

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA:—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE]

VOL. 38.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPT. 15, 1847.

No. 25.

Invaluable Family Companion.
SIX LECTURES ON THE USES OF THE
Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as of fevers of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowel, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 25 Engravings. 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9 1/2 cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Any person remitting fifty cents free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The trade supplied.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SESSION OF 1847-48.

The Medical Lectures will commence on Monday, the 18th of October, and be continued under the following arrangement, to the end of March ensuing.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D.

Chemistry, WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.

Surgery, WILLIAM E. HORSNER, M. D.

Anatomy, SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine, GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.

Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by G. B. WOOD, M. D., on Medicine, and by JACOB RANDOLPH, M. D., on Surgery.

Practical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, twice a week, by the Professors of the Medical Faculty, assisted by W. W. GERHARD, M. D., and H. H. SMITH, M. D.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy will be open from October 1st to the end of March ensuing.

JOHN NAYLOR, M. D., Demonstrator.

Preliminary Lectures by the several members of the Faculty, will be delivered daily from the 4th to the 16th of October, inclusive.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University.

Matriculating Fee (paid once only), \$105

Hospital Fee, 10

Practical Anatomy, 10

Graduating Fee, 20

The commencement will take place at the usual period, early in April.

The vacancy in the Chair of Chemistry, will be filled in time for the opening of the session.

W. E. HORSNER, M. D.,
Dean of Medical Faculty.

896 Chestnut Street, above Thirteenth,
opposite the 2d St. N. B. Philadelphia.
August 2d, 1847. 80-111

PRIVATE BOARDING.

COMFORTABLE Board, by the week, month or year, can be obtained, on application to the undersigned, who resides in a pleasant part of the city. His charges are moderate.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN.

August 9. 31-34.

Steam Iron Rolling Factory,

RIDGE ROAD,
Above Buttonwood Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

At this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeterys is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeterys in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style, plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business, forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St., Philadelphia, 1847. 106m

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT

RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail, daily. Due 4 p. m. Close 11 a. m. Rail Road.

Southern Mail, daily. Due 11 a. m. Closes 12 m. 4 horse coaches.

Greenboro' Mail, tri-weekly. Due Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. and Closes on Sunday, Wednesday & Friday, 4 p. m. 4 horse coaches.

Pittsboro' Mail, twice a week. Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p. m. Closes Monday and Thursday 5 a. m. Horse mail.

Newbern Mail, tri-weekly. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m. and Closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m. 4 horse coaches.

Roxboro' Mail, once a week. Due Friday at 10 a. m., closes on Friday at 2 p. m. Horse mail.

Haywood Mail, once a week. Due Monday at 6 p. m. Closes every Friday at 5 a. m. Horse mail.

Tarboro' Mail, tri-weekly. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a. m. Two horse hack.

Aug. 1847.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The mortality among the immigrants at Quebec and Montreal, is truly appalling.

It seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. The deaths at Gross lie on the 13th up to ten o'clock A. M., were 81

hundreds of the hospital, 2,908. At Charle Point Hospital, near Montreal, on the 16th, 32, Number of sick, 1,237.



I will receive proposals
until the 25th of September next, for the delivery, on Casswell Square, in the city of Raleigh, 6,000 feet of through sawed Plank, one inch and 3/4 thick; 6,000 feet do, 1 1/2 inch thick; 3,000 do, 2 inches thick. It is desirable to be wide and clear of knots. 20,000 feet of flooring Plank of different lengths, 7 inches wide, 1 1/4 inch thick—kilndried.
Persons willing to engage will specify the time of delivery. Terms, Cash, on delivery.
DABNEY COSBY.
August 30, 1847. 34-31

MONTHLY COMMUNICATOR.

IN addition to the weekly Communicator, we intend as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained, to issue

A MONTHLY SHEET,

IN A SUPER-ROYAL FOLIO OF EIGHT PAGES,

At the low price of Fifty Cents per annum.

IN ADVANCE.

This periodical will be devoted almost exclusively to

The Cause of Temperance.

And the low price of subscription will place it in the power of almost every individual to subscribe. We hope the influential friends of Temperance, generally, will go to work immediately in soliciting patronage to the above work, by which means they may enjoy the consciousness of having discharged a most important duty, the result of which is well calculated to advance the best interest of mankind. We wish the names of the subscribers to be forwarded without delay.

Address the

EDITOR "COMMUNICATOR,"

Pittsburgh N. C.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS AND NURSERY.

