

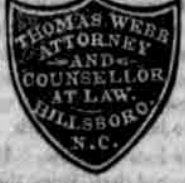
Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

No. 1811.



Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Literary advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.

Consignments of Flour solicited.

March, 1855. 781-

\$10,000

worth of Land Warrants wanted and the highest cash prices paid for them. Office in the Court House.

June 25th. 93 6mp

DAVID A. BAIN. GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.
BAIN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Corner of King and Water streets,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

DR. ROSCOE HOOKER, A. M.
(A graduate of the University of North Carolina, and of the Medical Department of the University of New York.)

HAVING located permanently in Hillsborough, and being determined to devote his whole time and energies to his profession, respectfully offers his services to the public.

N. B. Dr. H. has been successfully prosecuting his profession for several years past.

DR. WM. C. ROBERTS.
GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, having located at
PARISHVILLE, ORANGE CO.
offers his professional services, in all its branches to that community, and will attend promptly to all calls.

Brown & De Rosset,
NEW YORK.
De Fosset & Brown,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
May 25. 85-6mp

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Equal Advances made on Consignments.

Henry P. Russell. Jos. B. Russell.
RUSSELL & BROTHER,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres' B.V. Cape Fear.
E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres' Br. Bank of the State.
O. G. Parley, Esq., Pres' Commercial Bank.

J. & D. MacRae & Co.,
COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour, and prompt attention given to filling orders for Groceries, &c.

W. P. Moore, John A. Stanley, J. W. Jones.
MOORE, STANLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GIVE personal attention to the sale or shipment of Country Produce, and fill orders promptly, when accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

U. G. Parley, Pres' Commercial Bank, Wilmington.
E. P. Hall, Pres' Br. Bank of the State.
Charles Stewart, Pres' Merchants' Bank of Newbern.

Lumber for Sale
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.
200,000 feet dressed Flooring.
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.
30,000 " " Ceiling.
100,000 " " Thick Boards.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of Three Prong Nails, and one barrel of BURNING FLUID.—(not Camphine).—Also SUMMER MANTILLAR, of various kinds.

500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 lbs. White Zinc Paint, 10 gals. Sweet Oil, 2 bbls. Turpentine Oil, 5 gals. Japan Varnish, 14 lbs. Paris Green, 2 doz. patent Paint Driers, Dry White and Red Lead, 12 lbs. French Zinc or Porcelain White, &c. &c.

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Long & Webb will please call and pay their notes and accounts, as the business must be wound up.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Literary advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.

Consignments of Flour solicited.

March, 1855. 781-

LET US REASON TOGETHER.


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
WHY ARE WE SICK!
It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH.
Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly course at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

FOR SALE
4 BARRELS Flax-Seed Oil,
500 lbs. White Lead,
50 lbs. Litharge,
Venetian Red, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,
PEARL Starch,
Black Leather Varnish, Bull's Sarsaparilla,
Essence of Java Coffee, Ex-McLane's Vermifuge,
Ira Pine,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,
Black Leather Varnish, Bull's Sarsaparilla,
Essence of Java Coffee, Ex-McLane's Vermifuge,
Ira Pine,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.

NORTH CAROLINA MAP AND GAZETTEER.
To the Faculty and Trustees of Schools and Colleges:
GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned are preparing a large and handsome Map of the State, and a Gazetteer to accompany it. We wish to have engravings of the Public Buildings, Colleges and Academies, to embellish the Gazetteer and the borders of the Map. This plan will give publicity to your Institution as well as show what your State is doing. We will therefore, insert in the Gazetteer, an engraving of your building, if you will furnish us with the drawings—you paying the expense of the plate, of which you can have a duplicate stereotype plate for your Circulars. &c. And if you will pay the expense of engraving, we will also have the Building on the Map border, which will be an advertisement for all time to come. If you will send us a written description of your College, or School, its name, location, faculty, trustees, terms, &c. we will insert it in the Gazetteer free of charge. Several Institutions have already done so, but we want all in the State.

WANTED, in exchange for Dry Goods, Resp. Old Castings, Copper, Brass, Dried Fruit of all kinds, Herbs Grass, Timothy and other Seeds, Flax Thread, and all kinds of Home spun Cloth.
Also, wanted in exchange for Groceries or other Goods, Corn, Wheat, Meal, Flour, Flax Seed, and all kinds of Marketing.
JAMES WEBB.

WANTED, in exchange for Dry Goods, Resp. Old Castings, Copper, Brass, Dried Fruit of all kinds, Herbs Grass, Timothy and other Seeds, Flax Thread, and all kinds of Home spun Cloth.
Also, wanted in exchange for Groceries or other Goods, Corn, Wheat, Meal, Flour, Flax Seed, and all kinds of Marketing.
JAMES WEBB.

FOR Sale,
FINE Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
A lot of cheap Segars.

From the N. Carolina Standard.
ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,
OF ALABAMA,
Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, October 18, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to this assemblage of our fellow-citizens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to instruct or entertain. But, though reluctantly, I have undertaken it, that I might, if no other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindred arts, and my zeal for their advancement and prosperity, under a confident assurance, indeed, of the kind consideration of North Carolinians for the imperfections of one who, though long unused to public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome should be tendered. The purposes of the Society and the modes of effecting them, are generally known; and we invite the co-operation of all in the work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for improving tillage, perfecting and increasing the productions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animals and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairs such things as you have. Indeed, those who bring only themselves are very welcome; for, after all, our men and women are our best productions, and it can only raise its pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form friendships, gain and impart knowledge, honor agriculture, and thereby become the more content with our lot being cast in North Carolina.

