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ADVERTISENENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 ADVERTISEMANT Ve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first on, and 25 cents for ach succeeding insertion. Advertisements should be marked with the num-Adventisented ; otherwise, they will be coninsertions deed out, and charged accordingly.a until ordered will be made with yearly adver-

ourt Orders and Judicial advertisements will be Court Orders and Stational advertisements will be harged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Mir Principies.

First We shall maintain the doctrine that no for-First we sub-eigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective rigner sught to shall have resided within the United franchise, the method length of time to enable him to be-States a summer with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our institutions, and then he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country. Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from the President of the officer bounds to definite from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for of its subjects, independent of the english outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointetition thereof. ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State goveraments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth ; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration,

or execution of our laws, Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption. of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any " union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and

shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights. Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all

abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other haman power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in AMERICAN An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

VII .-- Resistance to the aggressive policy and GIR rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic-

of those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who, are Americans by birth, education and training :- thus fulfilling the maxim,

AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proroper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enioyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX:-The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage,- cspecially in the matter of appointments to office- so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State ; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities ; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus stablished in the States.

XII.-The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and monsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American purty, to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetaity to the Union. And as experience

has shown it impossible to reconcile opinious so exthre can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guaran-



Wintering Sweet Potatoes.

noticed instructions to KEEP SWEET POTA-Toes, and though your correspondent writes from Alabama, I think he omits one very important item, and one we here in this

-that is, to VENTILATE them.

We here dig the FIRST DAY AFTER A FROST, to prevent the effect of the frost on the vines descending to the roots, which affects the taste of the potatoes and causes them to

issue it. The first thing then to be done, is patronage, and of the efforts of some of her of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peach-

pipe heap your pile inthe completed to the her character; and her sons will be amply

them. In this way I have for twenty years establishments among us. In both these

A: P. DAVIES.

tive variety to cultivate here in this region, with our

Lannual appropriation of \$1,500 was made the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference for the payment of premiums, subject only the elevation between that and the mountains of the to the reasonable and politic proviso, that west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, within the preceding twelve months, the produces a diversity of general climate which gives Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The appropriation, if not diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich

ADVOCATE

of a people as agricultural as those of North tile vallies of the many long streams-the Roanoke. Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it canmore Southern region deem INDISPENSIBLE not be supposed that the farmers and me- bor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other chanics and traders of the State have hearts production fit for food, Rice, maize, wheat, rye, bar-

so dead to their duty and interest as to let ley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides them fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which rot the next day, or even on the same day : the Society has had the opportunity of acthey are thrown into heaps, and covered up knowedging this legislative bounty, and we for the season-selecting a dry spot where take much pride and pleasure in doing so: the water will run off when it rains, and Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture generally digging a small trench around to of North Carolina worthy of this public

to place a pipe or chimney, made square, citizens to promote and improve it? I ansay from 6 to 8 inches, in the centre of the swer, Yes-yes. North Carolina is entiheap, with auger holes bored thro' the sides tled to all that every one of her people can from the bottom to the top. Around this do to promote her prosperity and elevate

height of the pipe, or within a few inches, remunerated for their efforts for her advan- these are added the fish, with which our eastern waplace a few vines, some straw or hay on the tage and their own. Our occupations are potatoes; then lay on boards, and then essentially agricultural, and embrace all its Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner re- throw in the dirt sufficient to protect them, variety of pursuits; planting; farming, breedleaving the top open to give vent to the ing live stock, and the culture of fruits.moisture that evaporates from the heap, the Until very recently they were almost exsweating they necessarily go through: A clusively agricultural, as there were natushelter sufficient to protect the heaps from ral obstacle to foreign commerce, difficult the rains should always be placed over to overcome, and but few manufacturing

treme as those which separate the disputants, and as always kept sweet potatoes, and never lose respects progress has been made and is makthem; nor do my neighbors ever lose them, ing; and there is good ground of hope, that tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by if they have been dug before the frosts have before long, fleets of our own merchant-

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid

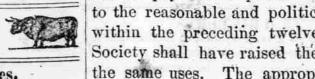
8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa" pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in; forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and aving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of ntentional fraud.

