

Mr. A. Patterson

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Published every Wednesday, by SEATON & SONS, at Three Dollars per Annum.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1848.

NO. 1.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, September 30.

Learn that HEN WADDELL, Esq., Senator from the County of Orange, has resigned and that a new Election has been ordered to take place on the 7th of November of the Presidential Election. We in our next, Mr. WADDELL's Card to the people, explaining the cause of this course, and giving himself a Candidate for re-election.

THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

It is to be seen by a Communication from a resident in one of the Counties of the District, that there is not enough unanimity among the Whigs of that section. It is to be seen, Friends of the Old Hero! reflect upon the momentous and vital interests at stake—when you witness the progress of the Doctrines you oppose to contemplate the character of your patriotic Chieftain, how can you be idle or listless to receive, before long, a different result from this District. None other is provided with more able and efficient and more zealous and energetic Whigs—necessary is a little labor, and the State is ours.

IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

WILLARD FILLMORE has distinctly expressed the slightest wish or desire to enter the question of Slavery in the United States.

IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

LEWIS CASS proclaimed in his place in the House would HAVE VOTED FOR THE WILMOT PROVISION, had it been brought before the session of 1846.

LEWIS CASS is announced as the

candidate for Senator from the District of Richmond. We have not yet heard of the other party.

FROM MR. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun speaks of the importance of a letter by one of the citizens, from their distinguished Senator, and as having an important bearing on the subject, and the hope expressed of its being "for the public good."

"FAMILY VISITER."

The title of a new and very neat Miscellaneous Paper, just established in Raleigh, bearing the above title. It will be published, favor a Tariff, oppose a Union, &c. The first number to be issued of next month.

ROUGH, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL.

The title of a new Periodical, by J. S. [Name], and favorably known as Editor of the "Library." This work, from the contents of the number before us, promises able help to Agriculturalists and Manufacturers of our country and times, and we fully recommend it to all who wish to advance progress. Terms \$3 per annum; published by J. S. Skinner & Co.

PLATFORMS.

AN honest zeal and attention to the interests of the U. S. are the only basis of a platform. It will ever be my pride and endeavor to serve the country with my best powers.

VIRGINIA.

Confederate Convention in Lynchburg, we had 7000 majority. That was moderate, since they were making war with no body to let or disturb them. The Whigs have an abiding confidence in the State for old they will only use the proper exertion, and have no doubt that they

MR. CASS AND THE PLATFORM.

Every day's evidence affords additional demonstration of the wide discrepancy that exists between the entire tenor of Mr. Cass' political career, and his late endorsement of the principles laid down in that miserable bungling piece of partisan scaffolding—the Baltimore Convention Platform. We have exposed, heretofore, the inconsistency of his position in relation to Internal Improvement with his new professions—and the bare-faced duplicity of his conduct in his vacillations upon the Proviso. We have before us, to-day, other testimony to the hollow-hearted insincerity of this unreliable man—this temporizing weathercock, that veers politically as the winds of interest blow.

That Resolution of the Democratic Convention, which disposes of the question of Slavery interference, employs the following language:

Resolved, That all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

What is here meant by the term incipient steps? In what other way can initiatory measures to induce Congress to abolish Slavery or accomplish any object, indeed, be more decidedly made, than through the medium of Petition? That brings cognizance of the grievances—imaginary or real—before Congress. Now, one unacquainted with the political character of the man, would hardly suppose that LEWIS CASS, despite his professed approbation of the sentiments embodied in the foregoing Resolution, ever presented a Petition praying the Abolition of Slavery! But let us examine the record a moment, and see how stands the case:

In Senate, January 13th, 1846:

"Mr. Cass presented the petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating, AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS INTO THE UNION, WITH A CONSTITUTION TOLERATING SLAVERY."—[Senate Journal 1846-6, page 98.]

In Senate, February 4th, 1846:

"Mr. Cass presented a petition of citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS INTO THE UNION, WITH A CONSTITUTION TOLERATING SLAVERY."—[Senate Journal 1846-6, page 134.]

In Senate, Monday, March 1st, 1847:

"Mr. Cass presented a preamble and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of Michigan, declaring it as their opinion that the existing war with Mexico was brought about solely by the acts of that republic and that it should be prosecuted on the part of the United States with vigor; that it is the duty of the Government to make provisions for the soldiers engaged in the war, and for the families of such as may be killed or die of wounds received in battle; and in favor of extending the provisions of the ORDINANCE OF 1787 OVER ANY TERRITORY WHICH MAY BE ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES."—[Congressional Globe, Session 1846-7, page 549.]