THE subscriber as in seasons past has opened his vineyards to entertain visitors to partake of grapes and other fruits. Admission 25 cents a person; and a commodious tent for parties and families. Grapes selected to carry away 40 cents per gallon. Plutonium entertainment and board for travellers and visitors from a distance, at rates of a dollar per day. Best American wines and cordials from a quarter to a dollar per bottle, and from 1 to 4 dollars per gallon, according to quality.

Visitors, in the grape season, or say from first of August till middle of Oct., cannot only see and partake of best American grapes, or say 150 varieties in the largest Southern Vineyard, but also of other fruits from specimen trees and plants in the nursery lot, and make selections according to their taste. Also best American mode of wine making seen in operation.

The subscriber thankful for past liberal patronage, in his laudable enterprise (esteemed such by the truly patriotic, moral and discerning,) hopes, by unmerited exertion, to please, for a continuance thereof.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Halifax co., N. C., 1847. 33-31.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber proposes to publish in

Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C. a

Weekly Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous Paper, to be called

THE NORTH-CAROLINA TIMES.

IN presenting himself to the Public, the Subscriber claims the right of pursuing the occupation for which his education and talents qualify him, as the best mode of supporting his family, in that portion of his native State which he considers his home. The Public have a right to know the principles of the Paper they are desired to support; and a brief exposition of those principles (such as the limits of a Prospectus will allow) is accordingly submitted.

WE believe the principles of the Whig Party to be patriotic and right; they meet our hearty concurrence, and shall receive our warm support. We have nothing but those principles to interpose against the progressive strides of innovation, which even now run into the extreme, that desire and expediency, a thirst for aggrandizement, and the power to satisfy it, usurp the place of Law and Constitution, and right and justice, and confer upon the dominant party liberty to do whatever they will, regardless of the barriers thrown around them by the Constitution, as well as the usages of the Government. The Whig Party disavow such purposes, such means to deny the right, see the evils, and appeal to the Constitution.

WE believe that the present Administration, by its corrupt acts, and high-handed and illegal measures, has done more to break down the wholesome restraints of the Constitution, and to impair our confidence in the stability of that instrument on which the Union of the States depends, than any which has preceded it; and that its now pursuing a course of measures, which, if not promptly checked, may wreck both Union and Liberty.

BUT, while we oppose the present Administration, and the Party which is responsible for the mischiefs it has brought upon the Country, detestation and abuse shall never find a place in the columns under our control.

Our chief aim shall be a fair and manly exposition and defence of those principles on which we believe our Prosperity, Unity, Greatness, and Happiness depend; and we shall discard all personality and invective, as offensive alike to good manners, and deleterious in their effect upon the public morals.

THE Literary and Miscellaneous Departments of the Paper shall receive the Editor's close attention; and he will be assisted by writers of known ability. He will also endeavor to make the News Department full and authentic; while the Farming and Commercial interests shall each week receive such intelligence of Commerce and the Markets, as will keep them well informed of the rise and fall of Produce, and the tendency of Mercantile transactions.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

TERMS.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA TIMES

Will be printed on a sheet the size of the

Raleigh Register, on good paper, and with new

Boards and Brainerd Type, and its appearance

shall be handsome and elegant as that of any Newspaper now published; and will be

furnished to Subscribers at Two Dollars and

half per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars if

payment is delayed six months.

Any person procuring six subscribers, and transmitting the subscription (say \$15 00,) shall receive the seventh copy one year.

Persons holding Subscription papers are requested to send in to the Editor the names of such subscribers as they may obtain, at least by the middle of September. It is hoped the publication will commence early in October.

Editors throughout the State are requested to copy, and the favor will be thankfully acknowledged, and cheerfully reciprocated.

Louisburg, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Valuable Store House for

Sale or Rent.

For sale or rent, in Franklin, Franklin County, a Store House, on a half acre lot, which is considered decidedly the best stand for business in the place. Possession will be given on the first of October. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOSEPH KEARNEY

Franklin County, Aug. 23, 1847. 32 31p

THE ANGLO-SAXON AND SPANIARD.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

If the history of nations were more accurately written, so as to depict the people, instead of giving us a mere detail of a nation's conduct in a few particulars, as the acts of Kings and Generals, with the successive changes of government and of rulers, we should discover that nations, like families, have their distinctive traits so inherent as to be continually reproduced—that some have the migratory and colonial spirit strongly implanted in them, and others have a remarkable attachment to their country, and never seek to leave it or enlarge its borders.

