The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 20, 1857. NUMBER 47.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and Popular steamer Marion, Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being now in the hands of an old and experienced commander, C. J. Rivers can be relied upon, to deliver her freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will only run to Georgetown but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water her Boats being well provided with suitable lighters.

Consignments to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commission.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents at Charleston,
SHACKLEFORD & FRASER
Agents at Georgetown,
DANL A. HORN.
Agents at Cheraw.

Dec. 2 1856 41 6m

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

WARPS.

Osnaburgs,	*Threshing Ropes,*
Sheetings,	*Bed Cords,*
Shirtings,	*Well Ropes,*
Grain Bagging,	*Carpet Chain,*
Hemp Dwilling,	*Wrapping Twine.*

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of **Shingling Floors**, Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Producer buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.

Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to Plane Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of various sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

Those holding to the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.

May 27, 1856. 14tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.

April 8, 1856. 7tf

New Establishment.

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Inks and Boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Coach makers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to dispatching as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except stocking, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I could give any number of reference as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON.

Charlotte March 18, 1856. 40tf

Last Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON—SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL, for immediate collection.—☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the notes must be paid.

JOHN ALLISON.
J. R. DANIEL.

Dec. 13, 1855. 46tf

COLUMBIA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

JOHN ALEXANDER & CO. [illegible] from the great encouragement [illegible] a continuance of their favors. The Establishment [illegible] known as heretofore, conducted by Mr. C. W. Wright, and the present proprietors are well prepared to furnish CASTINGS of all [illegible] Descriptions of Machinery for [illegible] Gin Gearing, Sawdust Barrows, &c., [illegible] also always on hand.

N. B. All orders will be promptly executed.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21, 1856.

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY is this day expired. All those [illegible] the firm are wishing to settle, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.

July 31, 1856. 29tf

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the

TINNING BUSINESS

at the old stand, where all orders for work will be punctually attended to.

R. W. MOORE.

Aug. 1, 1856. 29tf

MANSION HOUSE,

CHERAW, S. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated in the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. R. GRANT.

June 3, 1856. 13tf

Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY commence to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at moderate rates.

☞ Office in Brawley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President.*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. R. WHITE,
J. H. GARSON,
C. OVERMAN,
A. C. STEELE,
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.

Aug. 12, 1856. 33tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm, I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & McLean's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.

Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 23tf

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Bethune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.

Charlotte, June 17, 1856. 6

Ho! for California!

ROBERT SHAW takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS,

at his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be offered on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch

February 19, 1855. tf

A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856. 30tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. E. M. CORR

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Call, in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depots York District S. C.

Feb. 12, 1856. tf

Mattresses

READY MADE, of Shucks or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

☞ All ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.

April 15, 1856. 81tf

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

Agricultural.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society at their Annual Fair, Nov. 29th, 1856, by Rev. H. B. Courtenay.

[illegible] revolving seasons, in their rapid and noiseless flight, have again brought us to the period of our annual meetings; and we are now assembled to perform and witness the usual and necessary ceremonies of our Society. And you will permit me, I trust, to express my sincere regret that the part assigned to [illegible] on this occasion, [illegible] who by longer experience and more intimate practical knowledge of the business of husbandry, would have been more competent to minister to your pleasure and instruction.

But as I appear in this position in obedience to your call, so I can only say, that such as I have also I unto you.

And yet while deeply conscious of my deficiency in the practical knowledge of Agriculture, I yet feel that I have some slight claims upon your attention, from the fact, that my earliest associations clustered around the Farm, and my earliest recollections take their semblance and color from the scenes of rural life.

My cradle hymn was chanted in wild and varied notes by the feathered choristers of the Western forests, and the leisure hours of my youth were spent in rambles along the verdant banks of the purling brooks, and through the wildwood glen, or amid the flowery meads and waving fields where bounteous Ceres delight to reign.

While my youthful hands were accustomed to wield the various implements and my youthful strength expended in the performance of those varied operations, which go to make up the great business of Agriculture.

