NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, November 19th 1859.

Cash System.—From and after the 12th day of August next our cash subscriptions will be received for the Daily or Weekly North Carolinian, and the names of all persons who have not paid down in advance will be stricken from our mail books on the first day of January next. We are compelled to this course in consequence of the large amount of money which is now due this establishment. All moneys made payable to us will be at our risk.

FOR SALE.

A No. 4 Washington Printing Press with one of Hoe's patent inking machines attached. The press is in excellent order and will be sold low for cash.

A No. 3 Hoe's hand Press in excellent condition.—Terms as above. Apply at Carolinian Office.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

We are requested to announce, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a convention of the Democracy of Cumberland will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st of December, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on Thursday, March 8th, 1860; and also for the appointment of Delegates to a District convention, to be hereafter at time and place as may hereafter be designated, to select Delegates to represent this District in the ensuing National Democratic Convention. Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for the county of Cumberland.

Democratic meetings will be held at each Captain's district precinct throughout the county on Tuesday, 29th day of November, to appoint Delegates to the county convention to be held in Fayetteville on the 30th day of November.

A Democratic county Convention will be held at the Court House, in Lumberton on Monday the 28th day of November. It is called at this time as the district Convention will most probably be held in Jan uary, and no other Court will be held in Robeson county, between the time mentioned above, and the probable time of holding the district Convention.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The whole of Thursday was occupied upon the State docket, and no cases of importance were tried. Cases vs. Louis Roberts, (who was reported drunk on leaving Lynch) for assaulting a woman. Verdict guilty; sentence to two months imprisonment.

Same vs. Same, for assaulting a negro—sentence, two months imprisonment. State vs. Shilling indictment trading with negroes, verdict guilty. Sentence to pay a fine of twenty five dollars. This sentiment was not very pleasant, and Mr. Shilling said he could not care what they said he would not pay one shilling—therefore, one shilling would not pay. He then presented Shilling, for contempt of court, to prison for five days.

State vs. Sally Ferran, Indictment, Selling liquor by the small measure without licence.—Testimony was given that she had sold a bottle of liquor to a boy, called for a quart bottle. Said bottle was found to be a quart, it taking five to hold a gallon. His Honor charged the jury that if she sold a bottle commonly called quart bottles, without a knowledge of their holding less, that she was not guilty. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the charge.

The Tendencies South.

It is not very perceptable, that the great mass of the opposition south, are begining to see the madness of their course in opposing the democracy in national affairs.

Could the opposition be placed in a practical sense before them, they would not for a moment hesitate, but would embrace the national doctrine of our party.

To this there is one draw back. The mere fact that the national party of our common country is called Democracy. Could they change that *name* and hold its principles they would forsake their suicidal policy of holding on to a name, for the sake of opposition, and come up manfully to the support of the conservative men of the nation.

Let the people of the south know that the Brown Black Republicans, look to this southern opposition as an auxiliary in the great crusade against the South!

They do not expect that this party will render any actual aid in their favor; but by opposing to the national party they may succeed eventually in accomplishing its overthrow, and the remainder of the work is an easy task. Destroy Democracy, and they count upon the establishment of Bugwhism.

☞ We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Annual meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The attendance upon the occasion was rather slim, although much interest was manifested by those present in the Agricultural and Mechanical arts. The election of Ronald McDaniel Esq. as President will be hailed with pleasure by every friend and well wisher of the Society. We express our own convictions as well as those of all who have spoken to us on the subject, when we state that the Society could not have made a better selection. He is emphatically the right man in the right place. The reelection of Mr. McLean as Secretary is a well deserved compliment. Joel Williams Esq., the former very efficient President declined a reelection.

In connection with the management of this society we might add that there is one great deficiency, and whilst it remains so, we need not expect to gain an interest in it, commensurate with its importance.

So long as the names of contributors are placed upon the articles entered, there will always remain a disposition to withhold support from it. Each article should be numbered, the names of the parties should be known to the secretary only, the judges acting in ignorance of the names of contributors.

JUDGE BATES.—This great "I am" of the opposition party has come out boldly and declared in favor of Black Republicanism—his admirers and supporters in this State will be *pleased* to learn the fact, therefore we give it for their benefit.

The New York Tribune is almost beside itself with joy at the very pleasing intelligence. Doubtless Bates will deliver the address before the Boston Cosawattamie Brown mourners, on the second of December. Wonder if the editors of our opposition papers which advertise so extensively for Helper land in the western portion of our State, will go and put on the weeds of mourning in abolitiondom?

Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, was held in this place, on tuesday evening last. On motion E. J. Hale Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. P. McLean, acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last annual Meeting, and the report of the Treasurer were read, and approved. The Society then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

R. McDANIEL Esq., President.

H. L. MYROVER, WM. CADE, D. McDIALMID, } Vice Presedent.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y, and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. A. McKethan,	J. W. Pearce.
J. Elliott.	H. McLean.
W. McL. McKay,	D. Murphy,
C. B. Mallett,	J. Kirkpatrick.
J. Baie,	J. G. Cook.
S. J. Hinsdale,	Thos. Evans.
J. H. Dawson,	J. A. Worth.
Wm. Alderman,	J. W. Strange,
Archd McLean,	W. T. Horne.
J. M. Smith,	L. Spearman,
J. Waddill,	J. A. Seagley.
G. D. Baker,	G. W. Parrish.
J. P. McIntosh,	

On motion, it was ordered that Fifteen hundred copies of Mr. Holden's address, be published in pamphlet form and Messrs Wm. Mal. McKay, J. A. Worth and J. P. McLean were appointed a Committee to carry out this resolution.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered, to our late President, Joel Williams Esq., for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Office, for the past five years.

The thanks of the Society were also tendered to Messrs W. T. Horne, H. W. Ayer, Jno. Kirkpatrick, Robert Wooten and R. S. Pearce for important services rendered the Society at the late Fair.

There being no further business before it, on Motion the Society adjourned.

E. J. HALE, President.

J. P. McLean Sec'y.

Town papers copy.

* In place of Joel Williams Esq., who declined a reelection.

☞ By the following, which we clip from the *Standard*, it will be seen that Judge Ruffin, in consequence of ill health, has tendered his resignation to Governor Ellis. This intelligence will be received throughout the State with universal regret. Every one regrets that the Bench has lost the valuable services of Judge Ruffin, and thus his health is so feeble as to cause him to resign an office which he has filled with honor to himself and credit to the State.

JUDGE RUFFIN'S RESIGNATION.—We regret to learn that Judge Ruffin has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court bench. His resignation was tendered a few days since, and was reluctantly accepted, as we learn, by His Excellency, Gov. Ellis. His letter of resignation will appear in our next. The whole State—the bench, the bar, and our citizens generally of all callings—will hear of this event with regret. The career of this venerable man has been one of great usefulness to his fellow-citizens and to his country. We trust many years of repose from his labors are yet before him, and that his last days may be crowned with tranquility and happiness.

We presume that Gov. Ellis will notify the Council of State to meet at an early day, to fill the vacancy.

☞ The Northern Black Republicans, who "indignantly refuted the assertion that they were in league with John Brown," are now taking photographs of the old scoundrel to sell all through the north. Each family is to be provided with a *Brown* likeness for 75 cents. Thus the Northern people are determined to supply every family with the likeness of a fiend in human shape, that their children may look upon the man who was hanged for his "devotedness to the cause of anti slavery." With such a plan the Republicans are bound to make capital. Infants will be taught by their parents to fall down and worship this image placed there for their adoration; bitter and cruel lies will be taught them respecting the South, until the irrepressible conflict shall have excelled in its company, every male north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Melancholy Accident.

Through the kindness of a friend who received a letter from Prospect Hill, Caldwell county, we are enabled to give the following particulars of the sad accident referred to yesterday:

It appears that at day light Saturday last, John J. Gilmore, son of Wm. J. Gilmore, aged about 21 years, and a son of W. N. Whitsel, aged 13 or 14, started out hunting, at 12 o'clock; being tired they lay down in a shade with their guns by them, and hearing some rustling among the leaves, both started up suddenly, taking hold of their guns and perhaps cocking them. As they rose young Whitsel's gun fired—the whole load entering Gilmore's stomach and passing up towards his left shoulder and lodged there. This was the only testimony given to the jury of inquest, and was the declaration of young Gilmore before his death which happened a short time after dark; his extreme suffering caused the examination to be brief.

The writer says: "It is not exactly known how the accident occurred, but they were evidently some steps apart." Gilmore was thought at first to have had a hold of the gun, but from the scattering of the shot, it must have been otherwise There were over 31 distinct shot holes. The jury rendered the verdict of death, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Jas. McK Whitted.

☞ *The Salisbury Banner* came to hand this morning, containing the salutitory of J. W. Spellman, the talented reporter for the *Standard* during the last legislature. Mr S. is a practical printer, and an excellent writer—may he have abundant success.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—This distinguished statesman is now suffering from a severe attack of billious fever, and the last accounts state that it is not thought he will recover.

Although Judge Douglas' peculiar course can not be accepted by the Democracy, nevertheless, the nation would sustain a severe loss, were he to be taken from her.

Sale of Negroes by Jno. H. Cook Auctioneer.—Nov. 15—1859, Woman, 38 years of age; Boy 6 years of age; Do., 4 years of age; Girl, 1½ years of age; $1840.