Thus, it is incontestibly proved, that LEWIS CASS did what, according to Locofoco arguments against Mr. FILLMORE, must convict him of hostility to the most cherished interests of the South. He was not only in favor of the Senate's receiving, but he himself presented, without tendering a solitary word of explanation, petitions and Resolutions, in favor of abolishing Slavery not only in the Territories, but in one of the sovereign States of our Confederacy. And yet in the broad and open light of these glaring facts, with that system of casuistry so peculiar to himself he mounts the Baltimore Platform which repudiates and denounces any such course, and declares that the unalterable basis of his political sentiments! And yet again, in the face of such developments, the "Standard," and kindred Democratic Prints, persist in recommending their Candidate as the uniformly vigilant Patron of Southern rights, and the especial friend of our peculiar institutions!!! It is a morally just maxim, that the recipient of stolen goods is as criminal as the thief—and surely the endorser and extenuator of this miserable duplicity and faithlessness, are guilty of an equal amount of such political turpitude!

Mr. H. D. TURNER, of the N. C. Bookstore, has laid upon our Table a neat Pamphlet, entitled "Letters of GEN. TAYLOR, Campaign Songs, Anecdotes, &c.," which, as will be seen by the Advertisement in another column, he proposes to furnish to "Rough and Ready" Clubs. Send in your orders.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The "Southern Quarterly Review," (published at Charleston, S. C.) in an article entitled "War and its Incidents," thus speaks:

"The whole course of GEN. Taylor, in reference to the Presidency, if we are to take his words and acts as a guide to the sentiments of his heart, can but tend greatly to elevate him in the estimation of the public, for he stands in brilliant contrast with some of his own countrymen. Accustomed to expose only his front to dangers, and anxious to bring the war speedily to a close, and conclude for his country an honorable peace, he preferred his tent with the company and the conversation of his officers, to the Clubrooms at Washington, and the mysterious whisper of caballing politicians. The directing of a campaign and the diagrams of battle fields, were quite sufficient to engross the best energies of his mind, and hence he declined to enter into the investigation of abstruse political science, or to play the oracle of Party. 'If I should ever occupy the White House,' (says he) it must be by the spontaneous move of the People, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and not of a Party.' In thus standing aloof and casting away the universal shackles which have heretofore hampered the genius of the Country, and RELYING UPON THE UNBROKEN INTEGRITY OF THE PEOPLE, GEN. TAYLOR AT ONCE ASSERTS, IN HIS OWN PERSON, THE DIGNITY OF HUMAN NATURE, AND THE GRANDEUR OF FREE OPINION, AND VINDICATES IN A MASTERLY WAY THE PURITY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE!"

So say we. So will the People say. And this is from a Review whose partialities and predilections are Democratic!

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: I was conversing with a Whig, a few days since, and told him I had been informed that Mr. Badger, one of our U. S. Senators, voted for the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it! He denied it, and stated that perhaps my informant meant to say, that DAVID S. REID, our late candidate for Governor, and Mr. DANIEL, our present member of Congress, had given such votes. I told him this could hardly be so; and if true, I have been greatly deceived, and so have many Democrats in my section, in relation to this whole matter. I want to know the truth. Did Mr. B. give such a vote? and did Mr. Reid and Mr. Daniel? Give the particulars of their votes, and send a copy of your paper to—

S. E. H.—(a Democrat.)

Sept. 17, 1848.

Our readers may judge from the above, how utterly reckless the Loco Foco party are becoming in their assertions. Such new manifestations are but on a par with their baseless charges against our candidate for the Vice Presidency, and their equally baseless declarations as to Gen. Cass' consistency and soundness upon the question of Slavery.

S. E. H. has been grossly deceived. We will answer his interrogatories as briefly as possible. In the first place, Mr. BADGER did not vote for the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it—and the man who has temerity enough to make such an assertion, would hardly scruple at any enormity. If worthy of such notice, some honest fellow should find out if his nose is as elastic as his principles. It is hardly necessary to append the proof; but that there may be no shirking out of the matter, here it is:

The Oregon Bill passed the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso in it. When it reached the Senate, the Missouri Compromise was affixed, extending the Compromise line of 36° 30' to the Pacific, for which Mr. Badger voted. It was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment. That body refused to concur, by nearly a strict Northern and Southern vote. When the bill was returned, Mr. Benton (a Loco Foco leader) moved that the Senate recede from its amendment.—This course was equivalent to an endorsement of the Bill as it then stood—with the Wilmot Proviso in it. This after a long and excited debate, was carried by a vote of 29 to 25, but two Senators representing slaveholding States (Denton and Houston) and they Democrats, voting for it. We give the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, BENTON, Bradley, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, DOUGLASS, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, HOUSTON, Niles, Phelps, Miller, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, BADGER, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss., Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Geo., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee—25.

