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WILLIAM C. DOUB.

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COURTS. The Supreme Court of North Carolina i seld

The Supreme Court of North Carolina 1 - edd in this city sami-annually, on the second N - aday in June, and the 20th day of December Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chien Justice, R. M. Pearson, Associate - adge, W. H. Battie, W. H. Battie, H. Battie, S. J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marsball. The United State Circuit Court for the Dis-trict of North Carolina is useful semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last M. aday in November. Monday in November. Judger.-Hon, J. M. Wayne, of Georgia; Hon.

Heary Catter, of Fayetteville; District Attorney, Robert P. Dick; Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., Heary /

Murchall, Wesley Jones. The Superior Court for this County, is held on the first sectory ofter the fourth Monday in Murch and Soptember. Lirch and September. John C. Moore, Cierk.

Jos. B. Baenelor, Attorney General and Solicor of the fourth Judicial District. The Court of Pierr and Quarter Sessions

held on the third Modday in February, May, Angust and November. Jeff. Utley, Clerk. Chairman of the County Court.-William Boy-Inn. County Solicitor-K. P. Marriott, William

Sheriff of Wake County-William H. High. Corners-Willie South Reguler.-H. Hutson,

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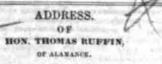
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Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of

VOLUME XLVI.

North Carolina, October 18th, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to of each kind, besides an endless variet to this assemblage of our fellow-officens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Sochety of North Carrolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to in-truct or entertain. But though very reluctantly I have undertaken it, that I might the other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindned arts, and my seal for their advance-ment and prisperity, under a confident assurance indeed, of the kind consideration of North Garaminus for the imperfections of one who; though ong unused to public speaking, is sincerely de-

strous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situ

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome shou d 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 good work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for mproving tillage, perfecting and increasing the reductions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animal and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairt such things as you have, Indeed, those who bring only themselves are very welcome; for, after all, ur man and women are our best productions. and it can only raise a just pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form riendships, gain and impart knowledge, hon-or agriculture and thereby become the more content with our lot being cost in North Caroli-

9a. Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making acknowledgements, to the General Assembly for the necuniary aid extended to the Society. usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multioly exhibitions. A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contribution of annual subscribers and visitors

chem, as a substitute.

to restore that which

was so used up.

has been more or

at the Pairs, and, since our last annual meeting. the Soviety presented to the Legislature a mem orial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might doem requisite to the advancement of agriculture and unnufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that in compliance with the memorial, a permanent payment of premiums, subject only to the real onable and politic provise, that within the precoding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The ap-propriation, if not fully adequate to the wants nd 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 suppose that the farmers and mechanics and traders the State have hearts so dead to their duty and

aterestas to let them fail for want of contribut on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which the Society hashed an oppotenity 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 citizous to pro-mote 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 b amply remunerated for their efforts for her ad-vantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its varie ty of pursuits-planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original recently they were almost exclusively agricultu-ral, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce, difficult to overcome, and but few a foreign toturing establis 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 mail from our shores rithly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of our sister States and foreign countries; while fac-tories of various kinds, now s-tablished in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, no only for the fabrication of the most useful imple-ments of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispen-sable. Manufactures are already, without doubt material helps to agriculture by diversifying em-ployments, increasing the constimption at hear of our crops and stocks, and slipplying on the aper and without delay many articles toseiful to the planter and farmer. In time they will be the planter and targer. In time they will be-come a more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political scamony; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yor, however, the coltivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carlins. It has may us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people, It has made We are still so, and it will make us still more so, Why should not the agriculture of North Caroli-ma to as improvable and improved and all her sons, engaged in it, as prespectous and hap-py 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 no our favor, if we will make the effort and use the proper usages and of that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is accord hum. hat is around him. The profits and the consform of agriculture de pend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the faci-The two first, elimate and soil, sl ould be conge nial to products requisite for the sustemance of the husbandman bimself, and in demand for utliges who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In