Girl, 15½ years of age, $1155, Do., 10½ years of age, $755, Boy 13 years of age, $740.

25 Shares F. & N. Plank Road C. 35 and 40 par $50, 7 do. Fayetteville Gas Stock Co. 98½ par $100.

THE COMING CORN CROP.—An Indiana journal says that competent judges estimate the corn crop of the United States, for the present year, at 900,000,000 of bushels, which at forty cents per bushel would be worth $360,000,000.

VA. STATE FAIR.—At this Fair held in Petersburg, several handsome premiums were taken by agriculturists, mechanics and ladies of North Carolina.

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.—The report from some of the parishes is that the sugar crop is of good quality, but of an irregular yield.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 3 1859.

W. W. HOLDEN Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Allow me on behalf of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to tender to you their unfeigned thanks for the valuable, practical and interesting address delivered by you this day.

Responding not only to our own, but the universal feelings of your audience, we earnestly request a copy for publicatian and distribution.

Your compliance with the above request will greatly oblige your friends and,

Obedient Servants,

Joel Williams, *Pres.* Arch. McLean, R. P. Daniel, W. McL. McKay, David Murphy, J. P. McLean, George Elliot, A. A. McKethan, Thomas McDaniel, J. W. Pearce, Duncan Shaw, A. Alexander Murchison, J. A. Worth, W. B. Wright, S. J. Lilly, Warren Winslow, D. A. Ray, R. P. Buxton, Jas. G. Cook, S. J. Hinsdale.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 4 1859

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind favor of yesterday has been received. I thank you most sincerely for the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my remarks, delivered yesterday on the subject of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts. They were prepared during intervals snatched from my professional labor; but such as they are, they are at your disposal.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you, and through you to the people of this community, my heart felt acknowledgments for the kind and hospitable manner in which I have been treated on this occasion. I shall remember it with pleasure as long as I live this, my adopted home, Fayetteville. May success crown your efforts for improvements and may the sunshine of life be yours.

With much respect,

W. W. HOLDEN.

To Messrs Joel Williams and others, Committee.

ADDRESS OF W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.

AT THE CUMBERLAND FAIR, Nov. 3d, 1859.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Cumberland Agricultural Society:

When I accepted the invitation of your Committee to address you on this occasion, it was with much distrust of my ability to meet your just expectations. Nor has subsequent reflection, and some investigation of the subjects usually treated in such addresses, served to diminish this distrust. So wide and so varied is the field before me—so intimately connected with sciences of which I know but little, and so small is my practical knowledge of agriculture itself, that I might well relinquish all hope, if indeed such hope could exist, that it will be in my power to instruct and inform the large and intelligent audience here assembled. Yet, I could not resist the invitation, because I agree myself to what I maintain in regard to others, that every public man is under obligations to respond to such calls; and since, also, I felt sure you would make full allowance for the numerous defects and the lack of knowledge which would be so apparent.

Though not myself a tiller of the soil, I take a deep interest in this employment, and regard it, as we all should do, as of primary importance. Every thing beautiful, and useful, and durable upon the earth; every object of art which decorates the landscape or floats upon the deep, has had its origin in the soil. Every comfort and convenience of life—every luxury that solaces or enervates us—every gratification based upon material things, and every physical improvement, which, while it signifies humanity, at the same time attests the superiority of mental power, may be traced directly or indirectly to the soil.

Since, then, agriculture is so important, and so many interests depend upon an enlightened prosecution of it, it is natural that we should resort to every means in our power to add to our information on the subject, and to give to it still greater prominence as a practical science. And what a change has been effected in this respect within the last ten years. Then we had no agricultural associations of any kind; now we have a State Society and numerous County Societies, dispensing their benefits not merely at stated periods, but from year to year. Then our farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, isolated from each other, knew but little of the progress which was being made in their respective departments of industry, and the stimulus of a general and enlightened emulation was wanting; but now they assemble, together at least once a year, to exhibit and compare their productions, the evidences of their intelligence, thrift, experience, and perseverance; to take note of, and take heart from, the success of others in special fields of labor; to investigate and compare the processes by which certain results have been attained; to encourage each other by precept and example; to knit more firmly the ties of brotherhood and interest between different and distant localities; and to rouse up and keep warm those noble sentiments of patriotism and fraternal regard which so much become the citizens of one common State.

It is not the premiums offered and obtained on an occasion like this, which constitute the chief attraction to exhibitors. These are but "small dust in the balance," compared with triumphs of intelligence, of industry, of skill, or of genius, of which the premiums and diplomas awarded, are but interior evidence.

Looking over this large assemblage, one would conclude that if all your people were not here, they were at least well represented in the strength of their manhood, in the innocence and candor of their youth, and in the loveliness which is a part of the birthright of the daughters of this favored region.

