

ADDRESS OF
WELDON N. EDWARDS,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS,
The Freeholders of Warren County.

For the cause I deemed it my duty to pursue, as Speaker of the Senate, in the last General Assembly, in regard to the "Free Suffrage" Bill, in withholding my vote from it on its final reading, I have been arraigned at the bar of public opinion for disloyalty to the principles of Democracy; and the most unparliamentary vituperation has been directed against me. Many would contend that to block—and demand my political life as little value as it is—as an antonement for what they arrogantly denounce as an offense against the majesty of party. Whether I am an offender to this extent will appear in the sequel of this paper. It will be seen, then, for my political friends, and the many who would contend that to block—and demand my political life as little value as it is—as an antonement for what they arrogantly denounce as an offense against the majesty of party. Whether I am an offender to this extent will appear in the sequel of this paper. It will be seen, then, for my political friends, and the many who would contend that to block—and demand my political life as little value as it is—as an antonement for what they arrogantly denounce as an offense against the majesty of party.

Free Suffrage. It is the expedient by which the citizen participates in government, with a view to the control of that government, as well as to his own protection and security. It is the lever by which the political machine is moved, and the political machine, in plain language, it is the means to an end, and its value is always proportioned to that extent to which these means may be employed for the attainment of that end. Take away its efficiency, in this respect, and it is worth nothing. If it did not look so to the ulterior object to be a barren and empty privilege—a right simply to put a piece of paper in a box; the right to the weapon, without the right to employ it. That this is the true principle and just object of Suffrage cannot be controverted. And, if it be proper to proportion it, as in an instance of a school, to the number of pupils, without regard to property, it is surely just and necessary to institute some scheme which shall, as nearly as practicable, approximate equality in the distribution of its benefits. Does the measure under examination present such a scheme? We will now inquire.

The State is divided into fifty Senatorial Districts, each elects one member of the Senate, and therefore to each is given an equal vote or weight in that body. In the number of voters, and of white inhabitants, they range, taking the two extremes of each, from 600 to 3,873 of the former, and from 2,553 to 27,509 of the latter. The scheme would be but a barren and empty privilege—a right simply to put a piece of paper in a box; the right to the weapon, without the right to employ it. That this is the true principle and just object of Suffrage cannot be controverted. And, if it be proper to proportion it, as in an instance of a school, to the number of pupils, without regard to property, it is surely just and necessary to institute some scheme which shall, as nearly as practicable, approximate equality in the distribution of its benefits. Does the measure under examination present such a scheme? We will now inquire.

Table of Free Suffrage Bill

District	White Inhab.	Fed. Pop.
Hertford	606	3,553
Warren	875	4,604
Onslow	861	5,005

Each of these districts have equal political power with

District	White Inhab.	Fed. Pop.
Wake	2,618	14,177
Wilder	2,618	14,177
Wilkes	2,618	14,177
Granville	2,618	14,177

These instances are put merely for illustration. Many such might be stated, if it were necessary. They are sufficient to prove that the value of Suffrage, under this new scheme, depends upon its locality, and that it takes four or five votes in some districts to make one in others. And this is the true principle, and it is so in all the other States.

And what did that Convention do? Finding that suffrage for the Commons was universal and unrestricted by property qualification, it adjusted representation in that body according to the same principle as the Federal Government had provided. It would qualification of voters for the Senate, it gave to property an influence in that branch, by basing representation on taxation. Now we cannot fail to perceive, that, if Free Suffrage shall become a part of our organic law, the same marked disproportions in the population of Districts, the same manifest inequalities in the allotment of power, will be found to exist in regard to the Senate, as existed in regard to the Commons before the reform of 1835. And it is a rash conclusion to suppose that the same wide spread agitation, the same fearful strife and discord, and the same vehement appeals to the popular mind, will be visited upon us with all their mad and demagogic facts? and will not, must not, the same result irresistibly follow by a similar reform in representation? Should it then, experience furnishes no tests of human action, and the past no clue to the future. The following table exhibits the difference in the population of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the State between 1830 and 1850, showing the greatest excess of difference at the latter period.

Division	1830	1850
East	120,150	304,232
West	232,321	336,430
Total	352,471	640,662

Excess in free population in 1850, in favor of the West, 34 per cent, and of Federal population, 11 per cent. Excess in free population in 1830, in favor of the West, 47 per cent, and in Federal population in 1830, in favor of the West, 20 per cent.

