

THE CHARACTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

The character of Zachary Taylor approximates very closely to that of George Washington. It is full of all the attributes of human excellence.

The absence from Zachary Taylor's character of the vices that ordinarily disfigure the life and actions of public men enables the observer to enjoy in an intense degree the contemplation of the positive virtues which this wonderful man possesses.

The corner stone of Zachary Taylor's character is honesty. Every other stone in the structure is out of the quarry of pure morals—rough, awkward of value.

Honesty is the source, whence all the purposes of his life spring; the channel along which they flow; the sea to which they hurry their waters.

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true to his character, which never runs into exumes. While he pays every respect to the conventionalisms of society he never exhibits any of that triviality of mind that loses sight of the kernel in contemplating the husk.

The possession of honesty and of all the virtues of which honesty is the parent, is invariably accompanied by the existence in the same individual of great intellectual capacity.

Signalized by a wonderful grasp of intellect and extraordinary powers of generalization, he never fails to arrive at a correct judgment of men and things because of the extent of data which he can command, almost intuitively, upon a given subject.

In one whole combined, it stands the proudest monument of human excellence that now fills the national eye. Fortunate for the country, that its possessor, unconscious of his merit and his glory is about to be lifted by the popular voice to the chair once occupied by the only man in this character he approaches.

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.

(From Niles' Register March 25th, 1837. A letter from Paris says: "The King (Louis Philippe) gave last week a grand diplomatic dinner to Mr. Cass.

On the 10th day of September, 1812. General Cass was engaged writing to the government an account of his surrender to the British at Detroit.

ANALYSIS OF MILK.

The chief component parts of milk are those which, when separated, are known as forming butter and cheese; the residue of which is called whey.

Table with 2 columns: Component and Quantity. Cream forming, 4.5 parts of 100. Cheese, 3.5 do. Whey, 92.0 do.

Table with 2 columns: Component and Quantity. Water, 918.75 of 1000. Cheese, with a trace of butter, 38.00. Sugar of milk, 35.00. Muriate of potash, 1.70. Phosphate of potash, 0.25. Lactic acid with acetate of potash, 6.00. Earthy phosphates, 0.30.

Instruments have been invented, called lactometers, for ascertaining the richness of milk in nearly the same manner as that employed for trying the strength of spirits.

SEPARATING THE HULL OF WHEAT.

A patent was lately taken out for a new mode of hulling wheat. It simply consists in passing the wheat or grain through a jet of steam in any convenient manner, so that each grain shall be thoroughly acted upon by the steam which gives to the hull such toughness that it is not pulverized by the action of the stones in grinding.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Seed may be sown in the spring, at the same time of sowing clover seed on grain fields, at any time between that and the last of May—or it may be sown in the autumn, at the time of sowing small grain.

Orchard grass seed before being sown, should be spread out on the barn or other floor, and moderately moistened with a watering pot; should pile one heaped up and should be ashes or plastered down over and mixed through them, so as to separate the seed for sowing.

To secure a good stand of plants, it will require two bushels of seed, per acre, when sown alone; when sown with clover seed, one bushel of orchard grass seed and twelve pounds of clover seed. The orchard grass is among the earliest grasses of spring, and the latest in autumn.

HENRY CLAY.

The Focofoos of Kentucky affect great concern to know what Henry Clay is doing at the Philadelphia Convention. The Louisville Journal thus enlightens them:

THE INDIAN AND HIS FAMILIAR WIFE.

In the year 1782, (says the Rev. Mr. Heckwelder,) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS—FITLY SPOKEN.

Gen. Taylor "is no orator as Brutus was," but he can speak eloquent words expressing noble sentiments, as well as write "model" despatches.

On a recent visit to some personal friends in the Parish of Iberville in Louisiana, he was unexpectedly met by a deputization and procession, and was obliged to respond to an address.

Gen. Taylor in reply, said that he had not the most distant idea that he was to be ceremoniously received by his fellow-citizens of Plaquemine, or that there would be any occasion for him to make a speech.

"He spoke of the Louisiana volunteers, and of their prompt march to the seat of war, of their disappointments, sufferings, and of their willingness at any hazard to march into the interior of Mexico, and of the unfortunate causes that delayed their movement, and finally led to their being mustered out of service.

"The effect of this address, so evidently the spontaneous feeling of an overflowing heart cannot be imagined, and several moments elapsed before the silence was broken by the loud buzzes that followed."

