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THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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THE CHARACTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR. BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN

The character of Zachary Taylor approximates very closely to that of George Washington, It is full of all the attributes of human excellence. It abounds in moral strength, symmetry, and is crowned with the glory of truthfulrers, Like a huge Dorian column that rears itself aloft, it is marked by simplicity repose and firmness. It is a pile of manly glories. There is no ruin about it or near it, no falling stone no and perfect. The study of such a structue will amply repay the labor.

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. If regarded from afar he is like to are no forests, no obstacles to hide it from the sight of the beholder. If seen from a near point of view he is like to the statue of the Father of the country from the chisel of Greenough-an embodiment of a man without blemish.

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, uskless of value.— Honesty is the source, whence all the purposes of his life spring; the channel along which they flow; the sex to which they hurry their waters. As with the thoughts, words and deeds of Washington, so with those of Taylor-no man can mistake their origin.-They are the emanations of a pure mind, having no object in view but the public good; and about what constinever disputes, never hesitates, This grand moral principle in the heart of man is like charity. It rocognisess as quickly what the public good is as the latter princilor's honesty has passed into a proverb among those who know him. It is a shin ing light illumining his character. It is the sun of his moral and mental world. It thoughts, words or actions, Taylor prethere cannot be humility, and Taylor, as

of this philosophy? Honesty in all ages, has been justly regarded as the parent of all the human virtues, and if a man be seen to posess in be set down as an honest man and correctly too. Vices can never be the offspring of honesty, any more than a limpid fountain can pour forth muddy waters. In honest Zahary Taylor is found not one of the buman virtues absent. They abound as the sunds of the sea shore abound. They cluster around his brow in rich profusion. In his intercourse with men he is just, merciful, generous, kind and forgiving. -In the discharge of his duties, he is firm steady patient, persevering. In his personal bearing he is modest, accessible, frank .-So high is his reputation for justice, that men have been known to prefer Zachary Taylor's voluntary opinion upon a disputed point to the decision of a regularly constituted tribunal in the premises. His tender heartedness is as proverbial as his love of justice, and sheds a halo around all his actions, even when duty demands that its promptings shall be silenced. He has a a kind word for all and for him injuries are written in water. To wish well and to do well to his fellow creatures are the prime purposes of Zachary Taylor's heart and his whole life has been one example of generalty and benevalence. His courage is of the very highest order; not merely physical but mental and moral. The courage to do evil to do wrong to do injustice he has not, but has courage to do well to do right. It is the courage of honesty. Hence it is never alarmed never trembles never knows feur, never can be seduced by promises of favor It is a courage that is no respecter of persons. It is a contage that never shrinks from responsibility. rash the adequate to every emergency and duty, because to be right and to do any, because to be right and to do right as the controlling determinations of his noble mind.

With bumility always goes simplicity of manners. Taylor is an exception to the admiration of all and it is further evi dence of the presence of great virtues, without which it cannot exist to any ex tent in any individual. An hum-ble may regards his fellow man as his equal and is accessible to all alike. This is Taylor's rule of action. There is a charm about his whole personal deportment, that invariably excites respect and love in those who are bro't into contact with him.— This charm, which is the legitimate operation of so many virtues centred in one man is the secret of the confidence which his presence and his character have infused so largely into the public mind. It has Lactic acid with acetate been said, that a man may be known by of potash, his dress. In this particular, Taylor is

true to his character, which never runs! into extremes. While he pays every respect to the conventionalisms of society he never exhibits any of that trivolity of mind that loses eight 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. These plants expect flourish in barren soil. Strong intellect is necessary to their growth and development. Nor will bramble at its foot, but all is fresh, new they grow and develope themselves unless and perfect. The study of such a structhe intellect be caltivated, and cultivated diligently.—These truths are verified in the person of Zachary Taylor. His intellet is of the highest order. He has cultivated it with great assiduity, and it has proved to be a fruitful field to the possessor. Every seed sown in it has brought forth a vigorous plant that has grown rapidly and yielded rich fruit. The powsome lofty oak on a mountain peak-there ers of his mind are equal in every respect to his moral attributes. They stand side by side in their glory.
Signalised by a wonderful grasp of