Truly it may be said of us, as of Israel of old, "The Lord thy God hath brought thee into a good land; a land of brooks of water, of Fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of Wheat, and Barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills we may dig brass." This goodly heritage is impaired by no laws of descent or primogeniture. No oppressive system of landlord and tenant—no burdens imposed for the benefit of privileged orders, retard our industrial pursuits or restrict the hand of honest labor. Every man in this country may be a free holder. Every man may improve his condition on a solid basis, and count with certainty on transmitting the fruits of his industry, in such modes as he may designate, to his descendants. Our governments, unlike those of the old world, are felt mainly, if not only, in the benefits and blessings they bestow. Industry, genius, skill are as unrestricted as the sun and air; while the government itself, instead of repressing the energies of its citizens by unjust restrictions, has become the patron and promoter of agriculture, mechanics, and the industrial arts.

If therefore, we do not prosper as agriculturist, as mechanics, as manufacturers, as artizans, we must look elsewhere for the cause than to our political and social institutions.

The primary pursuit of our people, as I have already intimated, and indeed of every people who have attained, or may hope to attain permanent prosperity, is that of agriculture. I know it may be said that some of the most powerful nations of antiquity were commercial in their character, and that England furnishes a striking example in modern times of a prosperous commercial empire. But, after all, agricultural labor and agricultural production constitute the basis of English prosperity and power. In no country on earth has agricultural chemistry, the nature and the application of soils, climatology, animal and vegetable physiology, botany, comparative anatomy of animals natural history and geology, been so thoroughly understood and so generally practiced as in Great Britain. A good farmer has been defined to be, one who raises the largest quantity of the most valuable produce, at the least expense, in the shortest time, and with the smallest injury to the land. According to this test, the English, the Scotch, and the Irish are among the best farmers. Their cattle and live stock, instead of being a burden, are a benefit to their lands. Diversified as are the pursuits of the English people, and excelling as they do in manufactures, yet the latter are of comparatively modern origin, depending mainly for their existence on our great staple, Cotton; while all their pursuits and interests would languish if their agricultural operations should decline. They have availed themselves not only of the atmosphere, light, heat, the rain and dews, in cultivating their fields and in adding uniformity and beauty to their landscape, but they have sought out inventions with which to till the earth, to lighten the labor of man and beast, and, by thorough pulverization and cultivation of the soil, to draw from it the largest quantity of produce with the least injury to the soil itself. Whenever the business of cultivating the earth begins to decline in Great Britain; when her people come, if they ever should come, to attach more importance to commerce than to the means of commerce; when they come to think more of their ships than of that interest which feeds the people and freights the ships, then may it be said of her, as of other nations in which the commercial feature predominated.

"That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;
While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

This "self-dependent power" belongs pre-eminently to North Carolina. About the same area of Great Britain, North Carolina has as good lands as hers were originally; as many minerals and in as great abundance; a latitude better suited to the grape and other fruits; as many, if not more facilities for manufacturing; and four great staples foreign to British soil, to wit; rice, tobacco, indian corn, and cotton. England is an old, ours is a new country. Our population to the square mile, if equal to that of England, sixteen million of human beings would swarm upon our surface. Only about one sixth of our entire area is in cultivation; every square yard of England serves some purpose of adornment, profit, or utility. Comparing the two countries—their natural resources, the advantages we have over her in climate, in the four great staples, in our species of labor, in our exemption from vestal changes, from the burdens of Church and State, and from the blight of absenteeism and privileged orders—what a great and glorious future is before us, if we are but true to ourselves!

To be productive, must possess certain elements. Organic or vegetable matter, in due proportions with earthy or mineral matter. There must be what the chemists call elements, such as iron, sulphur, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, silica, and alumina. A good fair soil, for example, contains seventy-four per cent. or parts of silex or sand, five parts of organic matter, fourteen of alumina and peroxide of iron, and not merely traces but small quantities of phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, potash, and soda—making in all the one hundred parts of any given quantity. Different kinds of plants require these properties in different proportions. The grains, cobs, husks, silks, leaves, stalks, and tassels of corn, for example, are made up of different properties, each one containing its own proper quantity. The grains and cob both contain potash and soda, the grains more of each than the cob, while the two contain the same quantity of lime. The leaves take up silica, potash and soda in large, and lime and magnesia in considerable proportions. Wheat requires silica, lime, potash, soda and phosphoric acid in large proportions; the silica for the straw, and the other elements mentioned for the grain. The fifty-eighth part in one hundred of the potatoe is potash and soda. The tobacco plant contains forty-eight parts of lime, four of potash, six of soda, nine of magnesia, fourteen of phosphate of lime and magnesia, eight of sulphuric acid, and four of silica.—The cotton plant, with the seeds, abounds in lime, potash, soda, and magnesia.

