

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

[THREE DOLLAR A YEAR—IN ADVANCE]

VOL. 28.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

No. 43.

J. J. BIGGS

MOST respectfully invites his Friends and the Public generally, to call at his Store on Fayetteville Street, three doors South of Messrs. Williams, HAYWOOD & Co.'s Drug Store, where all who are fond of wearing fine Clothes, will find no difficulty in suiting their taste. His Goods will be manufactured to order in the best possible manner, and in the latest style, or as persons may direct. His Furnishing and Fancy department was never better. Also, a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHES, constantly on hand. The above Goods were bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, or six months credit to punctual customers. Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1914. 40. P. S. All persons indebted to the late Firm of SMITH & BIGGS, are informed that longer indulgence cannot be given. And all who have bills with J. J. Biggs for last year, will be paid in full, that the money is very much needed.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, BROGANS, &c.

Henry Porter WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the Public generally, that he is now receiving his Fall Stock, selected by himself with great care in the Northern Markets, consisting in part of Gentlemen's fine and coarse BOOTS, DOTTES and SHOES; Ladies' MILK BOOTS, (a new and beautiful article,) BUCKINGS, &c.; Misses' SHOES of every quality and description, and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, which he is prepared to offer to customers on as advantageous terms as can be purchased anywhere in this City. Being a Manufacturer of the articles he offers for sale, he feels himself competent to select those in his line, and will, therefore, warrant every thing that he sells. He has also received a considerable stock of coarse and strong BROGANS and SHOES, to which he would invite the attention of Masters and others, feeling assured that he can give them as good bargains, and as serviceable an article, as they can procure in this market.

Best and Shoe Making. The subscriber would also inform his friends and customers, that he has had in a large and full supply of Materials for the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES; and he fathers himself that he is now capable of supplying them with either of these articles, which cannot be excelled ANYWHERE, either in point of beauty, durability or finish; which promise he stands ready to verify to all who give him a call. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation. He is prepared to furnish Manufacturers with every thing in their line, of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. Call on **HENRY PORTER,** Opposite the Baptist Church. Raleigh, October 13, 1914. 40-3w.

MASONIC

THE Grand Lodge of North Carolina will convene in this City on Monday evening, the 6th December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Delegates to be appointed in accordance to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. A full attendance is earnestly desired. **WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,** Grand Secretary. Raleigh, October 15, 1914. 40.

THE EXCITEMENT, THE FOOD, THE EXISTENCE OF HUMAN LIFE. No one passes this world of turmoil and trouble, of pleasure and misfortune, of grief and happiness, of expectation and realization, of hope and fear, of doubt and reality, of darkness and refulgency, without excitement—excitement created by thoughts on which the memory loves to dwell with feelings of pleasure—of excitement created by thoughts on which remembrance pauses with feelings of compunction and sorrow—and yet that we will the same dark phantom constantly appears before us. We have excitement at the outset, we have excitement in the middle, we have excitement in the end of man's career; but excitement, and enjoyment of the most pleasing order, has been the days which have past and are yet to come by **WILLIAM THOS. BAIN.** Letters from all parts, from all sections of this vast country, are pouring in with orders for the **LARGE MAMMOTH OF OCTOBER 30th,** and he pictures to his mind the **GRAND CAPITAL SOLD,** and various minor Prizes of magnitude, yet in comparison with that bright sun in the firmament of Lotteries are but hazy stars, and his thoughts dilate at the excitement which each recipient of Fortune's gracious favors, when bestowed, will naturally be animated by, for certainly **One Hundred Thousand and Forty Thousand Dollars,** besides each some of **Twenty Thousand, Fifteen, &c.** are not distributed without some sensation. **WILLIAM THOS. BAIN** will excite the Union, **PRIZES OF DAZZLING MAGNIFICENCE** will like the discharge of fireworks, be scattered throughout the Union—November is arrayed in gorgeous panoply and Sylvester's labors always remunerative never ending, will to distribute the **MILLIONS** contained in these unexpended Schemes to his patrons and correspondents. He solicits early orders, and is careful to address **J. J. SYLVESTER,** 41 Wall Street New York. \$36,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 27, for 1914, to be drawn at Jersey City, (N. J.) on Wednesday, the 3rd of Nov. 1914. 66 numbers