ntellect and extraordinary powers of generalization, he never fails to arrive at a correct indgement of men and things because of the extent of data which he can command, almost intuitively. upon a given shjeet. Herein his honesty of purpose avails him mightily. There is no miserable and petty personal ambition present to obscure his consception, but in the pure light of the public good, he sees evety thing take its proper position, and the result becomes known to him with mathematical certainly. Gifted with the power of writing the English language more purely perhaps, than any other man living, he has at his hands the means of announcing tutes the public good honesty never envils, the deliberations of his mighty mind in words that burn with the authority of truthfulness. By nature and by education Zachary Taylor is a law loving and law abiding man. His honesty makes him so ple puick to recognise our neighbor. Tay, and keeps him so. His career has been with men and with things and they have left their impress upon a naturally right mind, which in its turn has reacted upon these objects of active life, and mastered throws its rays upon all men and things them and made them and subservient with whom and with which he has to do. to the master's use. Herein is the phil-Devoid in almost a superhuman d gree, osophy of Taylor glorious character, of the stimulus of personal ambition or if It has been formed by his mighty mind out of materials provided in in suppressing its influence upon his shundance by the God of his nature.— thoughts, words or actions, Taylor pre- In one whole combined, it stands the prou sents, in his person and in his deeds, dest monument of human excellence that a glorious example of the value which a now file the national eyes. Fortunate for truly humble and honest man is to the country, that its possessor, uncontruly humble and honest man is to the the country, that its possessor, uncon-age in which he lives; for without honesty, be lifted by the popular voice to the chair well as Washington, has shown the truth once occupied by the only man law than character he approaches grand Washington, July Sth 1848.

SCR (PS FROM HISTORY. A letter from Paris says:

"The King (Louis Phillippe) gave last week a grand diplomatic dinner to Mr. Cass, Four other distinguished Americans were invited in compliment to the minister. who was placed at the table to the right of Louis Phillippe. His majesty convers. ed with him the whole time in the English language which he speaks very finely and oaded him (Gen Cass) with all sorts of cindness."

The General was no doubt quite as such in his e ement seated at the right hand of Louis Phillippe, enjoying a sumptuous dinner and playing the courtier to the greatest despot of Europe as was "Old Rough and Ready." who about that time was wading through the swamps of Flo rids, and living upon soldier's rations.

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,

[See Niles Reg State Library.]
On the same day and year, Gen. Taylor was employed writing a most thrilling acsh and Indians at Fort Harrison with a single company of men, half of whom were disabled from sickness. "General Taylor Ill. Jour. never surrenders "

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.— These are distinguished by scientific concern to know what Henry Clay persons to the large area of the concern to know what Henry Clay persons to the Philips labie persons stance producing cream, of which butter is composed; the caseous matter of which cheese is formed, and serum or

whey: 4.5 parts of 100. Cream forming. 3.5 do Cheese, 92.0 do

This can only convey a general idea of the component parts, for they must necessarily vary according to the quality of the milk.

The analysis of skimmed cow's milk is stated by chemists to be: 918.75 of 1000. Water,

Cheese, with a trace of 38 00 Lutter, Sugar of milk. 35.00 Muriate of potash, Phosphate of potash, 1.70 0.25 6:00 0.30 Earthy phosphates,

Instruments have been invented, for which he gave his horse in exchange richness of unitk in nearly the same saddle back with hira. manner as that employed for trying the strength of spirits. The difference in the quality of milk between particular cows may thus be determined, but it does not show whether the caseous or butyraceous matter predominates.— expressing noble sentiments, as well as Rep. of Com. on Cheese Daries, N. write "model" despatches.

Y. State Ag. Society.

SEPARATING THE HULL OF out for a new mode of hulling wheat reply legiven in the Picayune, of June 1st It simply consists in passing the wheat as follows: or grain through a jet of steam in any the action of the stones in grinding, but it peels off in large flakes. J. W. Howlet and F. M. Walker are the patentees. It is well known that when grain is ground in too dry a state, the bull is so brittle that a portion of it is pulverized and passes through the bolter with the flour, thus reducing its merchantile value. This cinvention then removes this difficulty, for the steam toughens the hull so that it peels off most beautifully and allows all that can be converted into fine flour to pass through the bolter, while the hull like a thin membrane is completely separated.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Seed may be sown in the spring, at the same time of sowing Clover seed on grain fields, at any time between youd praise. that and the last of May-or it may be sown in the authmn, at the time of stack before being threshed out, and ing in tufts, few and far between. We think upon the whole, that, when sown in spring, it would be the best to sow it with clover seed. In that case, the intervals between the orchard grass tufts would be filled with clover.

should be spread out on the barn or the four, and moderately moistened day: trewn over and mixed through of many seeds which would otherwise

acre, when sown slone: 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 autum. When cut at the right time just when it is coming into bloomit makes an excellent hay-as a pasture grass it is refiable in all seasons-luxuriates in the shade, and sports in the intensity of the sun's heat. When mixed with clover, it is relieved of its power to hoven cattle. In a very strong ground, with a tavorable exposure, it may be cut three times in a season—them up, 'The seed was good for no-two cuttings may always be relied up-thing,' or 'The frost killed them,' 'You on. As it flowers nearly about the same time as clover, it forms an excellent mixture with that grass.