Now, these are hard names, and the practical farmer may be curious to know in what respect they affect his business; but they are not more difficult to the agricultural chemist and the thoroughly scientific farmer, than compasses and planes are to the carpenter, or chisels or sharpening sticks to the printer, or adjournder, detinue, or traver to the lawyer. Every practical farmer, who has succeeded well in his vocation,—who has made good crops, and at the same time preserved or increased the original fertility of his farm, has availed himself of the elements of agriculture instinctively. He may not have known these elements or elements by name, and he may have attached but little importance to what is called book, or scientific farming. Yet, whenever he ploughed, or deadened, or horizontally ploughed, or thoroughly cultivated his land,—and whenever he applied fertilizers to it, whether in the form of stable manure, lime, plaster, grass or green crops turned in, he practiced the principles of agricultural chemistry, and was, to that extent, a scientific farmer.

In order to produce as we have just stated, there must be, *first*, fertility of soil—that is, suitable soil for the seeds planted; *second*, warmth; *third*, moisture. The air is a reservoir of heat and dispenser of substances which improve the soil, and water is the medium of communication of food, air, warmth, light, and heat; these are the agents in the laboratory of nature by which production is constantly maintained. Without the earthy ingredients in our—without light and heat in due proportions—without the animating and exhilarating gas of the atmosphere, and without water which feeds both animals and vegetables and holds in solution, and in descending imparts to the vegetable, the food which it has taken up in its passage through the soil, the husbandman would plant in vain. For example the seed is prepared, and a grain of corn is deposited in the ground. Under the influence of warmth and moisture it expands and manifests life. Gradually yet surely, obeying the life-principle infused into it by the creative hand, it first sends its roots downwards and fastens it in the soil, while it shoots up its green leaf to drink in the light and the freshness of the air. Soon the tap-root, which pierces the stalk, sends out smaller roots in all directions, which feel for and absorb the nutrient properties of the earth. The plant now lives and vegetates. Taking up substances from the soil, by the aid of water and the combined action of air and light, it deposits them in the stalk and blades. Now the tassel appears, and then the shoot, with its delicate silk; the pollen from the tassel, shaken by the winds, is absorbed on the silk, and the grains are formed. The plant then matures, and lo we have "the ripe corn in the ear." Thus, since the creation, has all vegetation been formed, varying only in the modes and periods peculiar to each plant.

It is obvious, then, that agriculture does not merely imply digging, plowing, dirging, and harrowing, but that it is a science or art, and must be pursued with the same intelligence and perseverance which are indispensable to success in other vocations. The soil in its primitive state generally yields abundantly, and the first tiller enjoys its productiveness without thinking of the exhaustion going on, or of the importance of renovating measures. This has been peculiarly the case in the old Atlantic States. Vast bodies of land have been cleared, scourged, and exhausted by farmers, many of whom entertained an erroneous opinion that land was made to be worn out; and having, as they thought, accomplished their work as farmers in their first localities, they have removed to distant regions and settled on new soil. This exhausting process was formerly as common in the Northern and Eastern States as in this but their means of intercommunication and of reaching the markets of the world, which were early established, and the demands for breadstuffs and life-sustaining food of all kinds, created by their rapidly increasing population—the result in a large degree of emigration from Europe—gave an extraordinary impetus to agricultural production, which has been stadily kept up, and the fruits of which are seen in all directions in neat and almost perfect farms, and in a prosperity which no common depresion or calamity can seriously inpair, much less destroy. Large portions of New Jersey, for example, which were formerly barren and apparently untillable, have been reduced to cultivation, and are now yielding the most remunerating returns to agricultural labor. The marls of New Jersey alone have added millions to the income of her people, while the value of the permanent body thus given to their lands cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We have an abundance, along the Cape Fear, the Neuse, and throughout our eastern plains, the same fertilizer, in as great variety as in any State, and quite equal to any in richness and fitness for the soil. If I had time I could lay before you numerous examples of its profitable application to lands in this State. It is true, it requires labor and expense to get it out and apply it; but where it is in the neighborhood of the farmer, there can be no doubt that it will amply repay the labor, expense, and care bestowed upon it.