The present posture of the United States of North America and of the United Mexican States, as they are properly termed, awakens attention to the past career of the races thus involved in war, and we give a few very slight sketches of what might be wrought into an interesting picture of national character and progress.

Considerably more than a thousand years ago there dwelt in Spain a race of men known as Iberians, who were distinguished among all the Western Nations of Europe for their war like habits and remarkable courage. They never acknowledged the supremacy of Carthage, which had established an Empire in Spain, but they fought as allies and auxiliaries in her armies, and were sought also by the Athenians, to whom their prowess had become known.

They were no less remarkable for their courtesy and gallantry to their women. But they had not the higher faculties of warlike combination which give success to a campaign, though they had the most untiring resistance to invasion; and when the masses were routed, small bodies continued to fight independent of each other, at every opportunity.

They were excluded from the Mediterranean coast of Spain, which was possessed by the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, who gave to the Spaniards the spirit of adventurous navigation, but they possessed the whole interior of Spain, and stretched on the Atlantic coast to the Bay of Biscay, whence a colony has been thought to have settled on the south western coast of England, (the modern Cornwall,) and thus joined their blood to the ancient races of Britain.

In the most northern parts of Europe, and toward the confines of Asia, there dwelt another race of men known as Celts, whose lives were devoted to war and pillage, in pursuits of which they were ever leaving their own country, and pressing into that of their neighbors—sometimes surprising them, at others merely subduing them, but always remaining in the countries they visited and overrun.

At the earliest dawn of the history of the western nations of Europe, the Celts had become dispersed over a great part of that continent; and at the time of Julius Cæsar, they occupied the principal portion of Spain, of Gaul, and of the British Isles. In England they were known as the Anglo-Saxons; in France as the Gauls; and in Spain they coalesced with the ancient race of that country, and were known as the Celtiberians. When their numbers predominated in the latter country, and, by a long career of arms, they had escaped the shipwrecks of liberty and religion in the mountains of Asturias, they gave a more elevated character to the latter races—as in Castile—so that the name of Castilian has become the cognomen of an elevated Spaniard.

Those offshoots of the Gothic race were both trained to warlike encounter with the Romans for more than two centuries and finally, as the power of that nation declined, they advanced upon them. The Celts who peopled England, and those who settled in Spain, both planted in their new homes their peculiar system of polity, and the feudal system afterwards modified them both—first elevating the nobility into the military orders, and next concentrating

the people against them for protection.

In Spain, however, the sway of popular institutions and creation of corporated districts, where the people choose their municipal rulers, were established at an earlier period than in France and England. The Burgers of Castilian towns, instead of purchasing their immunities, and almost their liberties, from the hands of a master, as had been done elsewhere by rendering to the Barons a stipulated service, were invested with civil rights and extensive property on the more liberal condition of protecting their country.

The Anglo-Saxon who had expelled the ancient Briton, was in turn invaded and overcome by the Norman, who pacified out the country to his victorious followers on the tenure of military service; and thence onward they lived and grew as one nation, always enlarging in power; constantly increasing in wealth, and ever improving in resources and in knowledge.

The Celtiberian, or the Spaniard, as he may henceforth be called, was, in like manner, invaded by the Moor, who rapidly conquered and possessed all the more fertile provinces of his country, the native occupants retiring to the mountainous regions. From these fastnesses, after a lapse of fifty years, the Spaniard again descended in war, and with untiring hate, that was implanted in every bosom from age to age, he pursued his old invaders with successive wars, until after the lapse of eight hundred years the Moor was expelled from Spain. The Iberian blood still flowed in the veins of the Spaniard, and showed that he might be overcome but never subdued. This long encounter of the Moor was a defence of his religion as well as of country; and long service in defence of the Cross against the Crescent has marked the Spaniard's character, with an obstinate attachment to his own religion and an intolerance of all others.

After the lapse of more than a thousand years from the time that these two races of Celts had plucked themselves in countries so distant from each other, they both began, at opposite ends of their continent, to cross the ocean in search of other countries, and both sought the shores of America. Each pursued his own parallel of latitude, and, after infinite suffering and carrying death to untold thousands of the native occupants, each founded a Colonial Empire—each of which, in time, threw off its subjection to the parent country, and, through long and bloody wars, established its supremacy and independence.