In my remarks before you on a former occasion, I endeavored to excite in your minds that "*Legal Knowledge*" or love of your calling, [illegible] necessary in order to [illegible] success. [illegible] Farmer [illegible] and that the government, regarding Agriculture as the leading interest in the country, should *do its duty* in relation to it. To each of these points we invite briefly your attention. 1st. That the Farmer should *know* his own duty—should be and should keep himself read up, in all matters pertaining to his calling.

If by favor of early education he entered upon his life employment with a mind well instructed and highly disciplined he has an advantage which can hardly be estimated, over one less favored in this respect. But if not thus privileged, he may, in most cases, do much by a diligent improvement of his leisure hours, to retrieve the loss of early culture. But if his case is peculiar; if he is too busy to inquire, or too old to learn, either of which we suspect is impossible, let him at least rescue his children from the disadvantages under which he himself labors. The importance of the Farmer's *knowing* his own duty, will be made clear to all, by a single simple illustration. No one we presume would deny that the merchant, who understands fully the resources of his own country, the state of foreign trade, and the present condition of the markets, possesses important advantages over one who is ignorant of all these things.

But it is no less manifest, that the farmer, who knows best how to preserve the fertilizers of the homestead and to procure others advantageously; how to adapt the manure to the soil and the crop to both the soil and manure; how to make each *manures and cultivation* tell most effectually on the great field of agriculture, possesses equally important advantages over the one who knows less, or nothing at all, of these matters. That "knowledge is power," is just as true of Agriculture, as of government, of commerce, of mechanics, or any other art or avocation. And what use of power is more beneficent than that of converting the floating elements of nature—the winds and water and soil, into food and clothing for man, and thus compelling them to furnish him with articles of comfort and of luxury. We would not censure the ambition that should strive to possess and to exert the greatest possible amount of power in this line.

2d. That the Farmer, true to his own interest, which is always consonant with the public good, should *not* up to the knowledge he may have been able to acquire.

How this is to be done may also be learned by a simple illustration. The manufacturer of cotton cloth ascertains that the wastes of his Mill are worth something for a lower species of manufacture—something very small, not more perhaps than half a mill on each yard he manufactures. But he estimates that the half mills would amount to $500 on a million yards, and he preserves them; and the saving amounts to a large sum in a life time. Now apply this illustration to agriculture. Many a barn yard steams away as much value each second of time, as that of the waste dires in the manufacture of a yard of cotton cloth. And all farmers know or have the means of knowing how to prevent this. The prevention like saving of the waste in a cotton mill, would amount to enough in a lifetime to make a happy competency for old age. We mention this as one of the smallest savings of the farm. That of a proper distribution of food to animals, of protecting them kindly from the inclemency of the weather, of making each dollar's worth of food produce the greatest possible thrift, would be much greater. Others which we could name, would be still greater; and the difference in the results of slatternly and saving, judicious management would become very wide by the end of fifty years. We have said that "knowledge is power," in the business of farming; but in order to avail it must be carried into practice, and that in little things as well as large. Indeed farming consists largely of little things. A thousand little rills will fill a capacious reservoir as certainly and as soon as one large one; and a thousand little leaks will empty it just as soon as a large one.

To know how to increase productiveness without increase of expense, or how to increase it with somewhat less than a corresponding increase of expense, so as on the whole to enlarge the profit; and then how to expend the products in the manner most favorable to further production, and to carry this knowledge into the every-day business of farming, making every new idea gained tell on the results is what the individual farmer is to strive for; and he has the satisfaction of feeling [illegible] as he suspends he [illegible] he enriches himself, not what he gains is in no sense taken from others, as in the case of a dealer less honest than shrewd; but that what he gains is a ready so much added to the sum of the general prosperity.

When the Farmer has qualified himself as best he can for his important calling, and has pursued it intelligently and earnestly, he has done what he can, as an individual, to advance that superlatively important interest, the Nation's Agriculture.

