THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.]

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

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RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1848.

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great and important improvement is made in this Shower Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the hody without wetting head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, w. ich no other Shower Bath is adapted to-and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to

Many parsons cannot take a cold bathcase is met in this, as they can regulate the term perature of the water to suit their wish and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head of covering the same.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Publishers of the Scientific American YEARLY YOLUME of their Journal will be tea districts in the black and and green-YEARLY YOLUME of the sent and the sent and the result of these ob publication differs entirely from the many mag Chekinng, and the result of these ob the sent and the result of these ob azines and papers which flood the country. It chanics, having for its object the advancement It will prove that even those who have of the INTERESTS OF MECHANICS, had the best means of judging have MANUPACTURERS and INVENTORS - been decrived, and that the greater part Each number is illustrated with from five to of the black and green feas, which are MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, nearly all of the best inventions which are patented at and America, are obtained from the Washington being illustrated in the Scientific same species, or variety, namely, from American. It also contains a Weekly List of American Patents; notices of the progress of all Mechanical and Scientific Improvements; pracclear type on beautiful paper, and being adapted to binding, the subscriber is possessed, at the end of the year, of a target volume of

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and yellow which he is prepared to self by the plants on the tea hills near Foo-chow and yellow, which he is prepared to self by the bale or less quantity, on as good terms as the same of the green quality can be had for in the U States. Also a general assortment of SHOE TOOLS and FIND. IN 18-s, vize Shoe Knives, Raspa, Pincers, Hammors, Awls and Awl Handles, Pegs of all sizes, Bristles, Webbing, Boot Cord; Shoe Nails, all sizes; cut and cast Parks. French Irons complete; time of my visit, the natives were busily Peg Rasps and Cutters. &c. &c &c. Premium Giass Paper, to take the place of the commi maritim ture, near timient, beauty Don Ferres, Shoe Trees, Crimping Boards, all of his own manufacture, of the very best timber and of the basest sixte. Every article can be obtained at this en ablishment for manufacturing thems and besses the lowest market price. Country Merchants are particularly requested to call.

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" White Kid Support,
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AGRIOULTURAL.

AGRICULTURE OF THE CHINESE Views Entertained on the Identity and difference in Tea Plants .- There are few subjects connected with the vegetable kingdom which have attracted such a large share of public notice as the tea plant of China. Its cultivation on the Chinese hills, the particular species, or variety, which produces the black and green teas of commerce, and the method of preparing the leaves, have always been objects of peculiar interest. The judousy of the Chinese government, in former times, prevented foreigners from visiting any of the districts where fen is cultivated, and the information derived from the Chinese merchants, even scanty as it was, could not be depended upon. And hence it is, that authors contradict each other, some asserting that the black and green teas are produced by the same variety. and that the difference in color is the result of a different mode of preparation, while others say that the black teas are produced from the plant called by botanists Thea bohea, and the green from Thea viridis, both of which have been known for many years in the gardens of Europe and America.

During my travels in China, since the last war, I have had frequent oprespectfully give notice that the FOURTH portunities of inspecting some extensive servations is now laid before the reader. It will prove that even those who have brought yearly from China to Europe the Thea viridis.

In various parts of the Canton province, where I had an opportunity of ment and use of all kinds of MACHINERY, seeing tea cultivated, the species proved TOOLS, &c.; Essays upon Mechanics. Chem- to be the Thea bohea, or what is comistry and Architecture; accounts of Foreign In-montly called the black-ten plant. In ventions, advice to inventors, Rail Road Intelventions; advice to inventors; Rail Road Intelligence, together with a vast amount of other interesting, valuable and useful information.— little more particularly to the province The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the most of Chekiang), I never met with a single popular journal of the kind ever published; and plant of this species, which is so comof more importance to the interest of ME-mon in the fields and gardens near Can-they could possibly obtain! It is printed with country, near Ning-po, on the islands of Chusan archipelago, and in every part them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten of the province which I had an opportunity of visiting, proved, without ex ception, to be the Thea viridis. Two hundred miles further to the north-west, in the province of Kiang nan, and only a short distance from the tea hills in that quarter, I also found in gardens this leaf buds just as they begin to unfold, in the province of Kiang-nan, and only same species of tea.

