## STAB & No CABOLINA GAZE!

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor,

"Borth Carolina-Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical cesources-the land of our sires and the home of our affections."

THREE DOLLARS a Year, in Advance.

VOL. 39.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1848

the friends of the poor; bless me, they got it fore and aft. Of Mr. T.'s ability as a popular orator, I had heard before; but this effort of his, far surpassed any thing I had anticipated. I call him a very great man. There were other speeches, and the thing went off most admirably. The only thing that seemed to cloud the joy of the occasion, was the suggestion that the Leg. islature might not be willing to grant a liberal charter. This suggestion was con-fronted by gentlemen well acquainted with the feelings and interests that prevail in the Halls of Legislation in North Carolina. They declare, in the most confident terms, that no set of men that ever was assembled in our General Assembly, whatever their prejudices and peculiar local feelings, ever had taken upon themselves to deny the right of any portion of the people of this State to better their condition with own their own means. It would be so manifest an abandonment of the very elementary pur-poses of Government, that it never could happen under any combination of circumstances. To suppose it possible at this enlightened period of the world, and towards people who have done so much for other parts of the State, and who have asked so little for themselves, was pronounced purely gratuitous.

There was a great deal of zeal and unanimity, and a most confident belief expressed, that whenever the Roads on either side of us shall reach Charlotte and Danville, there will be a most ready, concentrated and efficient exertion to fill up the wanting looking at the cortage were political op-link. When this is done, it will present ponents of the guest. As he passed the tink. When this is done, it will present to the public an entirety of Rail Road from Portland to Maine, and Buffalo, N. Y., to Chattanuega, in Georgia, which will soon afterwards be extended at both ends almost interminably. So great a prospect down the name of each person. They has never greeted our land-locked fancies were exactly 68 and no more. Among before? Hon DAVID F CALDWELL presided at the Convention, and D. A. Davis and B. Oates, Esqs., acted as Secretaries. You have no idea of the excitement and inter- another State. est this matter has acquired in this part of

YADKIN RIVER.

SIMPLE DIVISION.

The Pittsburgh Mercury tells the follow

ing story: We heard a story the other night on the "some" at the time, and never having seen [ it in print, we are tempted to give our

readers the benefit of it. A Southern planter named P., pretty marke I traits is characteristic of the people of "them diggins," where they practic skinning strangers during brisk seasons, and skinning one another during dull times. In due course of time P. was of age and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring vilinge and in the

daughter of Judge B. "Dang fine gal," said the embryo speculator to a friend who was gaining him an entrance among the elite.

course of events was introduced to a

"How much might Judge B. be worth?" "Why, about \$10,000 was the reply. "And how many children has Judge B,?" continued the inquirer.

"Only three."

"Three into ten goes three times and a third over." mentally ciphered P. Here was a chance—a glorious chance—and he improved it too. He made love to the heautiful and onsopisticated daughter of the Judge with all the variations. Strange to say-for he was as uncouth a cub as ever went unlicked-his suit prospered and

they were married.

The honey moon passed off, as all other honey moons do, and they were happy.— The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters should not be in the catalogue of relations, one evening at ter he said;

"My dear. I thought there was only three of you!"

"So there are, by my mo, but pa's first wife has eight more

"Eleven go into ten no times and never one over!" said the astonished P., who jumped up, kicked over the chair and grouned in perfect agony, "I'm sold, I'm sold! and a d \_\_\_\_\_\_d sight cheaper than an old bell wether' cheap at that!"

MR FILLMORE ON IRELAND. The New York Tribune publishes the following.

Albany , May 29, 1849. Gentlemen-I have the honor to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your letter, invi viting me to attend a meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of

Mr. Galks: The Rail Road Convention, which met lately at Salisbury, was one of the most spirited and intellectual affairs that it has been my lot to fall in with for many a day. The speech of Mr. Tushold her in subjection against her will asset in the body, was particularly rich.—Small sized politicians and demagogues, who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib fear that if Ireland resumes her stand who try to inflame the public against lib descriptions and profess to be peculiarly the friends of the poor; bless me, they got that when said territories become States.