But it by no means follows, because agriculture is a science or art, that, for practical purposes, it is difficult or abstruse. In the early ages of the world when the leading orders were devoted to the chase or to war, and when the wants of mankind were few, agriculture was neglected, insomuch that any prominent or learned citizen or subject who turned his attention to it, became at once, from the novelty and singularity of his taste, a noted, and afterwards an historical character. Cato and Cincinnatus were really very indifferent farmers, compared with those of the present age. If they *cultivated* the earth at all, it was upon a small scale. The facilities for successful farming in Egypt, Greece and Rome proper, were not, altogether, worthy to be compared with any one modern improvement in the science. The plough, by horse and steam—the reaping, the threshing, and the mowing machines—the cotton-gin, separating the seed from the fibre with the rapidity of lightning and the delicacy of the human touch—the flouring mill, receiving the rough grain and bolting it out in snow white flour, worthy to have graced in its wheaten excellence, the tables of all the Pharaohs or of Solomon himself—the corn-planter, dropping the seeds with mathematical precision—the various contrivances for draining, breaking, slicing, and pulverizing the soil, and the chemical knowledge which separates, solves, and determines the nature of soils,—these improvements were unknown even to modern Europe, and are characteristic only of this, the most advanced and most prosperous condition of mankind. The plough is a great civilizer. Without it the axe would be wielded in vain. Cultivation means the plough; and the plough always does, or always should imply cultivation. But soil must be had, or made, before it can be cultivated. If it be already good, care must be taken to preserve and improve it. This can be done, *first*, by hillside ditching and horizontal plowing, to prevent washing, for the loss is often greater from washing than from the absorption of plants; *secondly*, by ditching and draining, where there is too much water; and *thirdly*, by a proper rotation of crops, by fallowing, and by fertilizers, not thoughtlessly applied, but such as are needed. Stable manure contains in abundance nearly every element requisite for grain or other crops, and is, with wood ashes, the best fertilizer. But as these are not to be had in sufficient quantities, we must look for substitutes. Guano, which contains a large amount of phosphoric acid, ammonia and lime—all of which enter in greater or less proportions into wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton—has been much used recently. I know the opinion is entertained by some that it only stimulates, and really impoverishes the soil; but this opinion is not sustained by the best farmers who have used it. It is true, if we depend on guano alone and cultivate the land year after year for the same crop, it will be exhausted,—and the same result would follow any other fertilizer. We must not expect too much from any one fertilizer, for it can only bestow the peculiar properties it possesses. When these are exhausted or course the fertilizer fails; but a rotation or change of crops, with now and then a green crop turned in, will not only restore but improve the fertility. Those crops, says Dr. Emmons, selected for enriching the soil, should be such as grow vigorously and send their roots deep to bring the fertilizing matter to the surface. That learned gentleman mentions clover and peas particularly, as best calculated to preserve or restore fertility; and though he says "it is not perhaps possible to estimate the real value of a clover crop as a fertilizer," yet, on account of the heat of the sun and sands of this latitude, especially south of Raleigh, he inclines to think that the pea, from its low position and adaptation to the climate, is the best crop to precede wheat and to act as a general fertilizer. The pea, he adds, after a careful analysis of both plants, "is considerably richer in the expensive elements of nutrition" than clover, and will no doubt "take the place of red clover in this State." "Experience," he continues, "has already proved its superiority. It is easily cultivated, and is not liable to so many accidents. It takes deep root, spreads widely, and is rich in valuable fertilizers."

The improvement of his land should be a constant object to the farmer. He should look not merely to the present, but to the future. Whether his farm be large or small—and, as a general rule, the smaller the better—a prudent foresight should govern all his labors. If he cannot afford to pay for fertilizers, let him make them by composting; let him save all his ashes and apply them to his land; let him resort to crops turned in, which never fail to remunerate for the labor and expense bestowed; let him protect his soil by deep ploughing, and by horizontal ploughing, where it is necessary, and by a succession of grasses, which will afford nutriment for his stock, and at the same time prevent the land from washing. Let him bear in mind, that his home and the home of his children is *just where he is*; that if this or that improvement, or nature, or adornment, should not be profitable or needful this year, it may be next year, or years thereafter; and that nothing valuable in its nature which he may put in or put on his land, will be lost to him or his descendants. It is this spirit of thorough cultivation, of permanent improvement, which can alone attach our people as they should be attached to the soil and make the State what she deserves to be among her sisters. The farmer and labor intelligently, and with a well defined object in view, or he will labor to little profit. Knowledge is not only power, but it is energy. We see this truth illustrated every where, in all human occupations. We might lay before you cases pro and con that would astonish any parent or guardian, no matter in what way he may have acquired his knowledge, with his super-incumbent ignorance and the unimproved.