18 Drawn Ballots. \$40,000! \$10,000! 1 of 5,000 dollars 1 of 3,500 dollars 1 of 2,382 5 of 1,000 10 Prizes of \$500 each! 10 of 300!!! 10 of \$250 each! 30 of \$200 each! 225 Prizes of \$150 each! 53 of 80 54 of 50 Tickets \$12—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion. 5 Prizes of \$20,000 ARE \$100,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 71, for 1914, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 6th of Nov. 1914. 78 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. **SPLENDID SCHEME.** 5 Prizes of \$20,000! 5 Prizes of \$10,000 each!!! 1 Prize of \$4,093 70 OF \$1,000 80 Prizes of \$500 each! 125 Prizes of 400 each!!! 65 of 200 dollars 65 of 100 dollars 130 of 60 &c. &c. Tickets \$15 Dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$300—Shares in proportion. \$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 73, for 1914, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 13th of Nov. 1914. 78 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. **SPLENDID SCHEME.** 10 Prizes of \$2,000 each 25 Prizes of \$1,000!!! 25 of 500 220 Prizes of \$200 each!!! 124 of 100 124 of 50 &c. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. **ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,** Class 75, for 1914, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 20th of Nov. 1914. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots. **GRAND SCHEME.** \$30,260! \$10,000! 3 prizes of \$5,000 each 4 of 1,000 each!!! 40 of 300 each! 94 of 200, each! 63 Prizes of \$100 each! 65 of 60 128 of 30 &c. &c. Tickets only 10 dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL OF \$75,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 77, for 1914, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 27th of Nov. 1914. 78 numbers—14 drawn balls. **MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.** \$25,000! \$10,000! \$15,000! 1 of 5,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 1,500, 100 Prizes of \$1,000! 237 Prizes of \$500 Each!!! 64 of 300 64 of 150 64 of 100 &c. &c. Tickets \$30—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.

TO ALL WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM. OIL OF TANNIN, OR, Leather Restorer: A New Chemical Discovery. Most people know that Skins and Hides are converted into Leather by the use of Tannin, extracted from certain barks, &c. When the pores and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes a dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This oil now restores, then, life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and removes all rust, fly or blister, restores the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use, and it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible and seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely new, boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. **These are Facts.** Those who will wear old shoes, green with worn-out sides with old-fashioned tops, have old harness and all about them,—express double what is necessary for articles of leather to their best advantage, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong that they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them; they are the greatest sufferers, we beg nobody's custom or patronage. **Now, gentlemen, please yourselves! Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCAD.**

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. A sure remedy for Worms in all cases. This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults. Thousands perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reasons are assigned. What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children. **What should I do?** The answer is plain. Give this vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty and precision truly astonishing. It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented. The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the extra of it are requested to spread the same to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it. Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven. We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy. Prepared and sold by **COMSTOCK & Co.,** New York and sold in Raleigh by **P. F. PESCAD.** Only Agent.

THE GRAEFENBERG Vegetable Pills. 30,000 BOXES SOLD EACH AND EVERY WEEK!! **THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY** Hereby give notice that their General Agent for the State of North Carolina is **Col. Wm. Jones,** Louisville, Franklin Co., N. C. The General Agent is fully prepared to appoint sub-agents wherever there is no branch of the Company; either on personal application or by mail, post-paid. The rapid sale of these celebrated pills, and the extraordinary cures they are constantly effecting, render them, by far, the most popular pill of the age. An Agency will consequently be very valuable. The Graefenberg Pills are inconceivably superior to any ever before offered. In all bilious complaints, in general derangement of the system, in all disorders which result from a bad state of the blood, these pills are a sovereign remedy. In the class of diseases called chronic, the Graefenberg Pills achieve their highest triumphs. Here they defy all competition. Entering within the hidden recesses of the system, they quietly but surely purify the blood, root out disease, and give tone and vigor to the body. **Cures are Constantly Effected** By these Pills, in cases where every other means had utterly failed. The most abundant proof of this could be given, but a trial of one box will convince the patient. They can be ordered and sent by mail, at trifling expense. The price is 25 cents a box. Where two dollars' worth are ordered and the money remitted, the company will pay the postage on the Pills.—Remittances at the Company's risk. Wherever there is no Agency of the Company they can be ordered by mail. These Pills are taking the place of all others, and no sick person should be without them. **ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, Bowel Complaints, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, all Stomach Complaints, Green Sickness, &c. &c.,** yield at once to these Pills. They purge away offensive humors, arrest the progress of disease, and at the same time restore tone and vigor to the system. In cases of general derangement of the health, they are **SOVEREIGN.** **BY THEIR USE.** The weak will become strong; the pale and bilious complexion be restored to a perfectly fresh and healthy color; all the bad symptoms will one by one disappear. In short, these Pills are an inconceivable advantage upon any other medicine ever before offered to the public. A TRIAL WILL SATISFY ANY ONE OF THIS.