capacity. If not to the lowest, certainly to a very condition, much of the land in the State had been brought ; and the time came, when if, improve-ment was ever to be made, it would be exameneed. 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 lasses and increase their crops -profiting much therefrom in their fortunes and setting the rest of us examples by which we sught also to profit. We have all heard for some years and to prove the new and need to some years part, that the era of improvement had begins in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn front conquestionable sources, that the intelligent and entroprising plantees of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system further than to sky, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and surbankments, making and applying composts, the use of guana and plaster of Paris, and the field-pen as an amelioring crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every, one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiring to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and F feel to besitmize in preferrespecting it is not been to training an prefer-ring a request to the plantiers of E-(greeombe, as public spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments-as well these in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their bruthren in other which they southons. In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainted, much improvement bas been made, to my own knowledge. Of the ownize maging along on farming or for the owner. Of the counties maging along on furthern horder, from W arres to Stokes, unclosive, I have had for about 60y years nomiderable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco guitere. According to the course of that oulture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was provided in our early annals, her country was out down respiritly, eropped morelinesty with a siew to quantity rather than quality, then put into sorn, and exhausted quickly and almost sorirely. When I first knew it, and for a bing her position on the globs also complex that here perate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the vigorous exertion of the facuities and energies of healty and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities Constant Sanday, Tures and Thar, atppArrives Turoday, Thurs, and Sat, atppArrives Turoday, and Nata Hai, atppArrives Turoday, and Manda, atppArrives Turoday, and Manda, atppArrives Turoday, and Hai, atppTuroday, and Hai, a

monthly a las for the

In the strenge of the many long strenges, the Landre that is an observe the Catawha, and other rivers, which appearance of control of country, and shere in other production fit for food. Kice, wheat, rye, barley, oats, he pear, the pon-try grain and other production fit for food. Kice, wheat, rye, barley, oats, he pear, the pon-counties mattioned. Such examples are housed in grained and the production has probably, different and point and the production fit for food. Kice, wheat, rye, barley, oats, he pear, the pon-try grain and other production fit for food. Kice, wheat, rye, barley, oats, he pear, the pon-ble to those whas set heat and the set in a strenge of the the state of the strenge of the state o

le to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For this reason, I have thought it proper thus to signalise them, as her sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found a andantly therein ; while higher up the country 144 would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them. contant-ing myself with adding only, that I think I see a addition the grasses grown so readily and aguriantly as to afford not little plots on the dist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures d magnificent mendows to the mountain tops, the drawn of a better day in the county of my awn residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient first we can hence Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and a such great and increasing demand-to one or the other of earn that the effects of the most injudicious and lestructive cropping may be repaired by good usbandry, in the use of fortilizers saved on the which the greater part of the State is enduced y suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of facin, and others, which any becoming better known and more attainable than formerly: and he best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cher-ies, nectarines and apricots flourish almost eve-ywhere, as do also the smaller, but most yaluathus all the outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of produ to, besides cohancing the value of real estate. Thus will ble kinds, as the strawborry, the raspberry, goo-berry, currants, and, above all our native grapes, ar agriculture by renda d as pleasing and as the sweet and prolific Scuppersong and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of for be earth. origin. When to these are added the fish

North Carolina Star

RALEIGH. NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

rith which our eastern waters abound through Then let me say once more to you, men of North he year, but are alive in the spring-our nay stores and lumber, our mark, our minerals, gold silver, copper; and especially the extensive and arolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and nught to be. For you and with some he will yield a rich Barvest; to some, "thir old, some sixty fold, and some an hundred fold h deposites of iron ore, and the coals, one may undently ask, is there any other country which according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done. ontains or produces more or a greater diversity f things to sustain life or to bring money? And sen let me enquire of you, North Carolinians,

The nature of the labor employed in our ag hat better country do you want than your own riculture is the next subject for our canaideration. It is most important element in the cost, amount, I hold it is good enough-too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be and value of production. I very frankly aver freesed and tilled to give nearly all we want or earth, and much for our fellow man less happily the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and of slaves of the tituated. There may at some time be a stint be African rave, is as well adapted to the public and low our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that private ends of our agriculture as any other could be -- making our cultivation not less thorough, calamity can hardly befall a country where heap, and productive than it would be, if carried taize-which we call Indian corn-grows to per the whites alone, and far more so than the ection. There is no record of a dearth anoroachblacks by themselves would make it ; and, the ing famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it here. Our climate and soil are so congenifore, 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 I to the other cereals, that a failure of that grop from an anpropitious season is necessarily per-ceived in time to provide the others, ar some of he other. Of course, I am not about to that controversy which has connected itself