Thus far my actual observation exactly verified the opinions I had formed on the subject before I left England, viz., that the black teas were prepared from the Thea bohen, and the green from Thea viridis. When I left the north, on my way to the city of Foochow-foo, on the river Min, in the province of Fokien, I had no doubt that I should find the tea hills there covered with the other species, Thea bohea, Shoe Thread Warehouse

LARRABEE has removed to his new black teas are made, and this was the MERCER SIS., and has now in store, of direct importation from the celebrated factory of Tittley, Tatham & Walker, a full assortment of SHOE THREAD, viz brown, green, half bleached, white plants on the tea hills near Foo-chow time of my visit, the natives were busily employed in the manufacture of black Jegs. Although the specific differences

me, I was so much surprised, and I (Ga.) Patriot may add amused, at this discovery, that Personnel week of specimens for the exabilishment for manufacturing dents and sense. I procured when specimens for the points of constituting the constitution of the Patriot is just now. plant, which I took northward to Chekiang. On comparing it with those which grow on the green-tree hills, no differ

greater part of the teas for the foreign

we give the subject our unprejudiced consideration, there seems nothing surprising in this state of things. Moreover, we must bear in mind that my previous opinions were formed upon statements made by the Chinese, at Canton, who will say anything which suits their purpose, and rarely give the second "Northern themselves any trouble to ascertain cipies." Passit round! whether the information they communication nicate be true or false.

Soil, Aspect, and Collure.-The than it is in Quantung. Tea shrubs will not succeed well unless they have a rich sandy loam to grow in. The con-tinual gathering of their leaves is very detrimental to their health, and, in fact, ultimately kills them. Hence a princi-pal object with the grower is, to keep his bushes in as robust health as possebe poor.

China are always situated on the lower and most fertile sides of the hills, and never on the low lands. The shruhs are planted in rows about lour feet apart, and about the same distance between each row, and look, at a distance, like little shrubberies of evergreens.

The farms are small, each consisting brings him in a few dollars, which are procured by the slavery interest. spent on the other necessaries of life .-The same system is practised in everything relating to Chinese agriculture .-The cotton, silk, and rice farms are generally all small, and managed upon the same plan. There are few sights tea leaves, or indeed in any of their ries, other agricultural pursuits. There is or even the great grandfather, patriarch whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labors of the field. He stands in the midst of them, bowed down with age. But, to the honor of the Chinese, as a nation, he is always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his fare consists chiefly of rice, fish, vege- from doing so. tables, &c., which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I population are better off than they are in the north of China, Labor with by themselves, and the rod of the op-

pressor is untelt and unknown. In the green-tea districts of Chekiang, near Ningpo, the first crop of leaves young hyson, which is held in high estimation by the natives, and is generally sent about in small quantities as presents to their friends. It is a scarce and expensive article, and the picking of the leaves, in such a young state, does considerable injury to the tea plantations. The summer rains, however, which fall copiously about this season, moisten the earth and air, and if the plants are young and vigorous, they soon push out fresh leaves.

In a fortnight, or three weeks, from the time of the first picking, or about the beginning of May, the shrubs are again covered with fresh leaves, and are ready for the second gathering, which is, in fact, the most important of the season. The third and last gathering, which takes place as soon as new leaves are formed, produces a very inferior kind of tea, which, I believe, is rarely sent out of the district.

American Agriculturist.

"Gen. Case has never written, apoke, or

To one familiar with the Democratic

THE STAR.

Let every Southern man read the following extract from the Richmond Whig, and our word for it, he will be discusted with the double faced "confusion" candidate of the 'Federal' Locofocos, -the second "Northern man with Southern prin-

BONES FOR THE LOCOS.

The Lynchburg Patriot compares the effect of the signature of the Oregon bill soil of the 'ea districts is, of course, much richer in the northern provinces than it is in Quantung. Tea shrubs will not specify well unless they have a been a device to draw off attention from the cord as will convince them, if they are ble, and this cannot be done if the soil not more skeptical than Thomas, surnamed Dillymps, whom we take to be the great-The tea plantations in the north of est doubter mentioned, that General if he be not an abolition st, is so near it that his nearest friends might be excused if they mistook him for one.