No man who has a heart can fail to feel gone and colines; there is cannot exist there the trivial general chemisty will desert your colors; you certainly are not that stripe? "Well, General, a man of that stripe?" Well, General, the sum of that stripe? "Well, General, a man of that stripe?" Well, General, a man of that stripe? "Well, General, a man of that stripe?" Well, General, a man of that stripe? "Well, General, a man of that stripe?" when said territories nurs remains a flair to desert your colors; you certainly are not that stripe? "Well, General, a man of that stripe? less to England and roinous to Ireland law. and I trust the time is not far distant when Irishmen will again breathe the free air of favor such a result. Slaveholders will not with you!" an independent and happy people, Res- emigrate there because there is no law to pectfully yours. &c.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mesers. James H. Ti us, Petter McLaughlin, Hogan, Wm, F White, J, C. Devereax John. T. Doyle, John A McGlyhn, and Nelson J. Waterbury, Commit-

The Albany Atlas has the following no ice of the reception of General Cass by the Democracy of that City-

A demonstration-of Weakness .- On Saturday evening Gen. Casa reached this city from New York. His arrival has been expected for some days, and was definitely announced twenty four hours before Persons were sent out to drum up'a crowd Muric was hired and cannon was fired. Money was paid for horses and carriages. and we hear that persons were offered money to use them. But free white men could not be found, or hired, to welcome the embodiment of slavery-propagandism. The thing was a dead failure! It was indeed the most remarkable exhibition, as a failure, that we ever heard of.

No one took the trouble to come and no one took the trouble to stay away. Almost all the spectators whom we saw Broadway, an attempt was made to get up a cheer, but not one voice seconded the motion! A friend took the trouble not only to count the procession, but to take were exactly 68 and no more. Among them were some three or four gentlemen who merely desired to show the hospitali. ties of the city to a prominent citizen of

The managers of the affairs were heartily ashamed of it. When Mr Peckham, who had petifogged many-a desperate case with unwavering assurance, undertook to welcome the Conservative leader in the name of the Democracy of Albany, he broke down. He had written the words down, ers will think. We heard a story the other night on the but he had not the face to congratulate the subject of "Division" that we thought guest on such an exhibition! He had to take out his pocket and read about his "sudden" emotions and "spontaneous" feelings.

There is an account of the affair in the well to do in the world now, was some Argus of this morning which is really years ago a boy on the Eastern shore of Judicrus. It speaks of "crowds," "en-Maryland. One of his strongest and most thusiasm," eloquent speeches," "vehement chepring," &c. Like the ex-district attorney's speech it must have been written in advance; and was a narrative of what would have hppened if any other public man of the country (except Gen. Cass) had reached this city.

> Gen. Cass Supported atthe North upon the Ground that he Occupies the same Ground in Regard to the Proviso with Adams, Hale, Giddings and the Adoliolition Newspapers!- His Private Con-

> We have heretofore given some extracts ing Democratic organ of Southern Ohio. showing that Gen, Cass is there supported Internal Improvements by the General Government. We now present farther extracts from the principal editorial article of a recent number of that paper, under the head of "General Cass and the Proviso" We call the attention of the Southern men to the important facts here asserted, to the claim by one of his own friends that he occupies the identical position in regard to the Proviso of J. Q. Adams, Hule, Giddings, the National Era and all the abolition papers; to his FREQUENT DE-CLARATIONS, IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS,

"We, as a party, present to the nation a candidate from a free State. He is not a slaveholder. He does not traffic in human flesh. He has no sympathies, asso cistions or connections with those who do. fle was born and educated in New England, and has spent most of his days in the free wilds of the West, has served his country long and faithfully, and has enjoyed the confidence of Jefferson, Madison a hearty good will, independent of our ob- ing is an instance: ligations to party.

the Constitution is an ample 'proviso' a- teers were trying to make themselves scarce gainst the further extention of slavery. When Old Zack heard of this feeling among

"Let us see if Gen. Cass' doctrine will

protect slave property. Should Conerner could hold a slave one hour after of his coat to an enemy. He is a true sol-he had become settled there! The present dier and a true Whig. inhabitants are all opposed to slavery. No law would be made by them to sauction it, and under such circumstances what can our Southerners do? They can give up slavery and go there, which they will not do, or they can stay away, which is the most probable. They never will hazard their property where there is no law to protect it .- Mark that!