3rd. This brings us then, to the third Requisite of Agriculture. That the Government should perform certain duties for Agriculture which are always and beyond the reach of the farmer in his individual capacity. We do not propose here to enter upon disputed territory, or the discussion of mere political questions. To advocate the fostering of one interest at the expense of another is the farthest possible from our intention. But it has always seemed to us, that the furtherance of agriculture is not the interest of one class, but of all classes in the community. Who is not interested in the increase of South's productions? Is it the poor man who buys every thing to buy, and nothing to buy with? Is it the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man? It has appeared to us, that, if any one has reason to dread the effect of a great increased production it is the farmer himself. This may seem a strange idea to some, at its first expression. But let us look at it for a moment, and see if it be not correct. If the produce of our fields were all at once doubled, without a corresponding increase in the consumption, the farmer would have more work, but no more pay. In proportion as the grain which he stores in his garners increases, the prices would decrease. It is true that exportation to foreign countries might afford a little temporary relief, but not much, hardly enough to become appreciable. It is we believe a truism in political economy, that every country must and will produce mainly its own bread and meat, or the food necessary to sustain its own population. The exceptionable cases, never have offered, nor will they ever offer, for any considerable length of time, more than the slightest relief for those countries where there is an over production. That the whole human race is to live out of the soil, is hardly more irrevocably settled, than the other fact, that all are to live from the soil that is near them, at least, on their own continent. It would be an odd state of things, if all the Blacksmiths in a state, should congregate in one town, all the Spinners in another, and all the Tailors in another, all Shoemakers in another, and all the Farmers in a dozen or a score of others, far removed from those pursuing the mechanic arts.

The Farmers would say, we want mechanics among us, to do our work, to consume our produce, to pay us for it. They would say we cannot live without their work, we cannot live without the privilege of feeding them and their families.

But where were our mechanics 80 years ago, while we were yet under British rule? They were not even in a remote corner of those provinces, which then formed the nucleus of our now wide spread and happy Union. No, they were in Europe, and the mighty Atlantic rolled his mountain billows between them and us. Yes, there was our Blacksmith, our Locksmith, our Gun Smith, and nearly all the rest of the Smiths, and Spinners and Tailors. The foreign farmer had almost the exclusive privilege of feeding them and their families; and our fathers had the poor privilege of paying for their work as best they could, after the price had been enhanced by sundry profits and transportations. Then it was, and for 30 or 40 years afterwards, that farm produce brought next to nothing, and other necessaries were about as high as at present. In those days many a farmer was obliged to give 20 pounds of nice veal for a yard of cotton cloth that would hardly hold together to be brought home; and although the terms of exchange were not quite so unfavorable as a whole, yet they were far from being fair and equal. The whole tendency was to impoverish the American farmer, and enrich the foreign Artizan. And would be so now, if we were as entirely dependent on the foreign manufacturer as our fathers were. But I ask, are we not still dependent to a far greater extent than is for our interest? Are not too many of those who do our handy work yet on a foreign soil? Are they not fed by the foreign farmer? Should they not come among us? To import industry is to increase wealth. To import the results of industry is to diminish wealth.

Look for instance at the men who make the vast amount of iron consumed among us. Why should the iron ore of Missouri, piled literally mountain high, instead of having to be lifted from the bowels of the earth, in quality the best yet discovered, and in quantity sufficient for the supply of the world, why should this be neglected for inferior qualities from abroad?

Why should not the coal of Pennsylvania, of our own and other states, laid up for us in inexhaustible quantities, be employed for manufacturing it? And why should not American laborers—those who are so by birth or by choice, perform the labor?

It is labor that makes a country great and prosperous. The importation of laboring men enriches; the importation of the results of labor performed abroad impoverishes a country.

This then should be the policy of our government. Our resources as a nation are vast, almost exhaustless. Their development will injure no other country; it will immensely benefit our own. If the single article of iron could be manufactured among us to the extent of our wants, the influence would be incalculable, and no class would feel it beneficially sooner than the farmer. Our government then, should afford such encouragement to all the industrial arts and occupations, as will at once reward the mechanic and the farmer, and thus hasten the full development of our Agricultural, Mineral and other resources.

Something has already been done by the General Government through the medium of Patent Office Reports, and the procuring and dissemination of seeds and plants; but much more might be, and ought to be done.

What we most want is a distinct Bureau and a Cabinet Minister presiding over a department of Agriculture. No body has ever attempted to offer any but unconstitutional objections should be repudiated. Congress ought not to be the sole arbiter of what is constitutional and what is not. The past history of Congress proves that when they wanted to do any thing, or adopt any measure, they never troubled themselves as to whether it was constitutional or not.—Where is the constitutionality of getting California, Louisiana, or Florida to be found? We mean the express verbal provision for doing these things. When there is Denmark and the Sound Dues, no body rises in Congress to question the constitutionality of coercion in that case. But the moment Agriculture, the great interest of the country, asks any thing, oh! there are constitutional scruples in the way; it cannot be done. Now it is high time this kind of procedure was stopped.