TO RAISE CABBAGES, &c.

Messrs. Editors.—Every spring I am called on for cabbage and other plants, when I inquire of my neighbors why they do not raise plants themselves I often hear excuses like "The bugs eat them up," "The seed was good for nothing," or "The frost killed them."

I have boxes prepared about 12 inches deep, and set them up in a sheltered place high enough to be out of jumping distance of the bugs, and fill them with good rich soil. Before planting the seeds I prepare a kettle full of boiling water and pour it as hot as possible over the boxes.

It is not known where he who invented the plow was born, or where he died, yet he has affected more for the happiness of man, than the whole race of conquerors.

ANOTHER ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

A Rough and Ready Club, according to notice, was duly organized at Eglington, in Brinkleyville or District No. 12, Halifax county, N. Car.; Benjamin Johnson mod. President; and William Sturdivant and Benjamin Hunter Vice Presidents; and Lafayette Moore, and John Nicholson Secretaries.

1. We Whigs of the above club, in this corner of these United States, consider our political rights and privileges as perfect as those of any in our country; James K. Polk & Co. not excepted; though they live in splendid mansions and fare sumptuously every day; and we in humble dwellings, if not log cabins as to some of us, and sometimes having no better luxuries than hard cider, &c.

2. Among our perfect and unalienable right as free citizens of our glorious Union are those always and peculiarly obnoxious to all tyrants of the earth; or the rights of thinking and judging and declaring for ourselves as to any public acts of our State or general government rulers.

3. Above all, we consider ourselves privileged at any time to declare our opinions as to any acts of our rulers (of delegated powers only) that effect our best and dearest interests and happiness as members of our great republic; or such acts as pertain to war and taxation.

4. But if we, as free republicans, and as those disposed to pay the price of liberty by the exercise of "eternal vigilance" in watching, on freedom's ramparts, must have our mouths padded, after a President & Co. have contrary to the wisest guards of the Constitution made war, till they may see fit to make peace, what we emphatically ask is the use of watching at all.

5. And what better, we again emphatically demand; that we must not say aught against the origin and justice of the Mexican war, till after its close, under the odious and slanderous penalty of our being unfree men of the nation not abiding this mandate) as giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and then dubbed by minion adopters of this vile slander, as "moral traitors" to our country; or as no better than Tories in the period of the Revolution.

6. We consider James K. Polk and his war champions by the above cited gratuitous attacks upon our dearest rights as republicans, and our best feeling as patriots as provoking us to such just rejoinder defence as to repel with indignation charges abhorrent to our ardent love of country — And as a part of a just rejoinder and defence, we say that a President descending so low from his high dignity of office, as to become the partial partisan slanderer of a most respectable portion of his fellow citizens of the Union, would be capable of really doing himself what he and his wire pullers charge falsely upon others. And, therefore, by a pass he might treacherously have sent the enemy the real aid and comfort of their best general, when they most needed him, and when through envious hate he and his likely desired to have General Taylor whipped.

At any rate, the American people are bound to believe something very dark in the past concern, and in General Taylor being perilled as he was, till Mr. Polk brings to the light his correspondence about the pass with Santa Anna, and explains his reasons for exposing General Taylor with a few raw troops to cope with the great Napoleon of the West, with his 20,000 veteran soldiers. Again, we charge Mr. Polk with the despotism as well as undignified cunning trickery of virtually compelling Congress by force of circumstances of his own creating, to sanction the war after he had made it unconstitutional.

For, it would appear that he and his faction determined to have a war right or wrong and disappointed of one with England about Oregon, by the outcome of the Senate, they concluded not to risk another disappointment, and he therefore ordered General Taylor, on what he knew and after confessed to be disputed territory, that the war thus begun, he concluded Congress could not refuse the sanction of supplies. This trick was similar to that of General Jackson in removing the deposits, and the after sanction of that deed; and thus his giving rise to the Whig party as the revival of the old republican one. — And the Loocs taking the place of the old Federal party. But more of this again. — Once more as to our rejoinder charges against Mr. Polk & Co. Real "comfort" if not "aid" as far as words could do it, was given to the enemy by Mr. Polk's making his message a partisan one, and publishing to the world therein, and of course to the enemy the slanderous untruth that one of the largest parties in our country, were ready to afford them "aid and comfort" and through this falsehood, or virtu-

ally such information given by said message and its echo in Looc prints, Santa Anna might have been helped or encouraged to protract the war!!!