"When the Proviso was first sprung apon the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams arose in his place and denounced it as unnecessary. Why? Because, he said "the territory was now free and Congress had no right to make it slave." This is GEN. Cass' OPINION. Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court holds the same opinion - also John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, Fditor of the Na-tional Era, and all the Liberty papers.— Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king, say they. There is no power in this country to make a slave except by the sovereign States, and they can make a slave of a mhite man as well as black. Sould New Mexico and Cali fornia become States and choose to institute slavery, the probability is they would enslave the whites-as the blacks and copper skins would be largely in majority.

"Gen. Cass believes that from the sin ple operations of the constitution, the character of the people now there and those likely to go there, the geography of the country, and the strong public sentiment in all of the free and many of the slave States against slavery, that it will never exist in those territories. We know from the frequent declarations made in pairlotic conversations, that he is strongly opposed to the farther extention of slavery as we are, and that is strong enough most of our read-

"We have every assurance that his adbe used to give countenance to so obnoxious a measure as carrying slavery into territory now free."

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY.

One of the most striking characteristics of General Taylor is his universal kindheartedness. Col. Haskell, of Tennessee. who was with General Taylor on the Rio Bravo, tells the tollowing anecdote of him: On one occasion, General Taylor was

descending the Rio Grande, on a small steamboat, with a large number of dis-charged sick soldiers on board. The boat being very crowded, these poor fellows had been very uncomfortably stowed away on the deck, as the lowest part of the west ern steamboat is termed. As soon as from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the lead. Gen, Taylor ascertained their condition he ordered the officers, &c., out of the cabin, and had the sick m-n all transferred to as the constant and unwavering friend of to their places. He himself took a blanket and gave up his berth. The night passed, and in the morning, there was a good deal of inquiry for Gen. Taylor; but nobody could tell where he was. At length, one of the servants mentioned that a man was lying wrapped up in a blanket, on the fore castle. The officers repaired thither, and found the old man truly there, and still locked in his honest sleep, with his blanket wetted and soiled by the slop-water which the servant, supposing him to be some common soldier, bad carelessly swept against him. Was not this a study for the THE RESERVE AND ASSESSED FOR THE PARTY OF TH THE FARTHER EXTENSION OF The conquering General of the American SLAVERY. But to this remarkable artipen air, on the forecastle of a steamboat, whilst his berth was occupied by a poor soldier, without rank, but receiving his generons consideration because disabled by diease contracted in the service of his

"Old Zack and his Men,-It is said that the night before the battle of Buena Vista "We think Gen. Cass' construction of a number of the regulars as well as volum June for the purpose of extending aid and sympethy to Ireland in the present event-ful crisis of her fate; and I regret to say, that my official engagements are such as the fertitories of New in the territories of their perfection. After they were trying to make themstlves scarce where the same trying to make themstlves scarce where trying to make the scarce where trying to make themstlves sc

No man who has a heart can fail to feel Mexico and California-and according to said Old Zack, I'm told you were trying ces to the cultivation of the soil. If library, and notes solitary work will frail tie that binds them to the mother that when said territories become States, and the best chance for awhile would of the sun's heat, and of the rail country!-Whatever may be the motive slavery will be established, either by a pro- be-. 'Well, you go back to your effected by chemical combination it seems clear, that the Union is profit- vision of their State Constitutions, or by mess; things look a little desperate to night, cording to chemical laws. How great but you do duty to morrow, and, if we lose a waste of resource would not an ex-

> stand fast to their colors, and "go back substances necessary to the production stitutional and of no binding effect. There to their mess." "Old Zack" never turned is no law of the territories by which a South- the back of his hand to a friend nor the back

Albany Evening Journal,

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS. pentine, and put some most's on the oth- kind not wanting at all. er; the next morning they were all dead, and strange to say, they had all volun- ledge of agricultural chemistry, &c,, is tarily abandoned their sheaths. On neccessary to make a successful titler of smearing some paper slightly with the the soil. But persons who have not that immediately killed; the most vigorous experience of those who have .convulsions. It was soon abundantly quainted with these things. Some effecremedy is worse than the disease, but judice against agricultural science as Renumur justly observes, we keep and against agricultural journals, the oraway from a newly painted room, or gan of communication between those who a year, keep away a day or two from as the following:—Southern Cutt.
rooms that have been fumigated with Look at the roofs and see their graceturpentine?