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making acknowledgments to the General Assembly for the pecuniary aid extended to the Society. Its usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multiply exhibitions. A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contributions of annual subscribers and visitors at the Fairs; and, since our last annual meeting, the Society presented to the Legislature a memorial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might deem requisite to the advancement of agriculture and manufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that, in compliance with the memorial, a permanent annual appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the payment of premiums, subject only to the reasonable and politic proviso, that within the preceding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The appropriation, if not fully adequate to the wants and claims of a people as agricultural as those of North Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects, and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it cannot be supposed that the farmers and mechanics and traders of the State have hearts so dead to their duty and interest as to let their part fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which the Society has had the opportunity of acknowledging this legislative bounty, and we take much pride and pleasure in doing so.

Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture of North Carolina worthy of this public patronage and of the efforts of some of her citizens to promote and improve it? I answer, Yes—yes. North Carolina is entitled to all that every one of her people can do to promote her prosperity and elevate her character; and her sons will be amply remunerated for their efforts for her advantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its variety of pursuits—planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very recently they were almost exclusively agricultural, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce, difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects progress has been made and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that before long, fleets of our own merchantmen will sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of our sister States and foreign countries; while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful implements of wood, iron and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable. Manufacturers are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture by diversifying employments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stock, and supplying on the spot and without delay many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time they will become a more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political economy; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still poor; and it will make us still more so, as it becomes improved and more productive. Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be as

improvable and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, as prosperous and happy as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of weight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor, if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is around him.

The profits and the comforts of agriculture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the facilities for disposing of surpluses of production. The first two, climate and soil, should be congenial to products requisite for the sustenance of the husbandman himself, and in demand for others who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe, she occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the vigorous exertion of the faculties and energies of body and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which constitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller nearly all the necessities and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely to maintain life; but, beyond that, to realize gains that may be employed in the attainment of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our labor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of general climate which gives to North Carolina in herself, the advantages of many countries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile valleys of the many long streams—the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yaukin and Peele, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear upon our map, besides those of smaller streams almost numberless, all, at a moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potato of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such great and increasing demand—to one of the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines, and apricots flourish almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspberry, gooseberry, currants, but above all, our native grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernon and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of foreign origin. When to these are added the fish, with which our eastern waters abound through the year, but are alive in the spring—our naval stores and lumber, our marble, our minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the extensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and the coals, one may confidently say, is there any other country which contains or produces more or a greater diversity of things to sustain life or to bring money? And then let me inquire of you, North Carolinians, what better country do you want than your own? I hold it to be good enough—too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happily situated. There may at some time be a stint below our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a country where maize—which we call Indian corn—grows to perfection. There is no record of a dearth, approaching famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that a failure of that crop from an unpropitious season is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitute.

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she be not in every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leaving her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exult her by uniting in an effort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embellish her with durable and tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substantial farm houses, with orchards and every other thing that can make her beautiful in our eyes and fasten our affections upon her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely, for the system under which the rich vegetable loam they found here was so used up. The labors and

hardships of settling a wild country leave but little opportunity for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely necessary for maintaining the colony. Land was plenty—timber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the sounder economy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scouring cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go to a certain extent, and then it must stop. When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further reduction of the soil, and the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original capacity.

If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low condition, much of the land in the State had been brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came" instead of "has come," because it is a joyful fact, that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profit much therefrom in their fortunes, and setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for some years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable sources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use of guano and plaster of Paris, and the field-pea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute inquiries, to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as public-spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments—as well those in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainted, much improvement has been made, to my knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border, from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had for about fifty years considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abundant evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility. Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old fields," with broom straw and old-field pines for their only vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man.—This is a sad picture. But it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work of destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its condition not so hopeless, and cherishing their attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years—since the time of river navigation and railroads began—set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore they cultivated less land than before, leaving a larger area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course. They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased the collection and application of manures from the stables, and the cattle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hill-side trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and, of course, in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason I have thought it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them; contenting myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most judicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good hus-

bandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others, which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all the outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of products, besides enhancing the value of real estate. Thus will our agriculture be rendered as pleasing and as profitable as that of the most favored portions of the earth.

Then let me say once more to you, men of North Carolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and ought to be. For you and your sons she will yield a rich harvest: to some "thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some a hundred fold," according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done.

The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is a most important element in the cost, amount, and value of production. I very frankly avow the opinion that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and of slaves of the African race, is as well adapted to the public and private ends of our agriculture as any other could be—making our cultivation not less thorough, cheap, and productive than it would be, if carried on by the whites alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves would make it; and, therefore, that it has a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical and moral state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here without the other. Of course, I am not about entering into that controversy which has connected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is unnecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the nature of the controversy and the motives of the parties to it. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it; and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren, towards our fellow-citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. There will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the rights of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded, that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority.

My purpose now, however, is merely to maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and social condition of each race. In support of the first part of the proposition, a decisive argument is furnished by the fact that the amount and value of the productions of slave labor in this country exceed those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal number of men in any other country, as far as they can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if the free men in those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was confined of necessity, and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must owe some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self-destruction.—Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of illness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right—even though enforced hereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to