Such is North Carolina ! Here whe is and le with the contentions of sectional factors, strug-ling for political power. It is innecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the natur: of the courreversy and the motives of the parties to R. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep convic-tion of the instimable value of the Union, and ith the contentions of sectional factions, strue 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 leave her? I trust th 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 exait her by uniting in an effort to render her by increased fertility, yet more teeming in he profound reverence for the Constitution which rented it; and hence we habitually chorish ductions, and to embellish her with durable good feeling, as of brethren, towards nd tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with every State, and any deed or word abstantial farm bouses, with orchards and every tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the sther thing that can make her beautiful in m res and fasten our affections on her. True, the awaynased in accordance with it, or to allegate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and oil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great de frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests conexhausted. We must not blame our ancestors bustily or too severely, for the system under with it incompatible with that fundame law, I doubt not that our people which the rich vegetable loam they found here The labors and hardships of willingly abide by that eacred 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 Constitueatling a wild country leave but little opportuni ty for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely tion clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the sary for maintaining the colony. Land was n plenty-timber an incumbrance, and labor rights of ownership, and enforces the daity caree and cosily; so that, in reality, it was service; and I am persuaded, that the obligat ship, and enforces the duty of cheaper, and the sounderceonomy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial ultimately pronounced and eatried out by those ultimately pronounced and carried out by those fertility into culture, rather than manurethose on whom th Constitution itself conform which they had reduced by imperfect than manuregrouse of whom the Constitution itself confers the au-thority. My purpose new, however, is merely to minutain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and rations; but that can only go on to a certain social condition of each race. In supatt of th extent, and then it must stop. When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, neces first part of the proposition, a decisive argumen is furnished by the fact that the amount and When getting to sity forhids a further reduction of the soil, and value of the productions of shave labor in this then the process of regeneration begins. At first then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly ; but every degree of improveof all other agricultural productions, of an eq number of men in any other country, as far a they can be ascertained. In some localities ment furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved

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 anessturs, can labor riment, under degreea of heat; ture, 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 slaver prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the amployment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyoud controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are theronighly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own projudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and ching the closer to it as by its natural extension it become more not is as by its natural nations and ching the chast to it as by its natural nations in the control to contin-unice destructive. If it be said that the contin-duced of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impediate it might be found, we must own 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 contin-ually increasing. It was much casher for those who now condemn so strendously our interation of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless if slavery, Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more brindia, to resonnee our dominion over them and turn them hose to their own disover them and turn them losse to their own dis-cretion and self destruction. Their fats would som be that of our native savages or the enfran-chised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idlemess, want, drankenness, and other debaocheries. Bet this argument goes only to show that we would have done right -even though infured thereto by the necessity spoken of -in-still holding these people in bondage. It is fur-from slowing these people in bondage. It is fur-from slowing these been maintedneed, though there had been no such typothetised necessity for doing so. Furthermore, thuse are maintedneed, though there had been no such typothetised necessity for doing so. Furthermore, thuse are measures facts to prove a electrophilon to the contrary in every that of our population. When did any man, he wanple, heave North Cardines in order to get alow of has alaren or deleury? We have,

oast, the extended and extremely fertile valles, and protected the land from washing by judicious here, is neither unprofitable, nor impolitic, nos i leva in other parts of our country. Staves are

me, especially slave owners, dissolute and profigate in morals, as well as atrovious tyrauts. But that is not true-not at all true ; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose II true. It cannot but eggite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that white men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why, not because it is considered disgraceful. there is not a country on eacth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes and conditions, is considered more respectable, or is We, like every other people ure respected. have the idle and the vicious amongst us. But hey are chiefly those who have the least connextexion with slaves and particularly those em-ployed in agriculture, and are to be found, witht means, loanging about cities and villages.-Many most independent farmers, who ownalaves The initial provides the provides of the provides r is the provides of the provides of the provides r is the provides of the provides r is their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by a. Indeed, every one, who by intelligence, integrity, and industry, provides for himself and his household either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly res pected nore, as in every other well achieved con munity; and many of them are of great and use ful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable, that slave-alders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the rubless and releatiess ty charged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large staveholder is not manual, yet t is not the less engrosing and enerous, and the feelings between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part f the former, and affectionately faitbful on the pa f the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and omixed good. Nor is any thing that is human. There are instances of cruck and deviliali masters and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who can not be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are excep-tions. Great severity in masters is as much of But these are excepposed to the usages of our people as to the senti-ment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of the master. Moderation in the punishment of pendents is founded in nature, and unjust, ex-ssive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be prosamed, but quite the contrary. The meek man who led the fwraelites through the wilderness, and legislated for them by inspiration, understood this better than those who paint as so frightfully without knewing much about us. In treating o the different degrees of homicide, he had regard to the known motives of the human heart, and thereon founded the presumption, that the slaying of a slave by the master, is by misadventure ing of a saire by the matter, is by minadventure, "because he is his "money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree or duration of the infliction as to make hem "dis under his hand," and thus evince that discipline was a pretence, and the killing of designed unlignity of wanton brutality. I appeal to every one, if our experience is not in accordance with the divind statue. The same motive induces the master to be observant of the nealth and morals of his be observant of the health and merals of his slaves; to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in underate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established labit of the sizetholding partion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other estricts which could only arise from the abundant suppl indant supply of the necessaries and comtorts of life, and a co tented state of mind.