The Hartford Times, a Cass paper dyed in the wool, says;-

"A Northern man, particularly a Democrat or a "Free Soil" man must be beside himself who will vote for any other man than General CASS; and by withholding of from one to four or five acres; indeed, his vote, indirectly aid the election of Gen every farmer has his own little tea gar- eral Taylor who is identified with the inden, the produce of which supplies the stitution of slavery in its very worst form, wants of his tamily, and the surplus and whose nomination was indisputably

The same paper takes a very different view of General Cass' notions about the people of a territory settling the slave ques tion, from its Southern condutor. Hear what it says:

· Gov Cass is opposed to any legislation BY CONGRESS relative to slavery in the Termore pleasing than a Chinese family in ritories. He must, then, be opposed to a the interior engaged in gathering the law recognising slavery in those Terriro

"The Federalists have very strongly the old man, it may be the grandfather, urged that General Taylor being opposed to the veto, would not veto any bill that like, directing his descendants, many of Congress might pass upon the subjectnot even the Wilmot proviso, though he declares that the South ought never to submit to that proviso. He would not, then, veto a bill recognising slavery in these

Territories

Boss not every one opposed to slaver see that Gov. Cass occupies the best posisition-and indeed the only true practical old age and grey hairs are honored, re- position-for THE PROPLE, with whom he vered, and beloved. When, after the would leave the whole matter, will settle would leave the whole matter, will settle labors of the day are over, they roturn this question in a short time, to suit themto their humble and happy homes, their selves, and Congress cannot prevent them

Again-"Zachery Taylor would veto no law really believe that there is no country in the new territories, in the world where the agricultural if the Whigs speak truly of himsthe South-

> "Taylor would undoubtedly esnetion slaery in the new Territories. Cass would Once more

. Gen. Gen. Taylor says the South should never submit to the Wilmot proviso, and his friends claim he will not voto any bill relative to slavery in the territories .-Of course he will sanction the establishment and forms a fine and delicate kind of of slavery in those territories, whilst Gov. can it be true, then, that Cass is more objectionable than Taylor on the slavery question at the North! It is not so, The sertion is 'oo barefaced to be believed."

> And vetagain-"Now it is a fact that Gov. Cass wa not the candidate of the South. The Southern delegates exerted themselves to defeat him. They were disappointed in his nomination. He is opposed to the acknowledgement of slavery in the new territories by Congress, and this does not suit the South. The Northern Federalists are abusing him for favoring Southern views, and the South oppose him on the ground that he is not in favor of those

views. Is it not singular? So much for the Hartford Times. Now for the New Haven Register, a paper just now, very much in favor with the editor of the Union.

"Every Democrat who refuses to vote for Gov. Cass, will aid in electing Lachary fraught WITH GREAT EVIL not only Taylor, who is a slaveholder, and who the Southerners say they know is with them and of them, on questions senching slave. extension. Free soil, therefore as noot be Reflect."

other schiel Com pager, may not be emin

"We say that Democracy will continue not astonishing This assertion is made "We say that Democracy will continue in the face of the corroborating testimony to support Cass and Butler: and, indeed, of Senator MILLER, of New Jersey, and there is no other ticket which presen s any ence whatever was observed.

It appears, therefore, that the black and green teas at the northern districts and which has never been denied—"that the property of the support of the suppo of China (those districts in which the Gen. Case was a zealous advocate of the State. He has resided, for almost his Wilmot Proviso, is August, 1846." It is whole life, in free communities. He has greater part of the teas for the foreign markets are made), are both produced from the same variety, and that this variety is the Thea viridis, or, what is commonly called the green-ten plant.—

On the other hand those black and of his admission in his place in the Senting of the green ten plant.—