And now these long separated races of Celtic blood, which, parted from each other more than fifteen centuries ago, on the confines of Asia, have met in conflict with each other, in the interior of America. The elder race, that of Spain, by its inert Iberian blood, less inclined to invasion, more quiescent, and, therefore, more attached to home, is fighting on its own soil, for the defence of home and country. The Mexican regards the presence of a foreign enemy as proof of an insatiable ambition, which aims at the subjugation of his country and the overthrow of his religion. In the maintenance of these he shows unwonted enthusiasm. The younger race—the Anglo-Saxon, of purer Gothic descent, (for the Norman invasion was but as invigoration, by the same Gothic stock,) filled with the old Celtic spirit of grasping new countries, proud of warlike honors, and fired with the ardor of conscious superiority, is pressing on, till the antagonist shall yield and sue for peace. The pride of the Spaniard may prompt resistance to the last point which works his overthrow, rather than save himself by a demand of peace extended as a boon to his inferiority. Where shall such a conflict end? Will the Anglo-Saxon, weary of his pursuit and satiated with victory, return with barren honors to his home in the North? It is little likely, and contrary to his history, for a thousand years. Will the Spaniard bow himself to the yoke, and quietly consent to become a submissive subject, resting under the rule of others, in the seat, his ancient home, won by the valor of his fathers? The story of his career for two thousand years forbids the belief, unless the subjugation is enforced with the continued pressure of the iron hand of war, and the reduction of his numbers shall make resistance hopeless. But when that day shall be reached through so sad a career, there remains another race, far more numerous, who retain an inextinguishable hatred to their white conquerors at the lapse of three hundred years, and they will be ready and apt to transfer that hate to any successors of their present masters, and be for ready use in revolutionary warfare. The history of these races shows that they should have

never met in war, and the contemplation of the future is filled with sadness, and ominous of long trouble to their posterity.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE IN FLORIDA.

IDA.

Col McIntosh, of Duval county, Florida is making preparations to enter largely into the cultivation of the grape for the purpose of wine making and is determined this vine yard shall vie with any in the Union. The Jacksonville News states that the grape grows in that climate more luxuriantly than in any other portion of the United States and the only reason that has deterred others from embarking in the same enterprise long since is the fear that the frequent rains may destroy the fruit. But Col McIntosh is of opinion that by constructing arbors whereby the leaves can shade the grape the injury will not be effected.

BREAKFAST ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

A lady up town advertises in a morning paper to "accommodate gentlemen with breakfast on the European plan." Our uppish inhabitants are very partial to doing things in the European fashion, but we doubt whether they would relish a breakfast on any of the European plans now in vogue. To a gentleman at all particular in his breakfast, it would be of some moment to know what part of Europe the lady intends to imitate. In England they breakfast on toast and black tea; in Scotland nothing will serve for breakfast but oat meal porridge; it is not safe to say what they breakfast on in Ireland, just now, but we fear that many a family have to be content with the "chamillion's dish." In France we have often seen them breakfasting on a loaf of dry bread and a bottle of thin wine; in Spain a cup of chocolate and a bit of garfick suffices for the better orders, while the Germans make a morning meal of sour bread and sour beer. Of the other parts of Europe we have no personal knowledge, but having breakfasted on many plans, we say commend us, after all, to the American plan. Basil Hall said it was worth crossing the Atlantic to eat an American breakfast, in which opinion we heartily concur, and would advise all ladies who wish to secure boarders not to think of giving breakfasts on any European plan whatever. But, if they will adopt the European plan, let them advertise the particular part of Europe which they mean to imitate. There must be considerable difference between the breakfasts of Dublin and St. Petersburg.—N. Y. Mirror.

DRUMMING.

In New York, the wholesale stores employ clerks, whose business it is to go to the hotels, and make acquaintance with western merchants, in order to induce them to buy goods of the firm which employs them. These clerks are called "drummers."

The Sunday Atlas tells us a good story of a waggish merchant who played the following trick on one of his neighbors, notorious for doing business in this way. He had been waited on by a green young fellow from the country, anxious to obtain a situation:

"I don't want any body now, my young friend," he said, at first.

"Why, I guess, with all these ere things and heaps of goods, you must find some thing for a chap like me to dew, now?"

"I tell you, I don't want any one."

"Why, there's nothin' I can't turn my hand to."

"Well, tell me what you can do," said the importer, a little annoyed at the perseverance of his visitor.

"Wal, in the country I can hoe and plough, cut wood and shake apple trees, milk the cow and butcher hogs, thrash wheat and tend a cider mill and then in the way of music, I can drum like thunder."

"Oh! you can drum? I know a firm that wants a drummer."

"Then I'm the chap; I've practised at it for our trauers since I was ten years old."