But the interest of the owner is not the only security to the slave for humane treatment; there is a stronger tie between them. Often horn on speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherboad even towards these who may new the same plantation, and bred together, they have a perfect knowledge of each other, and a mutual brotherbood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great balk of my fellow-citizens at home. attachment. Protection and provision are the offices of the master; and in return the slave yields devoted obedience and fidelity of service so that they seldom part but from necessity. The comfort, cheerfulness, and happiness of the slave should be, and generally is the study of the mas-ter, and every Christian master rejoices over the sociation of a love tery Christian master rejoices over the bai attendance on the ministry of God's word and sacraments, in any church of his choice in his riched, apportunities of almostion sufficient for searching the Scriptures for limits for that should be necessary to solvation! It is not for to the poor and the singerite the constraint of the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made the state was de-rived from even the imperfect improvement made of the state was de-in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and dear and of our rivers. that should be beccessary to salvation! It is not; for to the poor and the sinistered the Christian graces are promised, and given in an especial manner, because the flave less pride of intel ect, more simplicity of faith, and more singleness of heart, and among the slates of this fourity there are many exemplary Christians. Indeed, slavery in America has not only done more for the civiliration and enjoyment of the African race than all other causes, but is has brought more of them into the Christian fold than all the missions to that benighted continent from the Advent to this day have, or, probably, these for centeries to come would, excepting only the meent Colonies of blacks on the western coast of Africa, by which one may hope and believe that under divine direction the lights of civilization and the knowle adge of the true God muy be reflected lack on that whole land. Such are some of the beneficial effects on that race of their countries with us.-Upon the slaveholder the insprime internet less istinctly durable, nor less beneficial. He is attendly a man of employment. As is military life, he must train his troop to their duties, his out their work, and superintend its excention and by a mild and just, though first disciplin and by a mich and just, though firm disciplino, reward and punish seconding is their discrete and he must rever fail in syntaxiny eith them in regard to innocent anjoyments is propertione, and their needs in a threes and in health. Same times matters, very trivial in themselves, have exceedingly grant effect in improving the slave and uniting him to his owners. I know a gre-ieman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the better wampie, toure Nurth Carnines in order to get clear of his slaves, or of slavery? We have, indeed, a respectable and praceful religious weiety—iss numerous than furnity—who are borbidden by an article in their erced from holding punding with solarity in their proceeding a finite operation. Another borbidden by an article in their erced from holding punding with solarity in their proceeding which is haven. Frees they have warred or contended against this institution here, mirrourgies to solates or opirit away their neighbor's alarses; but like the onies well Checking man the size of the onies and the solarity in the processing and mension and the opirit away their neighbor's alarses; bet like the quiet and thread weighter, where it is a great error in these who do not know that is to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the Xorth-West, in which sizerry is configured anticity in the private visit is seen generally satisfied with the states of a favory nor of a prince on a forma. A mobility must be existent is an generally satisfied with the state are generally satisfied with the states of sizerry is a set generally satisfied with the states are to be a states and is provided here to a state or all of their sizers is the set of a states. The set of a state or all of their sizers is the set of a state or all of their sizers with more of them. If a symmetry motion is instance in which the frames comment with them, or left North Caruling because the state is an elevation in satisficant in the state of a state of the states of the set of the se wint with them, or left North Carolina because that is that corners would not follow. their examples, but the mentury, when our elevandders remarks there y is, if possible, more derived that here is the possible generation is another bin regard there y reary is, if possible, more derived that here is not the mentury of this finate who do not held that here is biblication and event from institility is habitants of this finate who do not held that here is biblication and event from institility is in the index of the site and event form the possible of the site is an elevand the dignet of the site is the site and event the labor of the date is the site of the site is an elevand the dignet of the site is the site and event the labor of the date is the site of the site is an elevand the dignet of the site is the site and event the labor of the date is the site of the site is an elevand in the site regard of the site and event the labor of the date is an elevand the control of the site is a hidden of the site of the