PROPOSALS, For publishing in the town of Washington, N. C., a weekly newspaper, TO BE CALLED THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT. The subscriber will commence the publication of a newspaper in the town of Washington, under the above title, with the assistance of his son John Howard, on the 1st day of January next. Having published a Democratic paper some twenty years in Tarboro, in the same Congressional district with Washington, we presume it is unnecessary now to "define our position." Suffice it for the present to say, that the "Washington Democrat" will be thoroughly Democratic, and efforts will be made to render it an acceptable and useful newspaper. **TERMS.** The "Washington Democrat" will be printed on good paper, principally with new type, and furnished to subscribers at two dollars per year in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Editions in this State will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions which will be reciprocated should opportunity offer. **GEO. HOWARD.** October 5, 1914.

Puebla, Oct. 2nd. Since Santa Anna's departure, the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton storehouse of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the convent of Santa Dominga, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired,

COMMON SCHOOLS. In pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund have directed the following distribution of the net income of the said Fund, for the support of Common Schools, among the several Counties of the State, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1914. **WILL A. GRAHAM,** Ex. of President Literary Board.

Counties.	Fed' l population	Dist' Spring 1847.	Dist' Fall 1847.	Total Sum dist'd
Alexander	19987	792 00	1281 84	2074 84
Ashe	7929	444 00	685 46	1129 46
Beaufort	10437	637 00	994 90	1631 90
Berrie	9485	579 00	894 43	1473 43
Bladen	6638	407 00	627 84	1034 84
Brunswick	4419	271 00	418 71	689 71
Burke	9606	596 00	905 84	1501 84
Cabarrus	6144	373 00	563 15	936 15
Caldwell	5383	313 00	470 51	783 51
Camden	5000	306 00	452 50	758 50
Catawba	4999	306 00	471 40	777 40
Carteret	10190	622 50	960 91	1583 41
Carroll	6047	369 00	570 23	939 23
Cashman	11885	735 00	1120 73	1855 73
Cherokee	14116	865 00	1331 13	2196 13
Chowan	3347	212 00	314 64	526 64
Chatham	9989	519 00	793 09	1312 09
Cleveland	6623	405 00	624 73	1029 73
Columbus	3503	218 00	330 52	548 52
Crawles	11153	682 00	1031 91	1713 91
Cumberland	13195	808 00	1237 58	2045 58
Currituck	2850	158 00	232 59	390 59
Davidson	13590	830 00	1281 58	2111 58
Davie	6818	416 00	642 93	1058 93
Duplin	9841	589 00	878 08	1467 08
Durham	12730	778 00	1207 43	1985 43
Edgecombe	8894	541 00	834 74	1375 74
Gaston	13900	852 00	1274 91	2126 91
Gates	6705	372 00	562 38	934 38
Granville	13530	837 00	1245 61	2082 61
Greene	3407	200 00	299 89	499 89
Guilford	18117	1107 00	1705 43	2812 43
Halifax	21000	1200 00	1825 33	3025 33
Hertford	4854	298 00	437 73	735 73
Henderson	5592	308 00	451 38	759 38
Hertford	6165	377 00	561 33	938 33
Hyde	5579	341 00	506 09	847 09
Iredell	14195	867 00	1258 53	2125 53
Johnston	9920	598 00	888 08	1486 08
Jones	2818	162 00	240 03	402 03
Lenoir	6130	373 00	578 03	951 03
Lincoln	10190	622 50	960 91	1583 41
Macon	4728	289 00	448 73	737 73
Martin	6510	399 00	613 99	1012 99
McDowell	4628	286 00	429 34	715 34
Mecklenburg	14740	898 00	1344 08	2242 08
Montgomery	5077	310 00	478 78	788 78
Wayne	7460	459 00	697 80	1156 80
Nash	7565	468 00	713 37	1181 37
N. Haver	10760	659 00	1014 66	1673 66
Northampton	10665	658 00	1005 70	1663 70
Onslow	6438	393 00	585 41	978 41
Orange	21570	1317 00	2034 03	3351 03
Person	7396	453 00	697 63	1150 63
Perquimans	6168	378 00	561 64	939 64
Peters	8050	499 00	739 11	1238 11
Pitt	2944	182 00	269 09	451 09
Randolph	12313	758 00	1161 11	1919 11
Richmond	7357	440 00	693 78	1133 78
Robeson	9216	568 00	859 00	1427 00
Rockingham	11610	711 00	1091 85	1802 85
Rover	10764	658 00	1014 66	1672 66
Sampson	10945	658 00	979 30	1637 30
Stanly	4708	288 00	444 03	732 03
Stokes	11518	728 00	1081 61	1809 61
Swain	18355	978 00	1454 61	2432 61
Tyrrell	4093	251 00	385 96	636 96
Union	17920	1095 00	1639 85	2734 85
Warren	9648	599 00	909 52	1508 52
Washington	3853	238 00	354 84	592 84
Watauga	6420	374 00	558 30	932 30
Wilkes	11045	675 00	1044 64	1719 64
Yancey	5850	358 00	531 65	889 65