Congressmen are rightfully not our masters, but our servants, and if farmers choose they can make them really so. We hear much now-a-days about "*Platforms*," it is high time to have an Agricultural Platform. Farmers do not want office for themselves, but they should take care to give no office to politicians until they know that they are willing to give us what we want and what our interest requires. Under the combined influence of a city life and commercial pursuits, the nation is beginning to wane from the palmy days of its purity and prosperity, and nothing can restore it to its pristine vigor, but a restoration to the agricultural community of its proper weight in the policy and legislation of the country. In the country we have fewer "*isms*," or unhealthy agitations, than among the teeming multitudes who crowd our populous cities, and on the rural population must rest our final hopes of national security and prosperity.

And yet, notwithstanding all this is admitted as a general truth, yet the interests of every other class are consulted and cared for, and the farmer alone is put off with *constitutional scruples*.

An enlightened public spirit, which seeks to make the country prosperous and happy, by the developement of its resources and the multiplication of its conveniences and enjoyments, it is the sacred duty of every American citizen to maintain. Such a spirit thus practically exercised, necessarily promotes the well-being of every citizen directly and likewise indirectly by that security and permanence which the general support of such interests necessarily secures to the whole nation. Enterprises designed to forward the great interests of Christianity, of Public Education, of Commercial and Industrial pursuits generally, on a scale of the highest magnificence, embracing the claims of the far-reaching Future as well as the wants of the Present, should engage the attention and co-operation of every true American, and also of that government which emanates from, and is designed to be an expression of the will, and the guardian of the interests of the whole people.

And as there is nothing more essential to the prosperity and the happiness of a nation, than an efficient and successful *Agriculture*, it is certainly one of the first and most urgent duties of every wise government, to foster this vital department of the general Industry.

Our laws are free, our institutions liberal, equality is the birthright of our citizens, our territory is extensive, our soil and climate is almost infinitely various, and every man who has the industry to till a field has the ability to own it. With us therefore, agriculture is not a separate existence, a peculiar interest, the special benefits of which are participated in by a select few, it affords an arena for competition on which all may contend, it is the nursing parent of all the arts, the controlling element of our manufactures, and our commerce, domestic and foreign. It pervades and influences all the relations of society and is interlaced and combined with all the pursuits and interests of the people; and in this comprehensive character, it seems to have been considered by our State Government; for in the liberal Charter granted us, while it incorporates us by name an *Agricultural Society*, it also expressly provides for the encouragement of *Agricultural, Mechanical* and *Domestic* manufactures and productions.

In all the conflicting labors and occupations of life, struggle against each other, each counteracting the efforts of his adversary; success is victory, and failure is defeat, and the victor rises by the downfall of the vanquished. No real good is accomplished by such a strife. The vanquished loses whatever the victor wins, and the victor himself often retires from the conflict exhausted, impoverished. His shout of triumph is sounded with a feeble voice, and while he proudly wears upon his haggard brow a wreath of bloody laurel, he hobbles on through the painful remnant of his life with

"An empty name and a paltry fame,
And thousands lying dead;
While every glorious victory
Must raise the price of bread."

Not so with the cultivators of the earth. His are no conflicting labors. He has no adversary. He is no man's enemy, no man's rival, no man's dependent. His success is unalloyed good, a comfort and honor to himself, a blessing to his neighbors, and a valuable service to his country. His is the most independent of all occupations, for he is not obliged to ask favors of any being, except the Bountiful Creator and Bestower of all Good. Sunshine, rain, and dew, and the delightful succession of the seasons, are all that he needs for the attainments of his worldly ends, and these he knows are rarely, if ever, denied to those who ask them with pure hearts, and improve them with diligent hands.