On the other hand those black and of his admission in his those Kentuckims who are favorable to e-On the other hand, those black and green tens which are manufactured in sonsiderable quantities, in the vicinity schange on this question. Comment up. support of the friends of freedom. If we cordial approbation." sonsiderable quantities, in the vicinity schange on this question. Comment up of Canton, are obtained from the Their on such a reckless disregard of truth would look at the other tickets, what do we see! "Resolved, That the Democratic party known to man. "Those who live in glass-bohea, or black tea. And, really, when indeed be superfluous.

preserved intact. He certainly cannot be But probably the resolutions of a meeting claimed as being friendly to any principle at Quincy. (Massachusets) are the most likely by its triumph to present either the spicy of any. Here are two of them: ext asion of slavery or hasten emancipa. ... Resolved, That we fully concur with tion. As to Mr. Van Buren be is even the Buffale Convention, that slavery in the more objectionable than Gen. Taylor. He State is under the control of the States:" is emphatically the "Northern man with that we do not believe that by the caprice

Lucky Mr Case!

At a Cass meeting at Concord Massachuetts, on the 12th of last August, C. C. attention. He demonstrated in a lucid mamper the GROSS ABSURDIDY of the Whigs, in PHOCLAIMING TAYLOR
AS AN ANTI-SLAVERY CANDIDATE, the GEARING HYPOGRISY OF THE
BARNBURNERS IN PRESENTING VAN BUREN
On the 11th day of July, 1848, the De-AS THE FREE SOIL CANDIDATE. AND MAIN TAINED THAT THE ONLY RELIABLE CAN-DIDATE BAFORE THE PEOPLE AS A TRUE CONSTITUTIONAL SUPPORTER
OF FREE TERRITORY AND FREEMEN, was LEWIS CASS. Mr. H.

Gen Cass was born in a free State, and with the exception of a lew months of his boyhood, and the live years he had resided o Washington as Secretary of War HE HVD BREN A CITIZEN OF FREE COMMUNITIES. Under this rule and guidance had sprung into existence that Northwestern territory, Into which slavery never could enter. ... ly for the conquest of Canada, which would have been effected had he and his comrades been seconded by men who are now prominent in the self styled "free movement; and we all know that if Canada had been conquered, there would have been added to the confederacy, ere, this, three States to our great Nournean States, which have enabled us to maintain our weight in the Union, and have PREVEN-TED THE SPREAD OF SLAVEST HE [Gen. Ca-s.] bad EXPRESSED HIS ABBOR RENCE OF SLAVERY IN THE MOST CLEAR AND EXPLICIT TERMS, and a man might be defied to find any thing of the same kind in the entire writings of Martin Van Buren. He [Cass] had no interest, immediate or remote, in the exten sion or perpentation of slavery, beyond that which we all bave if we have any. In short THERE IS NO MAN IN THE UNION WHO OUGHT TO BE LESS OBNOXIOUS TO THE TO BE LESS OBNOXIOUS TO THE Fred. Douglas, we take it, is a Cass FRIENDS OF FREE SOIL THAN LEWIS CASS; AND IF THEY DO EXCEPT TO Hear what he says of old Zacr. THEY PROVE, NOT HIS UNFITEERS; BUT THEIR OWN IGNORANCE AND BERVILLTY; and they would except to any man who might be nominated by any other people than them selves."

The same meeting adopted the following, and among other resolutions:
"Resolved, That the charge that the Democracy are in favor of extending Slavery, or of perpetuating its existence, is founder in faleshood, AND THOSE WHO MAKE IT KNOW IT TO BE A LIE, AND BY NO MEANS OBJECT TO IT BECAUSE IT IS A DIE! Resolved, That the only ticket now hefore the public, which CAN COMMAND THE SUPPORT OF THE REAL FREINDS OF PREE SOIL, is that which bears the name of LEWIS CASS and WILLIAN O. BUT-LER, DE AS IT HAS NOT THE NAME OF A SLAVEHOLDER ON IT, NOR THAT OF ANY MAN INTERESTED IN EITHER THE PERPETUATION