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. BY J. H. BROOKS, ESQ. Mr. President:—The subject assigned me for a dissertation, to be presented to this society, is one as interesting as it is splendid and sublime. Three hundred and fifty years ago, to the Eastern Continent, it was fraught with all the adventurous schemes of enterprize, and the most imposing, enthusiastic, and visionary dreams of conjecture. One individual, alone and unsupported, conceived, as if by the mysterious impulse of a curiously organized, and exquisitely re-searching mind, the notion of the existence of western lands.—Christopher Columbus, of whom I speak, formed and presented his plan. Though, in fact he was ignorant of the true form of the earth, and deprived of that knowledge which is now afforded by the study of Geography, yet his plan in its nature was powerful; in its design, comprehensive; in its conception, vast; in its evidence, incontestable; and in its execution, irresistible and sublime. In spite of the contempt of the learned, the superstitions of the ignorant, and the improperly formed notions of the religious enthusiast, he carried out his plan, which resulted in the discovery of the now called, Western Continent.

For the benefits that have accrued to the world, from his enterprise, for his skill, perseverance and bravery, posterity—the present generation, nations yet unborn, will talk of him as a great man, call him the master of the ocean and the brother of Neptune; and consider his fame as a pyramid reared in the solitude of time, whose summit ends in eternity. This is the first lesson, that the schoolboy learns in commencing the study of Geography, and should be treasured up and preserved by every one. But having acquired these facts and this knowledge, the mind involuntarily glances back over the three thousand and five hundred years that elapsed between the flood and the discovery of fourteen hundred and ninety-two and inquires if this large continent—this half globe, re-