Secondly, Messrs. REID and DANIEL did vote, at the session of Congress before the last, for the Oregon bill, having the Wilmot Proviso in it! In order that there may be no snatching here, likewise, we give the list of Southern Democrats who voted for the Bill, as their names are recorded upon the House Journal, to-wit:

Messrs. James B. Bowlin, Lynn Boyd, W. G. Brown, L. B. Chase, Howell Cobb, Alvan Cullom, JOHN R. J. DANIEL, George S. Houston, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John Lumpkin, James J. McKay, Barclay Martin, Timothy Pillsbury, DAVID S. REID, F. P. Stanton, John W. Tibbatts, John S. Phelps, Leonard H. Sims, and Jacob Thompson. At the last session the only Southern Democrats who voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot proviso were George W. Jones and Andrew Johnson.

Having shown, by the record, that these Loco Foco statements are gross and wilful misrepresentations of truth, we will inform S. E. H., in conclusion, of a fact that is true, viz. JAMES K. POLK, the Democratic President, approved this Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it! Gen. Cass is pledged to follow in his footsteps, if elected! Will you—can you support him?—[Ed. Reg.]

CREEDS—PLEDGES—AND PLATFORMS!!

We commend to the perusal of the Platformites, the following extract from the Speech of the Hon. W. H. HAYWOOD, delivered in the Senate of the U. S., on the 5th of March, 1846, on the "Oregon Question?" Let it be born in mind, that Messrs. ALLEN, HANNEGAN, CASS and other War Senators, contended that Mr. Polk was bound by the Baltimore Resolution—that he was pledged to it, and if he did not carry it out, he "ought to sink to a depth of infamy so deep, that the hand of resurrection could not reach him."

The Resolution which has been gravely read, and often relied upon as deserving great weight and consideration in our deliberations, is my subject, not the Convention. The resolution on Oregon is simply this: "The declaration of opinions by a party Convention, recommending those opinions to the people, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention. That is its precise character. They are before me:

"Resolved, That our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the reoccupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democratic party of this Union." It is remarkable how this resolution has acquired so much importance now, when it was not even thought worthy of being communicated to Mr. Polk at that time by its authors. I have before me, in Niles' Register, the letter informing him of his nomination, and expecting to elect him; and his reply accepts the nomination, hoping they may. That is about the whole of it. In good taste, and enough said. If any Senator wishes it, I will read the letters. Here they are. But not a word about Oregon—not a syllable. No pledges made, and none required. In truth, we all know that the Baltimore Convention was not called to instruct or express opinions for the party, but simply to choose a DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. So you come round again to Mr. Polk's opinion voluntarily expressed before he was a candidate for President, and which he has not changed to this day. Of that I have already spoken. Then whom does this resolution bind? Why brought into this Senate? But, before you answer me, recollect there were two Baltimore Conventions. [Some person said "three." I know, but I don't count the Tyler Convention. A good deal of laughter took place at this remark, and Mr. H. said, "I mean no sneer—no offense." The Whig Senators, I suppose it will be admitted, are not bound by the Democratic Convention resolution. [Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, and others said, "Of

course not?"] Then that is settled. How is it with a Democratic Senator whose State voted for Mr. Clay and repudiated the Democratic Convention? That is my case. My State adopted the Constitution many years ago; and besides that, they refused to vote for Mr. Polk, or to approve this resolution in 1844. What is it expected of ME to do? To obey the Constitution, and follow the people of my State; or this resolution of a Convention sent to Baltimore to NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, but not to make CREEDS for the party? [Some one remarked, "Of course you are bound as a Senator." Very well; it is as a Senator I talk here, as a Senator I vote here, and as a Senator I heard these resolutions read here; and yet as a Senator I am not bound to heed them. That is a strange result, after all we have heard of this matter. And in behalf of my Democratic neighbors, the Senators from South Carolina, I would respectfully inquire whether they were bound, and how far—since South Carolina would not join the Convention, and had no delegates in it. [Several voices: "Oh, yes; her delegates came in after." I understood South Carolina delegates came into the nomination. However, I suspect that much of all this, intended or not intended, will be used to aid the cry of "Panic faith!" "Panic faith!" of which I shall speak hereafter.