small piece of paper or linen just mois. a wide hemlock board, loose at one end tened therewith and put into the ward to catch the flying breezes of summer, robe or drawer a single day, two or or give octave to the harsher notes of three times a year, is a sufficient pre winter; while there the absence of outer servation against moths. A small quan screen permits the storms, in playful will give security to the great and funda- tity of turpentine, dissolved in a little fancy, to search into the firmness of mental principles of the party, will never spirits of wine, -the vapor of which is the winter walls. The windows, too. also fatal to the math-will entirely show marks of strange funtasies of taste remove the offensive odor, and yet be a by exhibiting, at paneless intervals, sufficient preservative. The fumes of patchwork of many-colored shreds, sinburning paper, wool, linen, feathers, and gle-panes, openwork of cooling dimenof leather, are also effectual, for the in- sions. Around the premises, the wreck sects perish in a very thick smoke, but of what should have been the last fence the most effectual smoke is that of to- to have fallen, shows the broad port bacco A coat smelling but slightly holes through which destruction sends of tobacco, is sufficient to preserve a its powerful missiles. That was never whole drawer.

smoke of tobacco are also effectual in The barn, which, next to a man's house, driving away spiders, ante, ear wigs, should be his tower of strong defence, bugs, and fleas. The latter tormenters as you see, like the owner, has lost the are so abundant on the continent, as fre- centre of gravity, and is going down to quently to deprive the weary traveller share the fate of all things. The roof, of his night's rest. If he would provide now serves no other purpose than to himself with a phial containing turpen-tine and spirits of wine in equal parts, to the winds. The siding, too, as you and would sprinkle a few drops over must notice, is compossed of boards couthe sheets and coverlid before retiring fined only here and there with a nail, to rest, he would probably have reason which leaves them hanging, like maleto be grateful for the hint. Foreigners factors, to the mercy of the elements. are in the habit of smoking in their bed. The doors, unhinged, play antic capers seed, and to increase the quantity of rooms—a habit which excites surprise in the blast and fail. That load of hay, and disgust in England, it will now be just at the threshold of the barn is left therefore, are it an unnatural state, they seen, however, that there is reason for the practice.—Sharpe's London Mag. strap in the harness, it could be taken natural or wild state, and if left to them-

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

We understand that a bill appropriating two thousand five hundred dellars a premises; but broken carts wasons, old then in sound fruit frees year to louist as Agricultural Protessor- and old proughs occupy the places. If we take the seed of the common ship in the State University has already where the year and the peach should wild crab, which is the type of all the Georgia. In the South Carolina Colled over in the last stages of decay, not quite ripe, plant it in rich and well-lege, at Columbia, there is an agricultural professorship. So also there is an bloom. tural professorship. So also there is an agricultural chair in Yale, so also in Harvard. We would be glad to see pearance of the animals. The cow, as superior to the crab. Take the seed of DON'T DESERT YOUR COLORS!" ia. We would be glad to see an agri- as if to hold sympathy with the sad cultural chair in our own University at mistress of misfortune's home. How quieting his discontented soldiers. Always Charlottesville. Why should there not feeble her gait, and how wan her countend to sympathize with them they were be? Is not agriculture a science, and tenance! And why should it he otherand Jackson in the more harmonious days seldom backward in fighting with him.— an important science? What other wise, when her only food is gathered of the democracy. Such a man is now Now and then however, he discovered a science is half so important to us? We among the brambles by the wayside, of the democracy. Such a man is now Now and then however, he discovered a science is half so important to use we among the occasionally among the standard bearer of our party; and we faint heart; and that two occasionally among are a nation of farmers. Nature has and her only drink from the filthy froglive. Agriculture is the true profession starving swine, just driven from the of the pear, five; of the peach, three,—of ever Virginian born. Why should meadow. Its features have stronger Plums, cherries and indeed most stone not our State make the same effort to resemblance to the wild boar of the fruits require but three successive re-advance it as she does other sciences? East, than any thing of American orig-