North Carolina may be divided into three parts, to wit, the plains of the East, the rolling lands of the interior or middle region, and the mountains and valleys of the west. She occupies the best latitudes on the surface of the globe, being shielded by her situation from the extreme cold of the North and the blasting heats of the South. Every cereal or grain, every species of grass, every leguminous plant, every berry, every fruit tree, and every vine, adapted to the temperate zone, together with rice, tobacco, and cotton, attain perfection in her soil. Her timber of various kinds, and her naval stores, are more abundant than those of other States and equal in quality to the best. From the county of Nash to the Tennessee line, her hills and mountains are richly stored with minerals of all kinds; while nearer the Ocean and almost on its very shores are elements of nutrition from far the soil, and stone marl for building purposes, unexcelled in other quarters. Her swamp lands, situated in the eastern Counties, though they have long been a source of profit, and though at this time they are attracting more attention than heretofore, have never been sufficiently appreciated. It is estimated that at least one million of acres of these lands, capable of yielding ten barrels of corn to the acre, are still unreclaimed, and consequently unfitted for cultivation. Estimating their yield at eight barrels to the acre, it would give eight millions of barrels, which exceeds the corn crop of the entire State in 1849, by two millions of barrels. In productiveness, and in the sustenance which they will afford to animal life, these lands are destined to become the Egypt of the South. They are so rich—so well supplied with organic and inorganic matter—that they will wear as well as the best bottom lands of Arkansas or Texas. There are lands in Hyde which have been cultivated in Corn for nearly a century, without any apparent diminution of their fertility. Lands like these, whether so naturally or rendered so by art, are really more valuable to the State than naval Stores, or mines of gold and silver. The best evidences of wealth always consists in fat cattle and poultry, fine horses, good mules, handsome and well constructed dwelling houses, stables, and barns, and well fed and well contented laborers; and these evidences are generally seen on fertile, well cultivated farms. Gold and silver, and naval stores, though property in themselves, are only the means for obtaining these results. Yet every pursuit is to be commended in its time and place, inasmuch as a just distribution of labor, created by a diversity of pursuits, is indispensible to a high state of civilization and refinement.

Our leading staples are rice, corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. The value of the tobacco crop of the United States in 1858, was seventeen millions of dollars; its value this year cannot be less than twenty five millions. The value of the cotton crop for 1858 was one hundred and seventy-eight millions; its value this year, at the generally received estimate of four millions of bales, cannot be less than two hundred millions. The value of four Southern products—rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton—rose from ninty-six millions of dollars in 1840, to two hundred and thirteen millions in 1858, and of this all but fourteen millions were due to cotton and tobacco. There is no prospect that the British and French Governments will succeed to any considerable extent in producing cotton in Asia and Africa. Even if the plant should mature, and yield as well there as here, involuntary or slave labor is wanting, without which this staple cannot be successfully cultivated. Experience has shown that we can sell as much rice, wheat, and corn as we can produce; while the extension of our commerce to China, Japan, and other quarters, and the increased use of tobacco in our own country, give assurance that the cultivation of this plant will continue to be profitable. North Carolina produced in 1849, about twelve millions of pounds of tobacco, and about seventy-five thousand bales of cotton. That both these crops have doubled since that time. I entertain no doubt. The demand, then, for these staples must increase; and this demand should operate as a constant stimulus to our farmers. It would be better for them, and better for us all if they could reach their own seaports with their produce, and dispose of it on advantageous terms; but if they cannot do that, let them make all they can, and sell all they can, to whomsoever will buy.

The culture of the grape, for table use and for wine, is at present exciting attention in North Carolina. That a considerable portion of our territory, extending from the seaboard to the Cherokee mountains, is adapted to the culture of the vine, and that this business will be profitable when judiciously pursued, there can be no doubt. If common wines were as cheap in this State as they are in France and Germany, they would soon become the prevailing beverage, and would banish the vile compounds, which, under the names of whiskey, gin, rum, and brandy, are now so productive of drunkenness, and so injurious to the souls and bodies of our people. The use of "wine, that maketh glad the heart of man," is not forbidden either by divine or human law. In the language of Dr. Hooper, whose sobriety and piety no one will question, "what God gives as a tonic, and stimulant, along with the nutriment of man, cannot, if soberly and prudently used, be hurtful either to body or mind." He advises the culture of the vine for wine. Referring to the "light, giddy, and impetuous" French people, he says their "superior sobriety cannot be attributed to any moral cause, and is probably due to the fact that a cheap and innocuous beverage is accessible to every body." Mr. Jefferson expressed a similar opinion sixty years ago. It is the interest of all classes to encourage the culture of the grape. Let us hope that the efforts which are in progress here, and elsewhere in the State, to produce grapes in perfection, and to manufacture a pure and cheap beverage in the form of wine, may be crowned with success.