But in the next place, Mr. President, I presume to tell my Democratic associates who thrust this new CREED upon me as a test of orthodoxy in the party, that they seem to me not to understand it themselves, and it were as well to look to that before any President or Senator shall be got up, either against the President, or against the Senate, or against an humble individual like myself.

Oh! ye CREEDS—PLEDGES—AND PLATFORMS!—What a pickle—what a quandary—what a dilemma ye are in!

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia has arrived at Boston, with European intelligence seven days later.

The weather continued fine in Great Britain, and the grain market had declined to almost the entire extent of the recent advance.

Ireland was tranquil. Queen VICTORIA was on a visit to Scotland.

The mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian question had been accepted by Austria.

FRANCE.—The Bonapartists are moving both in Paris and in the departments, with the view of electing Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency of the Republic.

The local disturbances in the Provinces continue. They arise principally from an extraordinary tax of forty-five centimes imposed upon the people by the Provisional Government.

On the 5th instant the garrison of Paris and a portion of the national guard were reviewed on the Boulevards by Gen. Cavaignac, and were loudly cheered. Between 70,000 and 80,000 were under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the national guard, one battalion being called out from each legion.

ITALY.—The accounts from Italy and Rome state that the whole country is in a disturbed and excited state. Tumults had occurred at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, which were suppressed with the greatest difficulty.

From the Steuben Courier.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION As a Candidate for the Presidential Chair—extracted from his published Letters, and private Communications to his friends.

I say "Party Pledges," Are mere entering wedges, To open a passing power! The man who will take them, Will readily break them, For a still larger Bride—in an hour!

I've no private ends, To gratify friends— No foes that I wish to chastise! I'll draw every rule From the Washington School, With the aid of the Good and the Wise.

A Whig I shall be, From "Party" free, (Which has oft disgraced that high station!) I'll seek for what's best, For North, South and West, And act for the good of the Nation.

If Congress shall draw, A well defined Law, I never will lightly reject it! The National voice, By men of their choice, Shall always, by me, be respected.

It ne'er shall be said, That my Veto out-weighted Three-fifths of a wise Legislation! I'll always be found, On my proper ground, That is—the Executive station.

Though bred up to Arms, Amidst war's alarms— I wish that all wars might cease: If Congress declare it, I'll fearlessly share it, And fight, till I "Conquer a Peace!"

These are my positions— And if these conditions Shall meet with your own approbation, I'm at your command, And with heart and hand Will faithfully serve "The whole Nation!"

ZACHARY TAYLOR. Army of Observation, August, 1848.

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.—Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of wild cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeable season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc. it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Pars, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Raleigh, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha is working such well-authenticated cures in Asthma, Consumption, &c., all around us, that we hail it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful.

For further particulars of the efficiency of the above medicine see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

Obituary.

Departed this life, of Consumption, at his residence in Granville County, on the 24th of September, Wm. Hargrove, Sen., in the 72nd year of his age. The subject of this notice was a native of Granville County, where he lived and died. The writer of this brief but sincere tribute, has lost, by his decease, an affectionate friend and relative, whom he loved and venerated. Although his few remaining locks were whitened by the frosts of many winters, and he had lived his three score years and ten, yet he died without an enemy, beloved by all who knew him. In his early youth he drank deep at the fount of "living waters," and all along the peaceful journey of his useful life, he did not "candle under a bushel," but boldly avowed Christ as his Divine master. He was charitable, but not ostentatious, he was meek, yet dignified. The Sabbath morning he died, was cloudless and serene; emblematic of his state of mind. Not a single passing cloud obscured his faith, and his immortal soul, bidding adieu to earth, winged its flight heavenward, to join the angels in their eternal songs, and swell the chorus in praise of Christ the great Redeemer. "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

PRIME CHEESE in boxes, just received and for sale, by R. TUCKER & SON. Sept. 25. 78

150 SACKS Liverpool and Ground Alum Salt, for sale by R. TUCKER & SON. Raleigh, Sept. 25. 78

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber adopts this method of informing the Members of the ensuing Legislature, that he is prepared to board thirty-five or forty of them, on as good terms as can be afforded, and in such a manner as he has no doubt will be acceptable and satisfactory. He has recently added four more large and convenient rooms to his Establishment, being determined to render all who may board with him, as comfortable as if they were at home in their own houses. As the Subscriber's house is well-known, he deems it unnecessary to add any thing in regard to his Table. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized him; and would refer those who have not heretofore tried his house, to such as have. Those who may wish to secure rooms, will please address the Subscriber at Raleigh. JOHN HUTCHINS. Raleigh, Sept. 25. 78

Notice.