In New York they pay 50 cents head for all dogs killed that appear in the streets unmuzzled. Some people have made \$7 to \$8 a day by the business.— In these dog days there is great danger of hydrophobia.

HENRY CLAY.

The Focofocos of Kentucky affect great

We are authorised to say by one of Mr. unhesitatingly avows upon all proper occasions his intention to support the nomination of the Whig national-conven-

THE INDIAN AND HIS FAMISH-ING WIFE.

In the year 1752, (says the Rev. Mr. Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land and a sick Indian expressed a great desire for a mess on horseback for that place, one hundred the plow was born, or where he on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as piness of men, than the whole race of much corn as filled the crown of his hat, of corn. Her husband heard that a trader

called lactometers, for ascertaining the and came home on foot bringing his

NOBLE SENTIMENTS-FITLY SPOKEN.

Gen. Taylor "is no orator as Bruius was," but he can speak eloquent words

On a recent visit to some personal friends in the Parish of Iberville in Louisiana, he was unexpectedly met by a deputation and procession, and was obliged WHEAT .- A patert was lately taken to respond to an address. The General's

Gen. Paylor in reply, said that he had convenient manner, so that each grait not the most distant idea that he was shall be thoroughly acted upon by the to be ceremoniously received by his felsteam which gives to the hull such low-citizens of Plaquemine, or that there oughness that it is not pulverized by would be any pecasion for him to make a speech. He seemed much affeet ed and spoke some time in a strain that was singularly eloquent. He spoke of the pleasure that he always experienced in meeting his fellow citizens, of his long acquaintance with the State of Lonisianns, and of the universal good feeling manifested towards him by her noble population. He said that he had been in the public service for forty years and that in that time he had suffered some hardships, but that he was paid over and over usain when he received such tokens of approbation from his fellow citizens as were then exhibited; he rejoiced that he was not alone a recipient of bonore of the occasion for there were fathers present who had given sons to fight for the honor of their country some of whom had stood by his side in the hour of peril; but the kind and unmerited attention of the fair daughters of Louisiana he esteemed be-

"He spoke of the Louisiana vo unteers, and of their prompt march to the reat of sowing small grain. Much of the seed war, of their disappointments, sufferings, is injured by being kept too long in the and of their willingness at any hazard to march into the interior of Mexico, and of hence the cause of its frequently failing to the unfortunate causes that delayed their rome up hence the cause of its grow- movement, and family led to their being mustered out of service. He was in favor of their returning, for he knew that a large portion of them had left their homes on the spur of the moment, having suddenly by the call of patriotism aban loned the work shop, the counting desk and the pulpit, to resque the country's flag, and save a litile

Orchard grass seed before being sown, army that seemed to be spanned court all sides citizen soldier, said General Taylor, excited a new sympathy in the regular with a watering pot; should pile one excited a new sympathy in the regular heaped up and infould be ashes or plashis experience of near forty years. I see lier, and, in fact, secures the coming up steady grasp, the catalogue of private and in the period of the Revolution. perish in the ground. For an upland our examples may be worthy of imitation meadow, it is infinitely preferable to by these youths, (pointing to sixty or sevtimothy, the latter delighting in a moist enty boys who formed part of the procession.) that are soon to occupy our To secure a good stand of plants, it & fill our stations in life, who are in fact the will require two bushels of seed, per glory of our country and the wealth of our free institutions.

"The effect of this addrsss, so evidently the spontaneous feeling of an overflowing heart cannot be imagined, and several moments elapsed before the silence was broken by the loud huzzes that follow-

TO RAISE CABBAGES, &c.

Mesers. Editors,-Every spring 1 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 cannot raise cabbage plants on old land, &c.; and may be is so with places where the Prairie Farmer circulates, and for that reason I will describe my way, —and I have never met with a fail-

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 of ver the boxes. This kills all the various and seeds of waters in the soil, and when cooled down some, promotes and when cooled down some, pro the germination of the seeds planted, Clay's nearest neighbors and most devoted which come up a great deat quicker personal and political friends, that Mr. Clay than when planted in the cold soil. The seeds are sown on top and pressed in the mud with a board, are afterwards covered with about one eighth of an inch of loose soil. The plant will come up quick and thrifty, and no bugs will trouble them. Last year I raised in a box about 36 feet square about Heckwelder,) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the

It is not known where he who in-

For the Stat. ANOTHER ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

A Rough and Ready Club, according to notice, was duly organized at Eglantine, in Brinkleyville or District No. 12. Halifax county, N Cat.: Benjamin Joht-son made President; and William Sturdivant and Benjamin Hunter Vice Presidents; and Laufayette Moore, and John Nicholson Secretaries. At a called meeting July 15, Dr. Sturdivant presiding, a committee having been appointed to draught resolutions, the following were reported by its chairman Dr. Sidney Weller, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be offered or publication to one or more papers of the county, and State.

