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AGRICULTURE. THE GROWTH & CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN THE UNITED STATES.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

There was an interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, on Tuesday last... The Chairman announced that flax was the exclusive subject for discussion, and proceeded to remark that the form of the fibre of flax is round, while that of cotton is flat.

The flax fibre, combined with cotton, wool, or with silk, increases greatly its durability and strength. Formerly we raised large quantities of flax seed for export. Now, so low is the price, our farmers give up raising it, but, as the price is rising now, it will be more extensively cultivated.

President Tallmadge remarked that this subject is one which has assumed peculiar importance, and that it is to be regarded as one of our most important and interesting questions. He then proceeded to discuss the various stages of flax cultivation, from sowing to the seed, to the spinning of the fibre.

The Chairman said, I am told that flax has already been reaped like wheat. President Tallmadge continued.—In the sowing of flax seed, we have, in one important point, been ahead of Europe—that is, in our mode of rolling it. In the best methods of rolling, separating the fibre, &c., we have not made a beginning—steeping in hot water was, in cold water, stagnant unwholesome water, &c.

to short lengths; but I must believe that when so cut, there will be about heads and points to it, and its strength thereby vitiated. But we must do it with machinery. Some say that putting the flax under a roller and mangle, and more fit for spinning. Suffice it to say, the long flax fibre has required human fingers to spin it. We have lately seen a wonderful machine—Hoe's printing press—delivering, in one hour, with a speed almost beyond observation, twenty thousand copies of a newspaper per hour, using its nerves and fingers with superhuman accuracy, as well as velocity.

Mr. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents. While I am working on my little five thousand acre farm in the West, I often think of your American Institute, with feelings of pleasure in its useful labors. I am only able to say a few words on the subject before you, for I am on my way home, and have but a few minutes to spare. But, sir, I have the evidence here in my power, that we can supply flax cheaper than cotton. I have tried it around the field—we do it for \$110 per mile, and so durable a fence, as yet, has not been made elsewhere.

AN ADDRESS. To the People of North Carolina, on the subject of Constitutional Reform. By GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Chairman of the Committee on the subject of Constitutional Reform.

It is a remarkable feature in the history of our State, that the Free People of the State have had a voice in the formation of their Government, and their personal liberty protected. The first Constitution was framed at Halifax, 1776, immediately after we had thrown off the British yoke, when our ancestors were not fully alive to the interests of the people—but still retained a reverence for British usages, where property was always more respected, and had more political weight than the rights of the people.

larger mass of the population of the State, had no voice in the election of Delegates, and the Constitution was not submitted to them for their approval or rejection. At the time this Constitution was framed, all the Counties in the State, except eight, lay East of Raleigh, which has been regarded as the dividing line between the Eastern and Western portions of the State. By its provisions, each County without regard to its wealth or population, was entitled to send one Senator and two members to the House of Commons; and the Towns of Wilmington, Newbern, and Halifax, to which was added, in 1788, Fayetteville, in the Eastern Hills, and Salisbury, in the West, each one member in the House of Commons.

The clause prohibiting any one from voting for Senator unless he was the owner in fee of fifty acres of land, contained in the Constitution of 1776, was still retained. To this clause in our Constitution public attention has been directed for the last two years—and its unpopularity and unrepresentative character severely denounced as a remnant of the feudal times, when the people were mere serfs or servants of the Landholders.

AN ADDRESS. To the People of North Carolina, on the subject of Constitutional Reform. By GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Chairman of the Committee on the subject of Constitutional Reform.

Apply the principle, and see its injustice.—Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much poll tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little pile as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all his, he means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education, for subsistence. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let us break out—let civil commotions arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of our country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of our country, to vindicate its honor, to maintain its glory leaving their wives

and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron-fist of power—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only."

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