NO. 23.

tobacco culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than qualty, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long to North Carolina in herself, the advantages of many time afterwards, the were abounding evidences of forcountries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was as mer 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 Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large Pedee, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear tracts were disfigured by galls a frightful gullies,. upon our map, besides those of smaller streams almost turned out as "old fields" with broom straw and oldnumberless, all, at a moderate expense of care and lafield 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 an endless varity of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits many, whose work of destruction rendered that reare found abaudantly therein; while higher up the gion so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it. country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and was "old and worn out." Happily, so thought its. luxuriantly as to afford, not little plots on the moist condition not so hopeless, and, cherishing their atbottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magtachment for the spots of their nativity, within these nificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there few years-since the time of river navigation and are the great articles of cotton and .tobacco, so exrailroads began-set about repairing the ravages of tensively used and in such great and increasing deformer days. Do you suppose they were content with maind-to one or the other of which the greater part less crops, and therefore they cultivated less land than of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons before, leaving a larger area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course, They did not give es, pears, cherries nectarines, and apricots flourish al. up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, most everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valand corn also, and they added to their rotation, wheat, uable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspbery, currants, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to marbut above all, our native grapes, the sweet and proket. But they greatly increased the collection and lific Suppernong and the rich Catawba, which maapplication of manures from the stables, and the catture well, besides some of foreign origin. When to tle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected ters abound through the year, but are alive in the the land from washing by judicious hill-side trenching spring-our naval stores and lumber, our marls, our and more thorough plowing. The result has been, minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the ex-one may confidently ask, is there any other country in fertility, and of course in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has prosity of things to sustain life or to bring money?bably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range. And then let me inquire of you, North Carolinians, of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorawhat better country do you went than your own. I ble to those who set them, and ascful to others, who hold it is good enough-too good, I am tempted to desire to improve. For that reason I have thought say, for sinful men. It requires only to be dressed it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as much for our fellow man less happily situated. There 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 prdsent purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm and others, which are becomining 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 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 an hundred fold," according to the skill and dilligence 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 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 yur people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our lightion of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority.



KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1855.

In one of your papers the last season I. not fully adequate to the wants and claims alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fer-

any place, or in any form. and maintain the existing havs upon the subject of Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, viosubject, in spirit and in substance. lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or And regarding it the highest daty to avow their 33 deg. 20 min., we find to be the LARGE in the por opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and

Ly any other class of persons. unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense RED SPANISH .- [COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Niath. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu of this National Council, that Congress possesses no tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the of the States, without diminution as guaranteed theresubject of Slavery in the States where it does or may by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

Teath. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an " American party," whose maxim shall be :

AMERICANS FUALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

land ceded the District to the United States, and a L-The acknowledgement of that Almighty Bebreach of the National faith. ing, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have adexact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the vanced to the character of an independent nation has | weakest ; restraining, by all the power of the governdistinguished us by some token of Providential agen- ment, all its citizens from interference with the inter-

cy. II.-The cultivation and development of a sentinal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. XIV.—This National Council declares that all the ment of profoundly intense American feeling; of rinciples of the Order shall be henceforward everypassionate attachment to our country, its history and where openly avowed; and that each member shall its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of be at liberty to make known the existence of the bur National existence; of veneration, for the hero- Order, and the fact that he himself is a member ; and advancement and prosperity, under a confi- the earth is the great and productive busiism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulait recommends that there can be no concealment of tion of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed the places of meeting of subordinate councile, our Constitution, and first successfully applied its pro-

III .- The maintainance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good ; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence :

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

tution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Gov- stroyed. ernment, of all interfence with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.-Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and stead-