There was a time when the erroneous idea generally prevailed, that no learning is necessary to qualify a Farmer for his noble occupation; that *Knowledge*, which in all other callings and in all other paths of human life, is *Power*, is of no avail in agriculture. Those, if any, who now entertain this opinion, so degrading to agriculture, and so stultifying to its followers, ought to be pitied and forgiven, rather than reproached, for the idea springs from the mental darkness and moral obliquity which are greater misfortunes than faults. That such an opinion finds no harborage in your minds is proved by your presence here to-day and your connection with this Association. This society was formed for the very purpose of collecting and diffusing knowledge; for bringing together and comparing for our mutual instruction and improvement the various productions of the *soil* and the *mind*—the combined results of the land and labor of a community controlled and directed by an enlightened intellect. The members of this society then, need no argument to prove that *Knowledge, Art, Science* in all their extent—a thorough cultivation of the mind, are all necessary to enable a man to cultivate the earth to the best advantage; to enable him to understand and appreciate all the elements of *nature*, which are his co workers, his partners in business, striving by united effort to bring about the great result he aims at.—And how can he be a valuable assistant, a profitable servant in the grand Laboratory of God's own Chemistry—Vegetation—unless he knows something of the glorious Art, which would teach him to understand the soil he tills, and the air he breathes, and how to separate or combine their component parts, to neutralize a bad ingredient, or to stimulate a good one into more effective and fruitful activity? And how can he wisely select, and profitably use the improvements and machinery which modern genius has invented, and which are so necessary to his success in his business, if he is wholly ignorant of the first principles of mechanical Science? In short, we boldly assert that there is no Art or Science befitting a gentleman to know, which may not be made in some form or degree, subservient to the interest or the pleasure of the Agriculturist. The whole Encyclopedia of Science and Art, the whole range of knowledge may be made auxiliary to his noble vocation, and thus be subsidiary to his success or happiness.

I have thus, in a very imperfect manner, I admit, endeavored to discharge the duty assigned me on this occasion. With but one leisure day at my command, amidst the pressure of other duties, when I received notice of my appointment, prudence would have justified me in refusing compliance, and I assure you that nothing but a sincere desire to contribute what I could towards the success of our Society, and a willingness to fill up, even in an imperfect manner, what might otherwise have appeared an unpleasant hiatus in the proceedings of the day, could have induced me to attempt a compliance with the request of your committee.

And now in closing, I trust you will indulge me, while I call your attention to a few practical reflections, which the nature of our business as Agriculturalists is well adapted to impress upon our minds.

1st. The absolute necessity of diligence and perseverance in order to success in any pursuit.

The wise man has told us, in his own sententious and expressive style, "He that observeth the winds shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

And does not every Farmer know from his own oft recurring experience, that diligent industry and assiduous perseverance, even in the midst of disappointments and under the pressure of adverse circumstances, is absolutely indispensible to his success. And should not reason teach him, that the same qualities and the same course of conduct are necessary in order to secure his highest spiritual interests. Seeing as he does the truth daily exemplified in natural things, "That as a man sows, so also, does he reap"—should it not teach him, that it is equally true in regard to spiritual things, and thus the very toil in which he is daily engaged, the very business which occupies his time, might enable him "to look through nature up to natures God."

2d. The very nature of his occupation has a tendency to impress him with a deep sense of his entire dependence upon the Supreme Ruler, for all his success.

Who so emphatically as the Farmer is made daily to feel his own weakness, his own utter impotence? After all his toil, prudence and assiduous care, in preparing the soil and cultivating his crop, so far is he from being able to secure an abundant harvest, that he cannot even make one spear of grass grow. And if he be so entirely dependent in respect to temporal things, which might seem to come within his power, how much more dependent must he be for grace and strength, so to cultivate and train his immortal mind, that it may bring forth much fruit to the glory of God and his own happiness.