If there are any in the Whig ranks a produced orn. Why is it poor? Belittle disheartened, let them take courage, cause it no longer contains certain of corn. By a chemical analysis we can find out the various substances which enter into the stalk and grain of the corn, and by chemical analysis we can also find out which of these substances the ground lacks. We would It is an old custom with some house- thus know exactly the kind of manure wives to throw into their drawers every to put upon it. No land lacks all the year a number of fir cones, under the elements neccessary for the production idea that their strong resonous smell of any crop. Some it has in plenty; might keep away the moth. Now, as all that we have to do to make it rich is the odor of these cones is due to turpen- to put in the elements which are wanttine, it occurred to Resumur to try the ing. When we do not know what effect of this volatile liquid. He rub- these are, it is all chance work, and we bed one side of a piece of cloth with tur- may put on the soil much manure of a

oil, and putting this into a bottle with knowledge must act according to the some of the grubs, the weakest were rules which are established by the struggled violently for two or three There should be a greater number of hours, quitted their sheaths and died in persons in the community who are acevident that the vapor of oil of turpen- live measure on the part of the State tine acts as a terrible poison to the grubs. might secure this object. It would also Perhaps it may be said that even this as we said, do away with absurd preleave off for a few days a coat from are acquainted with this science and which stains have been removed by tur. those who are not. It would also do apentine, why therefore, can we not once way with the necessity for such sketches

trepentine?

It is, however, surprising how small quantity of turpentine is required; a and of all varieties of materierial. Here a neat and tidy fence. In its creation it The vapor of turpentine and the was but the counterpart of fell decay.

passed or will pass the Legislature of luxurate: and the swill-tub has tumb- apple tribe, and of an apple which is

fare in' as these 'ere chaps can tell; and as for them city fellers that write, the don't know eany more about it than the old hoss."

Attempt to explain to him, if you have patience to parley with the mope, the benefits that agriculture is receiving from such papers, and the labors of scientific men who make them their organs of communication, and his wise reply will run something in this wise:

"I don't keer for your orgins nor your skientifics. I knows enough about farmin'; and, besides, I 's not a farmer: trades and spekerlates."

Poor man! he is right once; he is not a tarmer, and nature erred as widely when she planted him on a piece of land, to dress and keep, as she did in forming such a miserable clodpole in the likeness of dignified, intelligent man. Urge him, for the sake of his rising family, to take an agricultural

paper, and he will tell you,—
"Humph! my family must take care
of themselves," (we wish they had spirit enough to do so,) "and I take care of myself. My boys! they won't be dirty farmers, and work all day in the sun; they want'er to be merchants, and live like gentlemen in fine housen."

"Have you ever tried any experiments with fruit?"

"I doesn't try experiments; it don't do no good. There was some fruit rees here when I come, but they didn't do much, so I cuts them down. Idosn't set out any fruit; takes them so long to grow, one may never live to get any good on 'em."

PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIE-TIES OF FRUIT.

To the farmer and orchardist who are really in love with their occupation, who look somewhat beyond the gratifi-cations and profits of the present mo-mont, and who desire to do something, however small, that may advance the matters which they have in hand, no attempt offers superior attractions to that of producing some new variety of fruit, which shall surpass all kinds which are now in use, and bear the name of the discoverer to the latest generation of fruit lovers and orchardists. The thing seems so easy-simply plant the seeds of any apple or pear, and the seedling trees in almost every case will be of a new variety. But many persons plant seeds every year of their lifetime, produce innumerable new varieties, and yet fail to get a solitary slip out of them all which will produce fruit superior to that from which their seed was taken. This is owing to an ignorance of the laws of nature by which alt good new varieties are produced.
It should be recollected that the fruit

of our orchards and gardens are all inproved varieties of wild fruit. The pulp of apple, pear, &c , which we est, and for which we value them, is very small in the original varieties having been intended by nature to serve as a simple sheath or protection for the seed. It is the object of cultivation to diminish the quantity of wood of the fruit tree, to diminish the size of the no farther; and the poor farmer has selves, if cultivation is withdrawn from gone three miles on a pleasant day to them, in a few generations they all will return to it. This tendency to return to the wild state is always stronger in

these good examples followed in Virgin-ia. We would be glad to see an agri-as if to hold sympathy with the sad cultivate it, and it will produce another variety still farther removed from the first, and so the amelioration may be continued for several generations.

But this progressive amelioration has among the brambles by the wayside, its limits, beyond which we cannot go. and her only drink from the filthy frog-pond in front of the dwelling! See that have been found to be four generations;