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the dili- and enterprising planters of that county have been slavery here is favorable to the interests of agricullaws regulating immigration, and the settlement of dispersed the procession. They are believed to belong our lot being east in North Carolina. immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, to a gang of desperadoes commonly known as the we ask the agricultural community to join gent teller nearly all the necessaries and rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enfrom love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and "Rirst Avenue Rangers." in making, acknowledgments to the Gene- many of the luxuries required by man .-that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and em- In support of the first part of the proposition, a deprotection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans-This assassin like attack upon a peaceful body of VI.—The essential modification the Naturalization de scene, was one of the most outrageous it is aws. cisive argument is furnished by the fact that the abankments, making and applying composts, the nse of ed to Society. Its usefulness depends chief- but, beyond that, to realize gains that may mount and value of the productions of slave labor guano and plaster of Paris, and the field-pea as an Laws. possible to coaceive. There was not the remotest in this country exceed those of similar productions, ly on its abilith to offer and pay premiums be employed in the addition of other things The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective provocation, all accounts agree, on the part of the ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not natto exhibitors to such an amount as may stim- productive of the elevation and refinements every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minnay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal procession, which was composed of unoffending Ameruralized to vote. number of men in any other country, as far as they ulate competition and multiply exhibitions. civilized man. Our winters by their dura-The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts ican and adopted citizens. There was no banner in system into use, detailed information respecting it : | can be ascertained. of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized A proper amount of premiums was larger tion and rigor, do not long confine us withthe procession bearing any inscription or device even In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territo- which could possibly be construed as a reflection upon and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the than could be confidently counted on at all in doors, nor cause us to consume the proarticles of great value, the production would cease, or planters of Edgecombe, as public-spirited gentlemen. any person or party whatsoever. VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our times from the fluctuating and uncertain ductions of our labor during the other parts nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks by the to communicate through our agricultural periodicals. contributions of annual subscribers and vis- of the year; but we are able to prosecute constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, the history of their improvements, and their experiovers and our political creeds, At Guilford Superior Court, Peter Johnson was con ments-as well those in which they failed as those in can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, itors at the Fairs; and, since our last an- our field operations and comfortably pursue Implicable comity against the prevalent demoraliz victed of the murder (in a drunken sprée) of Bartlet moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal nual meeting, and Society presented to the our productive employments throughout the which they succeeded, with all other matters which ing system of rev ards for political subserviency, and Y. imond, in Rockingham county, from which the to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to of punishmeats for political independence. Legislature a memorial praying such assis- four seasons. Though not of such extent case was removed. Johnson was sentenced to be exe-Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char-In other parts of the country, with which I am different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if tance from the Public Treasury as that body of latitude as thereby to create much variacterizes the age. cuted on Monday the 3d Dec., from which he appealed the free men in those States in which slavery prevails more intimately acquainted, much improvement has These on the one hand. On the other. to the Supreme Court -Fauetteville Observer. might deem requisite to the advancement ety of climate, and consequently of probe allowed credit for common sense and the capacity Imitation of the practice of the purer days of been made, in my knowledge. Of the counties rangof agriculture and manufactures among us. duction; yet, the dimensions of North Carto understand their own wants and interests, the utilthe Republic ; and admiration of the maxim that of agriculture and manufactures among us. duction, yet, the data supply that deficiency I am happy to announce here, that, in com-pliance with the memorial, a permanent in a remarkable degree. The proximity to. The proximity to. The proximity to. In a remarkable degree in a remarkable degree in a remarkable degree. The proximity to. office should seek the man, and not man the office," Later from Texas. and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20 .- Ward (Democrat) is chosen fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and to Congress from the Eastern District of Texas. The the honesty of the incumbent or candidate. return is official.

exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recog- ADDRESS OF HON. THOS. BUFFIN, for the fat nize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or Delivered before the State Agrecultural Society of North but for our prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Terri- The duty has been assigned to me of mak- have become indispensable. Manufactures

From the N. C. Standard.

tories of the United States, and that any interference ing to this assemblage of our fellow-citi- are already, without doubt, material helps

OF ALAMINCE: Carolina, October 18, 1855.

zens the usual annual address on behalf of to agriculture by diversifying employments, of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and na. XIII.—The policy of the government of the United as my own, that it had been allotted to some and without delay many articles needfull to States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to other more competent to instruct or the more and former. In time ther will other person more competent to instruct or the planter and farmer. In time they will entertam. But, though reluctantly, I have become a sore distinct, productive and inundertaken it, that I might, if no other fuential item in our political economy; but good should be dot show my concern in the never. I think, as the rival or foe of our agwelfare of the agriculture of N. Carolina riculture, but as a faithful friend and serand its kindred arts, and my zeal for their vant. As yet, however, the cultivation of dent assurance, indeed, of the kind consid- ness of North Carolina. It has made us eration of North Carolinians for the imper- hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. fections of one who, though long unused to We are still so; and it will make us still public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in more so, as it becomes improved and more any way he can, of magnifying in North productive. Why should not the agricul-Carolinians their calling and office, and en- ture of North Carolina be as improvable

deavoring to make them satisfied with their and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here other parts of our country? No reason of thanks for their attendance and a hearty weight can be given in the negative, if we welcome should be tendered. . The purpo- will but strive for improvement. Every ses of the Society and the modes of effect- thing is in our favor, if we will make the vite the co-operation of all in the work .- every one may be satisfied if he will ob-Join in our association. Let every one add serve and reflect on what is around him. what he can to the general fund of agricul- The profits and the comforts of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competi- ture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, tion for improving tillage, perfecting and and the facilities for disposing of surpluses

the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits soil, should be congenial to products requi- original copacity.