And why is the Senate made the peculiar object of complaint and attack? It is surely not because it is the most powerful body in the Government. I have shown that its power was bestowed upon the highest considerations of public policy, and that their powers were purely negative and eminently conservative. But whatever their powers may be to the voters, the House of Commons is given more than an equivalent. Its power is in the hands of the people. It is the House of Commons that controls the action of the Legislature, and its all other officers chosen by the Legislature.

Table of Population

District	1830	1850
East	120,150	304,232
West	232,321	336,430

Free Suffrage is a cause merely; its substance is to be found in its effects. It can therefore only be said to be equal, when each elector exercises equal or nearly equal political power. That this is what is meant by the phrase "equal suffrage," in connection, is proved by the authorities furnished in the constitutions of nearly all the States, which I will next examine.

GUANO ON TOBACCO.
The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following letter, giving some interesting particulars of the raising of heavy crops of tobacco by the application of guano.

OCTOBER 18, 1853.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 10th ult., did not reach me till last Saturday, in consequence of having been directed to Farmville, instead of Stone Point Mills; and I take the earliest opportunity to reply to it.

My experiment in growing such a heavy crop of tobacco last year, has attracted a great deal of attention, and I take pleasure in detailing it for the benefit of the planting interest of the State. The ground was pretty liberally dressed with home-made manures, from my stables, farm pens and pits, as I think ought always to be done, if we would grow tobacco profitably, or rub down, which I prefer, I sowed on each acre the following mixture: 2 bushels sifted Peruvian guano weighing, I judge, about one hundred pounds, intimately mixed with one bushel ground alum salt. I then mixed 21 bushels Mexican guano—weighing, I suppose, one hundred and ten or one hundred and sixteen pounds, and 11 bushels of Kettwell's mixture of Potash and Plaster, or about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty pounds, and shovelled them all well together, and sowed the mixture broadcast. The cost of the whole was about 80 cents per acre. The crop that was planted in good time—I was scarce of plants, and the seasons very difficult—I am sure, gave me two thousand pounds per acre.

The tobacco was topped from eighteen to twenty-five leaves, and ripened remarkably well to the top leaf, without fringing. The tobacco was cultivated for the manufacturers, is of very fine quality, and remarkably sweet. My reasons for this mode of cultivation are few and simple. Our old lands in the region, and I doubt not generally in middle Virginia, are more deficient in phosphates and potash than any other of the mineral manures; and the tobacco plant must have these elements in order to open well. The Peruvian Guano has but a small part of its value in phosphates—only about one-sixth, and five-sixths of its money value, or near \$40 to the ton, in ammonia, which powerfully stimulates the growth of tobacco, without causing it to ripen, or without giving it the healthy growth which will secure it against fringing. The Mexican Guano is the richest that has been brought to the country in phosphates, containing 37 to 60 per cent, and only one or two per cent of ammonia. Consequently about five-sixths of its money value is in ammonia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
CURE of a disorder of the Liver and Biliary System.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. KERR, of Prescott St., Liverpool, dated 6th Jan, 1851.
To Professor Holloway:
Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your safe and reliable medicine, which has done me more good than any other I have used for some years. A customer, to whom I have your enquires, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been suffering for years with a disordered liver, and had taken many different remedies, but without success. On the 1st of August, however, she had a severe attack, which she could not resist, and she was confined to her bed. She was very much distressed, and she had great difficulty to take her food, and although she used all the remedies she could get, she was unable to get any relief. I had her sent to you, and she took your medicine, and she has been cured of her complaint. I can assure you that your medicine is a most valuable one, and I can recommend it to all who are suffering from a disordered liver, and who are unable to get any relief from other remedies.

Marble Yard, Raleigh, N.C.
TOMB STONES, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c.
The Subscriber having been North and West of the State, has a large assortment of Italian and Marble for Monuments, Tombstones, Headstones, &c. Slabs, and plain stone, slabs for Gravestones, and sets of gravestones, for the use of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call on him, and to see his headstones, and to send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in the State of Raleigh, for sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the names of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from Stone House, at the South-East Corner of Raleigh.

The subscriber has examined the Northern, and has no hesitation in saying he can do any reasonable terms as any.

W. W. KERR, of Prescott St., Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852.

The Road to Health.
The subscriber has been in business in the State of Raleigh, for sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the names of Raleigh.

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