At a Democratic meeting neld at Maddle

OR EXTENSION OF SLAVERY!!"_____

to the nominations made at the Beltimore Convention, in May last, and rejoice that EXTENSION OF SLAVERY INTO ANY TERITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, as it would be

where Slavery is extended, but to the The Boston Statesman, in which the fore-

"No extra effort had been made to get laws. And who is more worthy of the discount a large meating, but before the hour tinction than the hero of Bucna, Vista, for assembling had arrived, the half was filled to its memost espacity with an audience and Fort Harrison? Certainly not the numbering at least 1200. It was a glori bero of the broken sword and of Hull's surous gathering of the old unflinching Democracy of Lynn, who have lought their way Taylor to retire from the service of his have ever stood, upon the glotleus plat- services. form of FREE SOIL, EREE PRINCIPLES and

FREE MEN." The two following resolutions, among

others, were passed at this meeting: "Resolved. That the action of the De morratic National Convention in the

either from position or past ac's, the frierds reforms or protected the poor and unfortu and supporters of slavery. Gen. Taylor nate from tyranny and oppression of HAT is a large slaveholder, and owns at least a THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND quarter of a million of property, the securi. THEIR CANDIDTES ARE IN FAVOR ty and value of which depend upon the OF FREE SOIL AND FREE AND IN in egrity of the institution of slavery being ALIENABLE HOMESTEAD LAWS!

Southern principles."

But it seems the Cass press is not alone the vehicle by which the peculiar Northern principles here set forth, are conveyed to the world. Orators proclaim them from the world. Orators proclaim them from the house tops—mass neetings endorse the conventions respond to them. them -State conventions respond to them! of intelligence and civil liberty they will reject it, and that the people, as a body politic, will never do wrong,

"Resolved. That the charge against the Hazweil, Esq. addressed the meeting in a Democratic party as being the friends of Sieargumentative and claborate very, is false and that those who so asser: which was listened to with close know it to be false! that the only true friends and advocates of Free Soil are to be found in the Democratic ranks, that the election

mocratic State Convention of Vermont passed the following resolutions: Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention Congress have the Constitu-tional power, to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States, in which slavery does not now exist, so long as said territories remain under the jurisdiction of Congress; and that is the

that power imediately.

Resolved, That the Democratio party of this State by repeated resolutions in State and County Conventions, stand pledged to oppose, by every lawful ani consti-tutional means, the extensions of slavery into any territory belonging to the United States, now free, and that we here reiterate

imperative duty of Congress to exercise

that pledge.

Resolved, That while we are ready in the most perfect good forth to shide by the compromises of the constitution capan, the subject of Slavery, and to protect the citiby, we are as democrats and men uncom-

promisingly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory now free.

Resolved. That we have the utmost confidence in the patriotism, ability and honesty of Lewis Coss, and WM. O. Butler; that in their hands the country will be safe and the Government administered up-Democratic party, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to serve there election to the respective offices for which they are nominated.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser states that Fred. Douglas, a runaway slave, de-counced Taylor in a recent speech in Anburn as a hired assassint. The white orators who denounce Old Zack as a knave and traitor, must feel complimented by "If Fillmore be an abolitionist, and Taylor little better, why are the abulitionists and free negroes of the North everywhere opposing, reviling and defaming them?"
We shall conclude, for to day, by the following extract from a Northern Case

"The Democracy must triumph. Gen'! Cass will be our next President. Our new territories now free, will be kept free. till the people of the territories, when they come to organise as a State, adjust it 'upon their van responsibility, and in their own manner'—and who in the language of Secretary Walker, quoted above, belonging themselves to the colored race in the retio of ten to one over the whites; and holdborough (Mass.) the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

"Resolved. That we consistly respond permit the enslavement (in that territory) of any portion of the colored race."

> Will Gen. Taylor resign, or wi'l he hold on to a fat salary until he sees. whether he can get a larger one? This is a question that is daily asked, but not answered by Gen. Taylor or his friends." State Register,

There is no occasion for his resigning. He is only waiting to be promoted by the people in November next, from Major render. It will be time enough for Gen. country, when the people intimate that they have no longer any use for his gallant

The "Times" speaking on this subject. says, "that General Butten has not resigned hisoffice of Major General, but holds on to it—to his five or six thousand dollars salary per annum, and with his epaulettes on his shoulders, sad his sword at his side,