THIS is to notify Micajah Burnett, that he brot his Horse to my house, on the 4th day of September, and that the said Burnett was to come and get him in two weeks. Now, this is to notify the said Burnett, that I shall offer the Horse for sale, if he does not come and get him, on or before the 19th day of October, 1848. J. H. BUNCH. Sept. 26. 78

NOTICE.

FROM and after the first of October next, my son, JOHN USGORN GUNN, will be associated with me, in my Store business. The Firm will be E. P. GUNN & SON. Under that Firm, he is authorized to make contracts, for that special business. E. P. GUNN. Sept. 27. 78

Army of the United States.

AN ACCOUNT of the Organization of the Army of the United States, with Biographies of distinguished Officers of all grades—by Fayette Robinson, late an Officer of the Army, with 36 authentic Portraits. Just published, and for sale at TURNER'S. Sept. 25. 78

To Contractors.

THE Commissioners for contracting for building a Court House and Jail, in the Town of Goldsboro, in the County of Wayne, will receive plans for a Court House and Jail, accompanied with estimates for building the same, including materials of every description therefor.

The Court House to be 70 feet, or thereabouts, in length, and about 45 feet in width, two stories high, the lower story to have an ante room, or vestibule, across the front end, and with two pair of stairs, leading into a corresponding room or rooms above; a passage leading from the vestibule through the whole length of the building, with three rooms for Offices on each side. The second story to contain the Court Room and rooms for the petty jury. The building is to be of brick, with a ragk foundation, the building is to be covered with tin, galvanized iron, or some substitute therefor, to make the building fire proof.

The Jail to be about 32 feet by 26, with two good rooms on the lower floor, for debtors, and two dungeons, and a petty larceny room on the second floor; the outer wall to be built of brick, with square timber and iron for the inner walls of the prison, to be covered in like manner with the Court House, so as to be fire-proof on the outside.

The contracts for the Court House and Jail will be let separately. The ground may be had in the immediate vicinity, for making brick, and it is believed, that rock can be had for the foundation, on about five miles from the place, immediately on the Rail Road, by which they can be brought within about 250 yards of the site.

This will be a cash job, the greater part of the money being already in hand, so that a portion of the money can be advanced, from time to time, as the work progresses, and the whole paid as soon as the work is approved, and received by the Commissioners. The plans and proposals will be received by the Commissioners at Goldsboro, on Monday the 13th day of November next, when they will make a selection of such plans as they may deem best, and at which time and place, all persons desirous of contracting, are requested to attend in person, and hand in their plans and proposals for building. Sufficient time will be given them for making estimates, on the plans which may be selected, so that the contracts can be closed during the week.

If the plan or plans selected, should be those of any person or persons, who should not get the contract building, a liberal compensation will be paid for such plan or plans. JAMES GRISWOLD. For the Commissioners. Goldsboro, Sept. 24, 1848. 79

50,000 Ft. Railing Wanted.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 30th Oct. for furnishing 50,000 feet of good Railing, to be delivered on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Those proposing, will state at what point or points of the Road, they will deliver.

THOS. MILLER, Treas'r. Office R. & G. R. R. September 28, 1848. 78

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

KEEP THE BALL MOVING.

Letters of Major Gen. Zachary Taylor. CAMPAIGN SONGS, ANECDOTES, &c. &c. THE above can be furnished to Rough and Ready Clubs, in any quantity, at \$5.00 per hundred, by H. D. TURNER, at the N. C. BOOKSTORE. Sept. 25. 78

NEW LAW BOOKS.