"Have you got your drum here in the city?"

"Yes, it's down aboard the slupe the Nancy, Capt. Higgins."

The importer wrote on a piece of paper the names of a drygoods firm in Pearl street, well known for their employment of drummers.

"There," said he, "get your drum and go to that place; the owners are famous for drumming up customers; and you will suit them to a hair. Don't fail, as soon as you get in, to strike up a tune, and go it hard."

The countryman, as directed, equipped himself with his drum, and soon as he found the store according to the paper, in he went, playing "Yankee Doodle," in a way to start a deaf man almost.

"What do you mean?" said one of the firm, as soon as he was able to silence that "dreadful drum."

"Why, Mr. ———, that man up there, said you wanted to employ a drummer."

A brief explanation ensued, and the whole came out. The Pearl street firm

were glad to give the Yankee a ten dollar bill, with the promise of a situation the first opportunity, to keep his mouth shut. The story goes that they have not kept a drummer since!

HOMICIDE.

An overseer, by the name of Cornish, on one of the plantations of Mr. Michael Brown, of this place got into a difficulty with one of his negro fellows, some 10 or 12 days ago, which resulted in the death of the negro. It seems the boy gave some impudence, when the Overseer struck him a blow. The blow was returned, and they then grappled each other. In the scuffle the Overseer drew a pistol charged with small shot, and with the muzzle against the boy's side, fired. The shot penetrated one of his lungs. He survived the wound some 8 or 10 days; and when his recovery was becoming hopeful he suddenly became worse and died.

Salisbury Watchman.

AN HONOR TO HIS MOTHER.

"John," enquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a tailor?" "One who makes nails," said John. "Very good—what is a tailor?" "One who makes tails," "O, you stupid fellow," said the dominie, biting his lips. "A man who makes tails!" "Yes, master," returned John, "if the tail or did not put tails to coats he made, they would be all jackets!" "Sit down, John, you're an honor to your maternal parent."

A SPEECH FROM MR. WEBSTER.

We find in the "Tribune" an editorial account of the proceedings at Grafton, N. H., a few days ago, on the occasion of celebrating the completion of an important stage of progress in the Northern Railroad, which is now passing two-thirds the distance from Concord N. H. to the Connecticut River, and which when completed, will make a continuous line of Railroad from Georgia to Montreal. There was a large concourse of people present on the occasion, and, among the rest, DANIEL WEBSTER, whose birth place is hard by the scene of celebration. Being called on, he is reported to have spoken as follows:

"I am very happy, fellow-citizens, to be here on this occasion—to meet here the Directors of the Northern Railroad, the Directors of various other Railroads connected with it below, and such a number of my fellow-citizens, inhabitants of this part of the state. Perhaps my pleasure and surprise at the success of this great enterprise, so far, are the greater from the fact of my early acquaintance with this region and all its localities."

"In my youth and early manhood I have traversed these mountains along all the roads or passes which lead through or over them. We are on Smith's River, which, while in College, I had occasioned to swim; even that could not always be done, and I have made a circuit of many a rough and tedious mile to get over it. At that day, steam, as a motive power, acting on water and land, was thought of by nobody; nor were there good practical roads in this part of the State. At that day one must have traversed this wilderness on horseback or on foot. So late as when I left College, there was no road from river to river for a carriage for the conveyance of persons. I well recollect the commencement of the turnpike system. The granting of the charter of the fourth turnpike which led from Lebanon to Boscaawen, was regarded as a wonderful era."

"I remember to have attended the first meeting of the proprietors of this turnpike at Andover. It was difficult to persuade men that it was possible to have a passable carriage road over these mountains. I was too young and too poor to be a subscriber, but I held the proxies of several absent subscribers, and what I lacked in knowledge and experience, I made up in zeal; and as far as I now remember my first speech, after I left college, was in favor of what was then regarded as a great and almost impracticable internal improvement, to wit: the making of a smooth though hilly road from Connecticut River, opposite the mouth of the White River to the Merrimack River, at the mouth of the Contoocook. Perhaps the most valuable result of the making of this and other turnpikes was the communication of knowledge upon road making among people—for in a few years afterwards, great numbers of the people went to church, electoral and other meetings, in chairs and wagons, over very tolerable roads."

"The next stage after turnpikes was canals. Gov. Sullivan, Dr. Dexter, Col. Baldwin and other eminent citizens of Massachusetts, had planned the Middlesex Canal, connecting the Merrimack river at Pawtucket Falls, near where