Agriculture and the mechanic arts have been really stimulated in this State during the last six or seven years, by works of internal improvement. No people can hope to prosper without means of communication with the markets of the world. If North Carolina began at a late period to project and establish these means of communication, and if large and fertile portions of her surface are still unfortunately cut off from markets, it cannot be said that she has moved slowly since 1848. Ten years ago the Raleigh and Gaston Road was in a languishing and almost worthless condition; the Wilmington and Weldon Road was paying no dividends; we had no Railroad directly touching the sea shore, or west of Raleigh. Now, the Raleigh and Gaston road and the Wilmington and the Weldon Road are paying handsome dividends; a Road has been constructed from the sea at Beaufort to the Catawba river westwardly; the Manchester Road has been completed; a portion of the Road from Wilmington to Rutherfordton has been constructed; a ship channel has been opened along our coast, connecting our seaboard by inland navigation with the Chesapeake Bay; a Road has been projected, and is now nearly completed from this place to the coal fields on Deep river; and various other enterprises designed to facilitate and cheapen transportation and travel, are engaging the attention of our fellow citizens. The day is not distant when the iron horse, with thundering hoof and lungs of flame, will dash through the Swannanoa gap, and thus unite together, and unite forever, the people of the East and West. Let those who have so long laboured and looked for that day, take courage. The State is pledged to the work. It may be retarded or postponed, but it will be done, for North Carolina has never yet pledged her faith in vain.

Our State and County taxes are the light by some to be heavy and almost oppressive; yet I am sure they are not as heavy as those of many other States. But what would be our condition if we had no public works?—if our Railroads had never been constructed?—or if they were now arrested in their operations? Are there any among us who would prefer such a condition of things to the prosperity which is so apparent in almost every department of industry, and which is the result in a large degree, if not entirely, of internal improvements? Emigration has nearly ceased, and our population is increasing. The next census will most probably show that North Carolina contains one million of inhabitants. One of our Railroads is paying twenty four thousand dollars per annum into our Common School Fund; while two of them are together contributing able at ninety thousand dollars to the Sinking Fund, which has been created to pay the principal of the State debt as it falls due. Why, gentlemen, the income of a portion of our people west of Raleigh—the fruit-growers—is at least equal every year to the interest on the whole of the public debt; and but for Railroads not one bushel probably of the article of commerce which yields this income, would ever have reached the Northern markets.

This portion of the State, fellow-citizens, is at length the recipient of justice long delayed. But for your members of the Legislature in 1848, the appropriation for the North Carolina Railroad would have failed. But for the eloquence of Mr. Dobbin, in the House, and the firmness with which your other representatives in both houses stood by him, the friends of that great State work would have spoken and labored in vain. It is true, the same body, moved by the earnest appeals of Mr. Dobbin, had passed a charter with an appropriation for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salem; but it was foreseen that the North Carolina Road, which was chartered afterwards, would direct a large portion of the very trade which would otherwise seek the Plank Road and its destination here; yet, your representatives, rising above all local and sectional considerations, voted for the bill. Cut off prematurely by the hand of the great Reaper, *James Cochran Dobbin* has been called to higher scenes and nobler rewards. He was, indeed, a North Carolinian. We shall never more behold his pleasant and animated countenance, nor listen to the music of his winning voice, yet the mantle of his benevolence and liberality, of his enlightened spirit of progressiveness—of his unsullied integrity—of his devotion to the State, and especially to the spot that gave him birth, fell when he ascended. The recollection of *his* liberality, mingling with the earnest and forcible appeals of your representatives, spoke for you in the last Legislature. Faithful as you were to the whole State in 1848, you were still faithful, still liberal, still unselfish in 1858; and the representatives of your brethren—"bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh"—though they made appropriations for no other section, could not find it in their judgments or in their hearts to resist your appeal.

I need not remind you, gentlemen, of the rich and varied treasures which you are stretching out your arms, by land and by water, to gather in. I need not appeal to your State pride, or to your local pride, for that is already aroused. Go on in the good work of developing your resources and improving your condition. Go on, until the blood of a new life shall leap and tingle in the arteries of thrift, industry, and commerce. Providence has favored you with benignant skies, fertile lands, abundant water-power, and every facility for adding by science and art to your great national advantages. The waters of your noble river are not more inexhaustible than the resources of the Deep River valley. Those who may succeed you upon the stage of action will be surprised that the treasures of that region were permitted so long to lie buried and useless. Bring them out, gentlemen; bring them out, and you will benefit the State nearly as much as you will yourselves. There is room enough, and there will be work enough for every enterprise looking to the coalfields, which may engage your attention, or the attention of your fellow-citizens elsewhere, your improvements may at first pay but small dividens; but they will remunerate you an hundred fold in your increased commerce, in the enhanced value of your lands and town property, and in the stimulus they will give to manufacturing and mechanical enterprise.

I have said, fellow citizens, that agriculture is the chief pursuit of man; yet it is dependent on, and indissolubly connected with the mechanic arts. They exists together, they flourish together, or they languish and decline together. Slight, neglect, injure one, and you injure the other. If the farmer feeds us, the mechanic clothes us. If the farmer looks to the soil for support, and for sustenance for others, he looks to it and labors in it with the implements which the mechanic has placed in his hands. Every ship that sails;