SMITH on Actions at Law. American Leading Cases, by Hare and Wallace. Greasy's Equity Evidence. Mason and Welby's Reports, vol. 15th. Jarman on Wills. English Common Law Reports, vol. 54th. Greenleaf on Evidence. Just received at the N. C. BOOK STORE. Raleigh, Sept. 25. 78

State of North Carolina.—GREENE

County.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1848. Elias Turnage and others, Legatees of Travis Turnage, dec'd. Complainants,

vs. Christiana Turnage, Executrix of Travis Turnage, Corneilus Raules, and wife Susan, James Turnage, Emanuel Turnage, Thaddeus G. Turnage, Christiana Ann E. Turnage, Mary Turnage, and Joseph Turnage, children of Lewis Turnage, residents in Tennessee; Thomas T. Turnage, Mair, and wife Henrietta, Mary Adeline Turnage, David E. Turnage, Mourning Amanda Turnage, Sarah Turnage, Amos Turnage, and Narcissa Turnage, residents in Mississippi; Defendants.

Bill for an account and settlement of the Estate of Travis Turnage, dec'd, filed in the Court of Equity, for Greene County.

IT being alleged in said Bill, that all of said Defendants, except said Executrix, are non-residents of North Carolina, an affidavit thereof being filed, and I hereto notified said non-residents, Defendants, to appear at the next Term of said Court of Equity, to be held at Snow Hill, County of Greene, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same will be for ailing, &c. &c. Witness, Chas. Edwards, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Snow Hill, Greene County, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1848. CHAS. EDWARDS, C. M. E. Snow Hill, Sept. 25. (Pr. Adv. \$8 00.) 78

ONE DISEASE OR MANY!

So, one of my opponents will leave it with the "learned to decide" whether there be more than one cause of disease. Disease may be defined as the opposite of health. What is health? It is the performance, regularly, of all the functions of the body, fully, and without pain. What is disease? It is want of life in the part where the pain is felt, or where the numbness or enlargement is situated. How do you know it is so? Look at that piece of meat, it is becoming putrid. What makes it putrid? It was not so when forming part of a living body. No. Because then the life principle was able to throw off a particular matter which neutralized the atmosphere, and instead of producing disease produced the breath of life, and is the cause of the heat of the human body. So a want of life in a part, is disease in that part. Of course it is. For how could impure humors collect, if the powers of life were strong enough to throw them out without the aid of accretion? The thing is impossible. But say some, how do you know that the powers of life would not throw out the impure humors collected in any part of the body, without resorting to medicine? I answer to such, that it would be like the aiding a man after he was crushed to death with a load, which we had the power to take off his back before he was hurt; but we, like hard-hearted wretches, wished to see whether he could not get up without help, and when he is dead, we say oh! I wish I had helped him before! This would be a case of crime next to murder; and it is not the less a crime, that we kill ourselves by waiting until nature helps herself. We have the means in our own hands of cure, without reducing the life principle to its lowest ebb, but on the contrary, every time we use Brandt's Pills, when we are sick, we are better and better, until we are again restored to health. These Pills supply that principle to the human body which it requires when the principle is depressed by disease, to guard it from the injurious effect of the atmosphere, and thus, who use them are satisfied this thing is obtained. Here in Providence, I can refer, if necessary, to many who will corroborate all I have asserted, and especially to an old gentleman eighty-three years old, who has taken them the last seven years, and no other medicine, and who, no one would suppose, to look at him, was much over sixty. His life, as he assured me, appeared to have been renewed, since he had recourse to Brandt's Pills.

Then there is Mrs. Honper's case, of Warehams Baynstable Co. Mass.; for nearly twenty years she was unable to render any assistance to herself. Her disease showed itself as St. Vitus' Dance. One lun, dried and fifty boxes of Pills cured her, and she has been healthy now for seven years, and fully competent to all the duties of her family. Her case, as written by herself, was published five years ago.

I have just received the case of a medical gentleman, who resides at Sherbrooke, Canada, who for twenty years was sorely afflicted with a disease, which came out in blotches and scales all over his body. This gentleman so far forgot his prejudices, which too often cause his profession, as to apply personally to Dr. Brandt, and his course proved a happy one. Within six months he was entirely cured of his miserable and tormenting disease by the use of the Brandt's Pills.

Time would fail me, were I to go on enumerating the many cures of diseases, considered incurable by Physicians, which have been effected solely by the use of the Brandt's Pills.

Let me assure all those who have not yet tried this Blessing of the Human Race, in no case can they do injury, because they are made of those herbs and roots which experience has fully proved always harmonize with the human body. The omission of purging with them in case of sickness, is often the cause of a long attack, often ending only by a cessation of life.

How important it is that this course should be pursued; it will not only be the surest way of restoring; but it will, in a great