mained during this period entirely unknown to the other parts of the world? Let us now prosecute this enquiry, accompanied with the facts that are before us? In the first place we will mention the received opinion of the learned with respect to the aborigines of this continent. From convincing and indisputable facts it is certain that this country has been inhabited from very remote times; and that its first inhabitants did not descend, as some suppose, from any one particular tribe or nation, but from different tribes, and different nations. This is inferred from lingual and physical differences that existed and still exist between different tribes. This fact is also supported by collateral proofs and subsidiary circumstances, known almost exclusively to the Antiquarian.—Antique engravings, postscripts, marginal inscriptions, &c. have now and then been accidentally found, giving account of some vessel having left the continent in search of land; but had never returned to reveal the secrets of the ocean. Some of these wandering vessels, by wind and tide may have been wafted to the western world, wrecked near the shore, and landed their hapless crew in an uncultivated wilderness to form themselves into a family & grow into a tribe. That the American Indians descended from "the ten lost tribes of the children of Israel," is a theory which carries with it its own refutation. In fact, there are no "ten lost tribes of Israel." Ten tribes were scattered; but on the proclamation of Cyrus some of them returned to India, and others went into other countries. Moreover, the difference in their language and physiology proves this favorite theory to be absurd. The first well authenticated accounts and historical facts we have, commence as far back as forty or fifty years before the Christian Era; more than fifteen hundred years before Columbus. For these accounts we refer you to the historians Elian, Apuleius, Ammianus, Anitus and Diodorus Siculus. Diodorus is very accurate in his statements, and gives an elaborate account of the Western voyages of the Carthaginians. The land they discovered he describes as lying directly west of Africa, at a great distance, vast in extent, mountainous, and watered by some large and beautiful rivers. They Colonized in South America.

Why did not the Carthaginians let the result of their discoveries be known? Two or three simple facts will answer this question. First, the Carthaginians, while they had the command, and were victorious upon the seas, were remarkably jealous of their nations, and kept all their affairs in profound secrecy both from their own policy. Secondly, inasmuch as the Roman power was then increasing and their naval forces augmenting, the Carthaginians supposed it would be a safe plan to keep their discoveries secret, that provided they should meet with an overthrow, their kingdom should be destroyed, they might have their colony in the west, as an asylum, to escape the grasp of their enemy. But being so suddenly and so radically conquered and overpowered, their colony was neglected, and it may have dwindled away, or degenerated into a savage tribe. Not many years ago, on the coast of Brazil there was discovered a tomb, which contained an antique Greek helmet and shield, with an engraving in the Greek language, of olympic date. And what is more striking, it was dated at the time that Greece flourished, and it was the name of a well known General of Macedonia.

Leaving this remote period, and coming up to the ninth and tenth centuries, we have historical facts of other discoveries. During several years past they have been forming societies in the east, for the purpose of investigating and translating ancient languages and literature, that for centuries have been locked up in the archives of nations. In these investigations, it is found that there were discoveries made by the Scandinavians, Laplanders, Norwegians, &c.; also accounts of land lying to the southwest and south, to which they gave the name of Vinland. There are some few facts that carry with them almost an irresistible force of evidence; but of them we select but two.—The first is Thastien's voyage from Greenland. It is stated, and dated, that in the ninth century, this daring adventurer made discoveries, and coasted along New Foundland and to Naraganet Bay and farther south; and that he had a skirmish with the Esquimaux Indians; the particulars of which are preserved in Icelandic Literature. Thastien's voyage is also worthy of notice. There are historical facts from the same source—giving the particulars of this voyage in the tenth century; and that this navigator sailed as far south as Massachusetts Bay. Some time since there was found an inscription on a certain rock (the Dighe rock) in Massachusetts, in the Icelandic language, dated in the tenth century, about the time this voyager was there. Irving, in his history of Columbus says these things may be so. But the great difficulty is, why were not these facts known to Columbus, and to others in his day? We will answer this question.—During the period of four hundred years previous to the time of Columbus, was an age of ignorance, in which religious enthusiasts ruled nations, governed councils, directed learning, and absorbed, together with its associate, bloody war, every other consideration. No towering genius could rise so high above the patrid vapour in

