necessity that he should have any book knowledge; that the manual skill taught him by his father, and his own observation, were amply sufficient for his calling.

It is true that many good practical farmers live and die, without their being able to assign a reason, or a correct one, unless by accident, for performing certain labors of the farm at certain periods of the year, or why it should be done in a certain manner; whereas had their education been such as to fit them for the station of their choice in life, they would not only be able to assign a correct reason, but to so direct their efforts as to second the immutable laws of nature, and secure the desired results with a less amount of labor.

How important it is to the farmer to understand the nature of his soil, the qualities of its indigenous produce, the food of the plants by nature, and the elementary principles of his cultivated crops. If he can only have this knowledge, which can alone be acquired by education, by diligence, by book learning, he will at once be enabled by the judicious application of manures, and a proper rotation of crops, to restore to the soil its pristine properties, or if originally defective to make it productive.

All soils produce weeds in greater or less abundance, most of which are great pests to the farmer, not only exhausting the soil of its fruitfulness (weeds are gross feeders) but choking out the cultivated crops.

It is annuals produced from the seed each year, they may be generally extirpated in a few years by their destruction before the seed is matured. If biennials, they are less easily got rid of, the root also must be destroyed. This may sometimes be done by cutting the tops in a dry, hot period of the year, before the root has received the elaborate sap from the leaves and stalks necessary for their support, and thus the juices designed for the nourishment of the parent root are rendered acrid and poisonous, and the root must perish. If perennials, possessed of top or stem of woody fibre, pasture well in the summer, if cattle will eat the leaves, or cut off the tops in the summer, either of which will destroy or prevent the perfection of the sap which forms the yearly layer of woody fibre, and no plant or shrub can stand this treatment for a series of a few years.

Practically, one of the greatest pests to the farmers of East Tennessee, the sassafras, is soon destroyed by the process of clovering and pasturing. If the clover is mown, the tender shoots of the sassafras are cut off in the heat of summer, and if pastured down, domestic animals eat off the young shoots and the juices contained in the leaves are cut off from the parent plant, the woody fibres is not formed, or is diseased at its formation, and hence, for the want of the proper annual supply of nourishment the plant dies, though a tree is very tenacious of life.

The leaves of trees and plants are to them, what the lungs are to animals in the animal economy. In them the sap is purified and perfected, and whatever is too gross, or unfit for the alignment of the parent tree or plant, is thrown off by the leaves on the atmosphere; thus if the spongioles, or minute fibres of the roots absorb from the soil elements hurtful or destructive to the tree or plant, nature has furnished it with a perfect laboratory to relieve itself of the poison absorbed by the roots.

The philosophic farmer being aware of these facts, and reasoning from analogy, will seize at once every fortuitous circumstance to eradicate whatever is hurtful to his soil or his crops, and at the same time improve his soil and his mind.

The educated farmer stands, in point of character, practical usefulness and personal independence, foremost among his fellow men. Well might the drones of the hive, and painted butterflies of fashion, emulate his example, and leave to posterity the consoling idea that they, too, had been useful.

NEW VARIETIES OF SUGAR CANE.

Mr. Leonard Wray, of Natal, South Africa, recently communicated to the New York Farmers' Club some very interesting facts concerning various species of *Imphee*, or sugar plant, (including the Chinese sugar cane), which he discovered growing wild upon the southwest coast of Caffraria, and to introduce

the cultivation of the best varieties for which he has visited this country, at the invitation of the Governor of one of the Southern States.

In the locality where the *Imphee* was discovered it is in common use by the natives as an article of food. Mr. Wray obtained sixteen kinds, of greater or less saccharine richness. Their names are given as follows: Neezana, Geuseana, Boomvevava, Shlagoova, Shlagondee, Yimbichuapa, Eanamoodee, Zimoonana, Zimbazana, Ebothla, Ethlosa, Boocana, Enyama, Koombana, Seonglana and Eengba. The first four of these are of quick growth, and will produce one crop of sugar at the North; the others are suitable for the South, and some of them will give two full crops.

For feeding stock these plants are said to be fully equal to Southern cane, and to be greedily eaten by every description of stock. Mr. W. has fed his horses, cattle, and pigs on them. Their seed are valuable as feed for fowls, and excellent bread has been made from the African varieties. The Chinese is not so good for this purpose, owing to the bitter pellicle which surrounds the seed. The seed has also a greater value for the manufacture of starch, yielding forty-five per cent. of that article.