7. By way of apology it is said, by some, that James K. Polk in his partisan message of "aid and comfort," and the Democratic Conventions at Raleigh and Baltimore, and Looc editors echoing their resolves as to the "moral treason" of the Whigs, did not really believe, when virtually saying it, that the Whigs, when dissenting from the justice of the war, were abettors of the Mexicans and no better than traitors or Tories; but that they made these charges for mere party effect.

We answer that granting them to be such political hypocrites, and guilty of such Jesuit-like "mental reservation" for party effect merely; yet the charges of "aid and comfort" and "moral treason," are no less an outrage upon our privileges as citizens, and our feelings as men of honour. Or we say, for illustration, that if we were called thieves by those no better than thieves themselves, to throw off the odium of their guilt upon us, or to answer some other sinister unprincipled purpose, that selfish design of theirs would be no salvo for our outraged feelings, under the slanderous charge.

8. We opine it true, that Messrs. Polk and wire pullers in this partisan or tyrannical faction machine, charging "aid and comfort" and "moral treason" against the Whigs for freedom of opinion sake, and all this too for party effect sake, as to the war—all the while making these charges—believed the Whigs to be true friends of their country, even in their chosen efforts for peace. Analogous to this, is the case in which Senator Allen, a leading war champion, abused the Senate (at the time he was so severely rebuked for it by Crittenden) for his disappointment as to a war with England, and Thomas Ritchie in his paper lampooned the Senate (at the time he was expelled its floor for his outrageous abuse) on account of its firmness in doing justice to England about Oregon; that these two worthies did not really believe what they declared, but gasconaded for war and party effect. But while holding the foregoing to be true, we also hold that James K. Polk & Co. in said out against charges upon the Whigs, designed to deceive the people or the less discerning or unwary into the belief that they were the true friends of their country; and that they (Polk & Co.) designed to excite ultra minded partisans into outrageous disrespect and abuse of Whigs as inferiors, not entitled to common courtesy in argument or otherwise. And to make such erudite vilifiers actually to believe it right in them to call their Whig opponents and friends differing in opinion on the war, federal and Mexican Whigs or moral traitors against their country; and that these outrageous libels were only common justings inflicted upon the Whigs for their grading treason and moral turpitude!

Yet if these Whig friends, thus assailed, knowing the history of old blue light federalism and old English Toryism, or that the grand platform thereof was that of denouncing and punishing others (the latter where power had) for freedom of speech, called their Looc assailers in just return, federal democrats and Tory Loocs, for stepping into the very shoes of tyrannical federalism and Toryism, why these epithets or names resort to harsh and abusive for these lordling's ears; or further rank rebellion against Polk and them, his pliant sycophants in denunciations notwithstanding those rebuking epithets strictly appropriate to portray the peculiar position as to the principles evinced, of the unmanly Looc assailers and the knowing ones hypocritically inflicting outrages upon the character and feelings of others for party effect. O! the odious, selfish, and unsocial liberty destroying effects of unbridled party spirit in the hands of ultra Loocs, bent upon carrying their party objects or getting the power and spoils for their leaders by right or wrong or by fair or foul means! Though as the natural consequences of the aforesaid "progressive Democracy" State rights (and of course the people's rights) are going down; and consolidation or despotism at Washington going up. And not only the federal government, with its overwhelming patronage, (especially in war, and hence so many war champions at the seat of government and recent corruptions of its incumbents as the great Patriotic Henry Clay, who declared "quitting at") but actually running into despotism monarchy.

And we venture the remark, that the underling co-working sycophants of Polk & Co., in States and counties, also bent upon suppressing freedom of speech (the cardinal liberty preserving principle) on subjects vital to republican freedom, are thereby manufacturing despotic chains to be riveted in time about their own necks, unless prevented by Whig principles carried out through the election of General Taylor.

9. How outrageous upon the feelings of the brave Whig soldiers and officers returning from Mexico, this Looc position, that they too are federal and Mexican Whigs and moral traitors against their country, for their honest opinion that the war made by Mr. Polk & Co. was unjust. And we suppose to meet this outrage upon their patriotic feelings, it is in vain for them to allege their honest conviction that there is no