which he breathed, as to bring one penetrating ray of light through the surrounding darkness, and hoist the veil which obstructed their view. This knowledge and these facts were hid in the literary depositories of nations, and owing to that peculiar influence of false notions and false zeal, on the subject of religion, in addition to the almost unremitted warfare, international and domestic, that was kept up during these centuries, there seems not to have been literary taste enough to examine those antique deposits of learning. And though there were records containing data, landmarks, beacons and facts, sufficient to have guided the seaman to this, the western world, yet the peculiar genius of the Age shut them out from those facts. Recently those ancient records have been looked into, their import understood, and the useful knowledge they contained, distributed to the different parts of the world. This view of the subject will dispel the deep mystery that has hung for ages around the aborigines of America; and the mind that has been soaring in the wide field of conjecture, and has been hanging suspended on the conflicting points of reason and imagination, can settle down upon a few simple facts, and the ancient history of this country may become as familiarly known as that of any other.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to say, that the attention of literary men has not been sufficiently directed to this subject. It is to be regretted that even now no accurate plan is pursued in collecting and preserving the monuments and facts illustrative of American antiquities. One more circumstance corroborative of the opinion we have advanced, may be considered worthy of attention. It is, that the Mexicans, at the time of Columbus' discovery, were in a state of civilization, superior to that of any other tribe. Their state of civilization, and especially their knowledge of some of the arts, are undoubtedly referable to the Carthaginian adventures.—We feel justified by facts, in our conclusion, that this continent has been visited, from very remote times, by adventurers from different parts of the globe.

GEN. GAINES AND THE WAR. The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following extract of a letter from General Gaines to a friend in that city. It is now generally acknowledged that the energetic means suggested and partially carried out by Gen. Gaines at the commencement of the war, had they been approved and followed by the President, would long since have terminated the "unnatural contest." The war would have been a more zealous effort to impart efficiency to our military operations, and removed from New Orleans to New York in order to keep his hands out of mischief. The result is known: *R. Whigg.*

New York, Oct. 7, 1914. "In reply, I have only to say, what I had no doubt but that you were well aware of, as all other clear-headed men who had taken an abiding interest in the course of events connected with the war with Mexico, must have seen, or anticipated, that nothing could be accomplished in any manner tending to establish the correctness of my measures for commencing the war, as it should have been prosecuted, with the unflinching vigor necessary to ensure its speedy and honorable termination, until dear-bought experience should prove the fidelity and correctness of my views and measures. "The time is not far distant—if indeed it is not at hand—when it will be, I fear, too painfully obvious to my friends, as well as my foes, that my measures were not only correct, but that I should have saved thousands of valuable lives, and millions of dollars of the treasure of the country, had I been allowed to carry into effect every measure I proposed or attempted. "When we cease to profit by the acrimonious feuds and dissensions of the Mexicans, and find that we can no longer triumph in a systematic disregard of the established maxims of war, then will my views and measures receive from Congress, as well as from the accounting officers of the Government, the respect and attention due to me and to all honest, faithful men who served under me."

A RETROSPECT. It is no longer disputed, that when the United States admitted Texas into their Union, Texas and Mexico were at war with each other. The absence of actual hostilities between the belligerents did not change their relations. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, the United States, by the act admitting Texas into their confederacy, stepped into her shoes, and were at war with Mexico from the very hour when the act of admission was consummated. Nor were the United States left in ignorance by Mexico of the consequences of admitting Texas into their confederacy, for she distinctly warned them through her minister, that she should consider the act of admission as an assumption by them of the existing war between her and her rebellious province and that it would be followed by the withdrawal of her minister from the United States. In the face of this declaration, the people of the United States passed upon the question of admission with their eyes fully open to the consequences, and placed in power the man who pledged before

which he breathed, as to bring one penetrating ray of light through the surrounding darkness, and hoist the veil which obstructed their view. This knowledge and these facts were hid in the literary depositories of nations, and owing to that peculiar influence of false notions and false zeal, on the subject of religion, in addition to the almost unremitted warfare, international and domestic, that was kept up during these centuries, there seems not to have been literary taste enough to examine those antique deposits of learning. And though there were records containing data, landmarks, beacons and facts, sufficient to have guided the seaman to this, the western world, yet the peculiar genius of the Age shut them out from those facts. Recently those ancient records have been looked into, their import understood, and the useful knowledge they contained, distributed to the different parts of the world. This view of the subject will dispel the deep mystery that has hung for ages around the aborigines of America; and the mind that has been soaring in the wide field of conjecture, and has been hanging suspended on the conflicting points of reason and imagination, can settle down upon a few simple facts, and the ancient history of this country may become as familiarly known as that of any other.

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