injured them. The best and most produc- men will sail from our shores, richly laden ions for sale or exchange ster States and foeeign ories of various kinds, different parts of the lied beyond any presother metals, stitute. bries out of

dance: but we need never fear a famine he while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall country where maize-which we call Indian corngrows to perfection. There is no record of a death; approaching famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to other ccreak, that a failure of that crop be made, not only from an unpropitious season is unnecessarily perceived st useful im- in time te provipe the others, or some of them, as a

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she be not in every thing which as she has now been held up to him. Then, why

should any leave 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 intention of the compact by which the State of Mary- the Agricultural Society of North Caroli- increasing the consumption at home of our will cleave to her and exalt her, by uniting in an ef-I heartily wish for your sakes, as well crops and stock, and supplying on the spot fort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embelish 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-timbnr 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 as prosperous and happy as those of any their exceeding superficial fertility into culture rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scourging cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operarations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go a certain extent, ing them, are generally known; and we in- effort and use the proper means; and of that 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, increasing the productions of the grains, of production. The first two, climate and and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its

of the earth, our animals and our imple- site for the sustenance of the husbandman If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low condiprinciples, however specious the pretexts. Avowing in the melec. The Irish came upon the Americans that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be le-gally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial powtion, much of the land in the State had been brought; ments of husbandry, and other manufactures; himself, and in demand for others who canand the time came, when, if improvement was ever and exhibit here at our Fairs such things not produce for themselves. In both points er of the United States. to be made; it would be commenced. I use the ex-The scene, for a while, was one of the greatest conas you have. Indeed, those who bring only North Carolinia is highly blessed. In her And, as a corollary to the above : pression, "the time came" instead of "has come," besternatisn, and for a moment it was feared that the 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, themselves are very welcome; for, after all. position on the globe, she occupies that temcause it is a joyful fact, that some persons in various whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are scene recently exhibited in the streets of Louisville our men and women are our best produc- perate and happy means, which is conducive parts of the State, many in some parts, have improveither repealed or declared unconstitutional by the were to be re-enacted here. tons, and it can only raise a just pride to to health and the vigorous exertion of the ed, and continue to improve their lands and increase proper authority. see them gathered together to extend ac faculties and energies of body and mind, in their crops-profiting much therefrom in their for-The forbearance and self-restraint of the citizens in 2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of the procession, however, alone saved the city from statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished that calamity-but nothing was left untried on the from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their quaintance, form friendships, gain and im- employments tending more than all others being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national we ought also to profit.' We have all heard for some part of their ferocious opponents to provoke the cataspart knowledge, honor agriculture, and to the hospatalities and charities of life and trophe years past, that the era of improvement had begun in and thereby become the more content with the other virtues of the heart, and which policy. The Irish succeeded in what is thought to have been the great and wealth county of Edgecombe; and I V.-A radical revision and modification of the their object in making the attack-they broke up and constitutes a climate, that, in unison with learn from unquestionable sources that the intelligent My purpose now, however, is merely to maintain that

E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky., President of National Convention. C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary. JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

Procession.

A torch-light procession in New York of the 'Young Americans,' on Tuesday evening, was assailed by a numerous gang of Irishmen, who had evidently been lying in wait for the purpose. A volly of stones and brickbafs was sent into the ranks-many of the lights were wrenched from the kiands of the torch-bearers, 5th. The full recognition of the rights of the sev- and extinguished-while every transparency on which eral States, as expressed and reserved in the Consti- the ruffians could lay their hands, was summarily de-

The American flag was taken from the procession and trailed in the dirt-but it was subsequently retaken by a party of the Young Men's American Club. Knives and pistols were brandished by the attack fast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its ing party, and a number of persons were badly beaten

Irish Outrage in New York on an American