In regard to the density of the sap, Mr. Wray stated that a trial had been made in Martinique, upon the estate of the Count de Chazelle, to decide the comparative densities of the sugar canes from the celebrated Grand Terre districts and of Mr. Wray's *Imphees*, both of which had been grown by the Count. The result was that the latter showed a density superior to the former by three and one-half degrees. The sugar cane gave seven degrees Bume, and the *Imphee* ten and a half degrees. The quantity of juice to be obtained from the stalks depends much upon the power of the mill. Under favorable circumstances seventy per cent. may be calculated upon, of which seventeen per cent. will be crystallized sugar. Mr. Wray estimates the quantity of sugar at three thousand pounds per acre, but both quantity and quality are in a measure controlled by the perfection or imperfection of processes of manufacture.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

A letter from one of the upper counties of Georgia gives a most flattering account of cotton manufacturing in that State. Many of these factories were established some years since, and even at the present high prices of the staple are paying the stockholders handsome dividends, seldom, if ever, falling below 20 per cent. The yarns and osnaburgs are of the first quality, and a better description of cotton being used in their manufacture, they find a more ready sale in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston than similar products of Eastern mills. With cheap fuel, right in the midst of the cotton-growing region, unlimited water power, and the most agreeable climate in the world, there is no reason why all the Southern States should not be filled with the most flourishing manufacturing of this kind. *Natchez Courier.*

CONCENTRATED FOOD.

The War Department has ordered 150,000 rations of dissected vegetables, put up by the house of Chollin & Co., of Paris. This new description of food for the army of the United States is to be used upon the plains. It is for making soup, and has been adopted for the English, French, and Sardinian armies. The cost at which it is to be delivered at our army depots on the Atlantic coast is about one and a half cents per ration. It is said that a cubic yard of the preparation is sufficient to make a plate of excellent, most palatable and nutritious soup around for 25,000 men. *Washington Star.*

REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A sad example in the fall of prices in San Francisco, a correspondent, writing under date of the 18th of April, says:

"A certain hotel in this city, once leased at \$72,000 a year, is now let at \$7,200, or 10 per cent. of the first sum. Think to what disasters a man might be easily led predicating his movements upon the first named income! Not far from where I write there is a building under lease at \$30 per month that once paid \$400 a month. But these instances are so common, the ruin and wreck in real estate long since so general, that they have ceased to attract notice."

The New Orleans Bulletin is gratified in being able to announce a project for a cotton factory in that city, and is urging the expediency of manufactures as certain to establish the prosperity of the city. Thirty per cent., it is thought, would be saved in freight, insurance, commission, &c., upon the raw material, and employment would be afforded for thousands of the floating population, who now fill the workhouses, asylums, and hospitals.

A MAMMOTH TENNESSEE DINNER.

The dinner table at the late railroad festival in Memphis was nearly three quarters of a mile long, and had on it 8,000 plates and dishes, 2,500 lbs. beef and mutton, 75 hams, 60 pigs, 125 turkeys, 400 chickens, 180 beef tongues, 10 lbs. potatoes, 18 baskets salad, 12 bbls. ice water, 500 lbs. cake, besides raisins, almonds, oranges, &c.—Some 15,000 or 20,000 persons partook of the dinner.

Artificial limbs are now made of willow, covered with parchment, painted a flesh color, and beautifully enamelled. The knee-joint, being a successful invention of the ball and socket, avoids the deformity that the ordinary tendon and mortice-joint exposes, upon bending the limb. The ankle and toe-joints are also imitated, and cords, operated by springs, cams and eccentrics, give great certainty to the movements of the contrivance.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.

At the Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, May 20th, 1857.

Dr. Hawks was introduced to the audience in a brief and appropriate manner by the venerable Chief Justice Nash.

Dr. Hawks's exordium was a beautiful and most touching enforcement of the idea of regeneration with which we look upon places, by which either our patriotism or our affections are stirred. He applied this thought, this feeling, to the present occasion, in the following eloquent passage:

"When, therefore, in the distant home where I was born, on the 20th of May, 1775, the land of my fathers, I was honored with a summons to meet you here to-day, I felt that the only appropriate time is now; the only proper place is here, for the commemoration of the events we would recall. For on this day, fourscore and two years ago, and on this spot, our fathers wrote their part of a large chapter in history, in the brave, but then perilous world—Independence."

He next passed to the consideration of the American Revolution, that "spectacle of unequalled moral sublimity," which, "whether considered with reference to the motive that prompted it, the men who led it, the patient self denial, and the cheerfully borne sacrifices involved in it, or the incredibly marvellous consequences which have flowed from it, looms up before us in colossal proportions, and stands unequalled in its magnificent grandeur."

From the Revolution generally, he passed on to a delineation of the character of the people of this part of North Carolina, their origin, training, and the principles of civil and religious liberty which were instilled into their minds, more than in any other parts of the colony, from their youth up.

We pass over, as having neither time nor room for them, brilliant passages relating to the Union, to northern fanaticism, to the southern duty of calm watchfulness, preparation for whatever may happen, and a determination to stand by the Constitution. "Develop your resources," said he, "God has made them surpassingly great." Open communication by railroads, allowing no local rivalries to interfere. The interest of each section of the State is the interest of all.

Of the closing and historical part of the address, we add the following carefully prepared synopsis, in which we do not pretend to completeness, but merely to give a general idea of the very interesting facts and arguments. And we will here remark that we are indebted to our old friend E. J. Hale, Esq. of the Fayetteville Observer, for valuable assistance in preparing the above synopsis, an thus enabling us to place before the public so much important and interesting testimony on the subject under consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

There are those who assert that no meeting was held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and no Declaration of Independence then and there made; but that a meeting was held on the 30th of May in that year, in which certain resolutions were adopted, and this constitutes the only action of the people of Mecklenburg during May, 1775.