3d. Faith, implicit trust and confidence in the Goodness and Providence of God is another truth naturally impressed upon us by our occupation. We have the express promise of Jehovah that, "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." Relying upon this pledge given by Him who is eternal Truth, and who being Almighty can do as he has said, we are encouraged to go forward amidst the most discouraging circumstances, faithfully doing our duty and leaving the results with him. Relying on this promise, Noah, the father of the new world, planted a vineyard in the soil so lately submerged and denuded by the mighty waters of the Deluge, and lived to verify its truth in eating the fruit of his labor. And our own experience in connexion with that of the world for the past four thousand years shows that we may expect its continued fulfillment. And if God be thus true to his promise in regard to temporal things, will he not be equally so in all that concerns our spiritual interests? Should we not therefore, believe all that the Prophets and Apostles have written, and Christ hath spoken, and thus become "God's husbandry, "Trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He might be glorified," and we eternally blessed.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At the meeting of the Scientific Association in Albany, this summer, some private conversation ensued upon the comparative merits of the grains grown in the West, North and South. It was observed that Southern flour had largely the preference in the West Indies and South America, on account of its being dryer and keeping better in hot climates.

A gentleman who attended the World's Fair in London, at once remarked that the finest flour he ever saw was made of North Carolina wheat, and ground at mills in New York. Being solicited to submit the observation to writing, Dr. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, well known for the interest he takes in agriculture and every thing connected with the useful arts, at once drew up a certificate, of which the ensuing is a copy:

"I have been desired, by Dr. Gibbon of North Carolina, to record the following fact as interesting to the wheat growers of that State. While acting as chairman of the committee 'on articles used as food,' during the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, I was struck with the quality of the bread offered for examination by Hooker & Brother of New York. It was the whitest and best I ever saw. I asked—being a farmer—the very natural question, as to where they procured their grain; and was told it was the finest flour from North Carolina wheat; and to my further astonishment, was also informed that, in their opinion, the best wheat in the United States was that of North Carolina.

(Signed.) A. D. ELWYN.

Albany, N. Y., August 30, 1856.

SEABOARD AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—On the first of January, 1857, a Passenger Train of Cars commenced running from this place to Core Creek, (a distance of some fourteen miles,) thus connecting with the Kinston and Goldsboro' stages. By this alteration in the mode of conveyance, 6 hours of time are saved, and all night riding on this dismal route avoided. The fare now from Newbern to Goldsboro' is $4 50; and from Newbern to Kinston $2 50. We learn that there is a probability of the track being laid from hence to Kinston, about the latter part of February.

New Berne Journal.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Last Tuesday both wires of the House Telegraph Line of New York were broken at the same time between New York and Providence, yet the line worked well, and their business was transmitted without interruption. The lower wires broke first, and one end crossed the upper wires—the upper wires was broken, and the end crossed the lower wires—thus making a circuit, though both wires were broken. Such a combination seldom occurs, and is worthy of note as a curiosity in telegraphing.

THE STEAM PLOUGH.—A correspondent of the Times says: "On Friday last I had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. Fowler's new steam plough at work on the farm of Mr. Chater, near Slough; and I wish the public to know that machinery has at last been set in motion which really can plough with economy as well as efficiency. Mr. Fowler is able to plough very light land, I was informed, for 3s, and heavy land for 6s per acre; and he is now touching for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Shore Farm, 10 inches deep, at 10s per acre."

EXPENSES OF THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.—The expenses of the coronation of four of the Emperors of Russia were as follows:

Emperor Paul amounted to	12,000	silver roub.
Alexander I. cost	600,000	"
Nicholas	3, 60,000	"
Alexander II.	15,000,000	"

Thus the present Emperor has spent five times as much as the Emperor Nicholas, who spent five times as much as Alexander, who spent five times as much as Paul.

DAYLIGHT SHINING THROUGH THE BLUE RIDGE.—On Monday, the 23rd ult., the workmen in the western end of the Blue Ridge tunnel, perforated a small hole through the mountain, so that, in the language of one of the spectators, General Gordon, "daylight" now shines through the Blue Ridge. So accurately had been all the calculations made by Col. Crozet, that the auger holes from both ends of the tunnel were only one half an inch distant from each other.—*Chester Gazette.*

GRETNA GREEN.—By an act passed at the last session of the British Parliament, it is provided that after December 31st, "no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment or ceremony, shall be valid, unless one of the parties had, at the date thereof, his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for 21 days next preceding such marriage."

CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.—The Arabs always allow a man to divorce himself from a wife who does not make good bread. Were such a law in our country, half the young married ladies, we fear, would be in danger of falling back into single blessedness.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—Girard College, at Philadelphia, now supports and educates regularly three hundred and fifteen boys, all indigent orphans.