Rough and Ready Rub of District No. 12, Halifax county, N. Car. and their Dectaration of Rights and Privileges. 1. We Whige of the above club, in this

1. We Whige of the above club, in this an outrage upon our privileges as citizens, corner of these United States, consider our and our feelings as men of honour. Or 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 faring sumptuously every day; and we in humble domicils, 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 forts for peace. Analogous to this, is the powers only) that effect our best and dear, est interests and happiness as members of champion, abused the Senate (at the time our great republic; or such acts as pertain he was so severely rebuked for it by Crit.

can war, till after its close, under the odilenounced (we in common with all other freemen of the nation not abiding this them, so as to separate the seed for sowing. This treatment encourages the
germinating powers of the seed, and
makes them come up many days earearthly career: let us hold, said he with a
earthly career: let us hold, said he with a

war champions by the above cited gratuit. ous attacks upon our dearest rights as republicans, and our best feeling as patriote. ne provoking us to such just rejoinder de-fence as to repel with indignation charges shhorrent to our ardent love of country pullers charge falsely upon others. And, therefore, by a pass he might trescherously 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 ar bound to believe something very dark in the pass concern, and in General Tsylor being peniled as he was, 'till Mr. Polk' brings to the light his correspondence a-bout the pass with Sania Anna, and explains his reasons for exposing General Taylor with a few raw troops to cope with the great Napolean of the West, with his 20,000 veteran soldiers. Again, we charge Mr. Polk with the despotic as well as undignified cunning trickery of virtually comof his own creating, to sanction the war after he had made it unconstitutionally. disappointment, and he therefore ordered General Taylor, on what he kn-w 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 Locos taking the place of the old federal party. But more of this again. Once more: as to our rejninder charges against Mr. Polk & Co. Real "comfort"

ally such information given by said message and its echo in Loco prints, Sunta Anns 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 partizan message of "aid and comfort," and the Democratic Conventions at Raleigh and Beltimore, and Loco editors echning their resolves as to the "moral trason" of the Whigs, did not really believe, when virtually saying it, that the Whigs, when dis-senting from the justice of the war, were abetters 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 we say, for illustration, that if we were called thieves by those no better than the odinm 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 slanlerous charge.

8. We opine it true, that Mesers. Polls and wire pullers in this partizan or tyran-nical 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 of their country, even in their chosen afhe was so severely rebuked for it by Crittenden) for his disappointment as to a war with England, and Thomas Richis in his paper lampooned the Sensie (at the time was expelled its floor for his outrageous with England, and Thomas Richis in his paper lampooned the Sensie (at the time was expelled its floor for his outrageous abuse) on account of its firmness in doing justice to England about Oregon; that these est guards of the Constitution made war, till they may see fit to make prace, what we emphatically ask is the use of watching at all? Or if thus made dumb founded sentinels, why not as well surrender at once to an irresponsible despotism?

5. And what better, we again emphatimative mature; that we must not say aught against the origin and justice of the Mexican war, till after its close, under the odicous and slanderous penalty of our being deep prizans into outrageous disrespect ded partizans into outrageous disrespect and abuse of Whigs as inferiors, not entitled to common courtesy in argument or otherwise. And to make such er-dulous vilifiers actually to believe it right in them to call their Whig opponents and friends differing in opinion on the war, federal and Mexican Whige or moral traitors against their country; and thet these outrage ill names were only common in flicted upon the Whigs for their degrading

reason and moral turpitude!

Yet if these Whig friends thus assaulted, knowing the history of old Blue light federalism and old English toryism, or that the grand platform thereof was that of 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 partizan slanderer of a most respectable portion of his fellow citizens of the Union, would be expable of really doing himself what he and his wire pullers charge falsely upon others. And, names retort too harsh and abusive for these leadings are at or further rank rabel. these lordling's ears; or further rank rebel-lion against Polk and them, his plant syc-ophants in deumciation; notwithstanding those rebuking epithets strictly appropriate to portray the peculiar position as to the principles evinced, of the unmanly Lo-co assaulters and the knowing ones hypocruically 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 Locos, bent spirit in the hands of ultra Locos, 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 sprogressive Democracy" State rights (and of course the people's rights) are going down; and consolidation or despotien 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 meanments as the great Tatrick Henry propression declared "squinting at") but actually rundered declared "squinting at") but actually run ning into despotic monarchy.

And we venture the remark, that the un

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 outpressors upon the feelings of

9. How outrageous upon the fee the brave Whig soldiers and officers if ant "aid" as far as words could do it, ing from Mexico, this Loco position, was given to the enemy by Mr. Polk's making his message a partizan one, and publishing to the world therein, and of course to the sneamy the deceler, and of course