On the other hand the Legislature of North Carolina affirmed, and the people of the State have concurred in that affirmation, that there was a meeting held in Charlotte on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775; that certain resolutions declaring independence, abjuring allegiance to the British crown, and claiming the right of self-government, were then and there adopted: North Carolina further affirms that there was also a meeting of a Committee on the 30th of May, 1775, by virtue of their appointment at the meeting of the 20th; that their meeting was founded on the previous action of that day (the 20th), and that its end and object was to improvise a temporary system of government for Mecklenburg, inasmuch as it had been declared in rebellion and out of the protection of the laws of the British crown.

PRESUMPTIVE PROOF.

Dr. H. stated that there were certain facts connected with the paper made in Mecklenburg, whether on the 20th or 30th, and irrespective of its contents, which were established beyond dispute, and had not been controverted. These were the following:

1. Whatever paper was prepared was made when the news had just been received in Charlotte of the battle of Lexington; and the people assembled in the town were greatly excited by the intelligence.

2. Whatever paper was made was prepared upon a call of the people here assembled, crying out, "let us be independent."

3. The document was made when there was an assemblage at Charlotte of the larger part of the residents of the county; that assemblage lasted part of two days, and some of the work was done in the intervening night.

4. The document, after having been prepared, was read from the steps of the Court House by Col. Thomas Polk.

5. The contents of the paper were preserved at the time, both in memory and by means of writing, on the part of some of those then present.

The document has been repeatedly declared by several of those who heard it read, to have renounced allegiance, declared independence, and affirmed the right of self-government.

These were facts connected with the making of the paper, no matter whether prepared on the 20th or 30th.

From these facts Dr. H. proceeded to show that the paper of the 30th could not have been the only document prepared in

Mecklenburg, in May, 1775, for that in many particulars that document was utterly irreconcilable with the foregoing facts.

1. News was received of the battle of Lexington the day the paper was made. Dr. H. then proceeded to show from Drayton's memoirs of South Carolina, and from Gibbs's Revolutionary documents of the same State, the printed copy from the letter of intelligence of the battle of Lexington that was sent South, showing the day and the hour endorsed on it, as it passed through the hands of every Vigilance Committee from Connecticut to Charleston; and conclusively established the fact that the news of the battle of Lexington reached Charlotte on the night of the 18th of May, or rather early in the morning of the 19th of that month, in 1775. This fact, therefore, did not harmonize with the claim made for the document of the 30th.

2. The paper was made in response to the people's call, "let us be independent." Dr. H. argued on the improbability that in answer to such a call made by an excited multitude, a paper would be prepared which should contain nothing about independence, and yet that the people should be satisfied with it as a Declaration of Independence.

This fact, therefore, did not seem to agree with the claim made for the document of the 30th, which was just such as is above described.

3. There was a large assembly of the people of the county in Charlotte when the paper was prepared, and this assemblage continued for part of two days, some of the work having been done in the intervening night.

Dr. H. then asked what there was in the document of the 30th, or what evidence had ever been produced from any source to show that the meeting of the 30th sat also on either the 29th or 31st of May? What proof that any work was done at night? What proof that there was any assemblage of the people of the county at all on or about the 30th? What evidence from the document itself, or from any other source, that any gentlemen of the county met in Charlotte on that day, except the gentlemen of the Committee? The answer was, that on all those points not a particle of testimony had ever been produced to sustain them. This fact, therefore, seemed inconsistent with the claim made for the document of the 30th.

4. The next known facts were, the document prepared was publicly read by Col. Thomas Polk, and that its contents were preserved at the time, both in writing and in memory by some of those present who heard it. Now, Gen. Graham, Rev. H. Hunter and Col. William Polk, of Raleigh, (three more respectable and credible witnesses never lived any where,) were all present, all heard the paper read, all remembered its substance as the 20th, and copied the paper read at the time; and what they remembered and what they copied, did not contain one particle of the document of the 30th; but a totally different paper. Nor, of all those present who heard the paper read, was there ever found one who retained in memory as what he then heard, the paper of the 30th; while a great many did remember a totally different document as what they then heard. This fact, therefore, does not agree with the claim set up for the paper of the 30th.

5. The last fact alluded to was that the document read, according to the testimony of some twenty witnesses, did contain three most important particulars, expressly and unequivocally announced; these were, 1st, renunciation of allegiance; 2d, a declaration of independence; and 3d, the right of self-government. Now, an inspection of the document of the 30th will show that in it, the two particulars first named are not explicitly declared, and the last is not named at all. But it declares its object to be simply "regulating the jurisdiction of the province."

From the inconsistency of all these facts with the paper of the 30th, Dr. H. inferred that if the case stopped here, if there were no further proof behind, one would be justified in saying that the paper