Il make the first power, by promising not way again ; and, or I leave her, till her, ch WAXE, BO chools and call rel p her Lup Sour right and e may the blesslops of Almighty Cone of you, and upon North Cas d name and fair farms but

NUMBER 41

WILLIAM D. SEWARD, That arch themon of the land-gator of sedition and treasments ringlender of the Northurn in liam, IL, Seward-after skult fluonce just occurs to me; to which I cannot re-frain from asking your attention. The add fate of the Indian tribes in the territories, now form scores and pulling the wires for purches has at has theory of th out in the open field with his a He has arowed himself in the ing the United States, is familiar to every one With the exception of a few small remnants, seal With the exception of a few small remnants, seat-ed among the whites, as a degraded casts, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are excinct. They had no separate proper-ty, and therefore they never engaged in the pur-smits of evil file, and could not be civilized.— They were killed up in wars with the whites, jor, at their inatigation, with each other, deprived of their land, and consequently, with reduced sup-plies of food by the diminution of game, and bra-talized by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet surges. The same fate befoll most of these at the South, and from the same consideration. There were five large tribus on this able of the Missiopii – the Uberikes; the Creeks, the Chickasawa Choctawa, and the Seminoles. but in the open hold with his unfarrage He has avowed himself in the phillees language to be the advected of a point have the axe at the rout of this reput which can only triamph over its atter p On Friday sight, the 12th of this repet livered at Aliany what the New York hyperpoint of the rest speech." prenounces a "great speech," and what an archical about of course inserts reflect anarchical sheet of course institute provident of rational sheet of course institute provident the this previous harranges, and field it to be a worse in style and spirit them we expected to it. It is one of the memory and most chain tible efforts of its kind that we aver man-tible efforts of its kind that we aver manwhen we compare it with none of See, mer speeches upon National questions, into the most dispicable insignificance is not from the beginning to the end of i grace of expression —a single intellation the Chickasawa Choctaws; and the Seminolest, The two former were nearer to us, alld indeed part of their territory was within our borders .will speak only of them, though I believe the of the lowest materials of deamag same is trige of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered lases of land and people like the other tribes ; but they are the will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered has of I and and people like the other tribes ; but they were different from them in one circomanness and only one, from which, however most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in atrength, they got, in some way—by explare or purcluse—course negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole polity; which pre-served their existence, and increased their num-bers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in onler to make the labor of the slave beneficial, a quitified property in the innus occupied by each Indian, and werked by his slaves, was rec-ognised by the nation, and the pursuits and artis farms were extended, dwolings erected, traffle proticed, clothes warn after the fashion of the recent states in externational tights and reduce her to a we say there more actioned, dwolings erected, traffle proticed, clothes warn after the fashion of the recent states with the scatter is a fare in a signal to the series of the state the internation to strip the South of her de-suite the influence of the state of the state is the first public on provide the influence of the anti best in onler to make the labor of the slave beneficial, a quitified property in individuals, and farms were extended, dwolings erected, traffle proticed, clothes ware after the fashion of the response to the state that the has a different in a draft which these here the idea of a mong the in adage the property in the purseits and article is the state the table of the adage the with the state the influence of the state the influence in a day of the these internation to strip the South of her de-suite and who now present and regulate the influence in a day of the there influence in the idea of a maining the in-ternation in a strip the state in a day the state is the influence in the idea of a maining the inwhites, schools and churches opened and the red sagavity; school upon the idea of raising man became as the white man in his occupations, of "privileged class" in this land of its

whites, schools and churches opponed and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education and religion. And now those tribesform intelligent and thriving people beyond the Missiewippi, with onlarged knowledge, prop-orty, and power's with a periodo statute load, with a legislative body, and a regular tribunal of justice. Such works lath Amorican slavery wrought upon lices tribes I is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvelous that, still, it should be pursuided by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation, incler a phrenzy against slavery in the abstract fatally bent on its restric-tion and desirution, though they thereby about decodate our fadda, descurate our allare, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers 7 Such philanthropy is both fancifal and fervoices, and must gall and irritate, and muy, to a certain extent, alarm across. But I believe wo need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally dars agging may these areas no. I be it to her season. The a sertain extent, alarm across. But I believe wo need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally dars agging mixt us. But if can only be for a season and a short season. For, in every part of our bis for a country these are near, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as allen as wi to inder-stand and explain the constitution, and calculative mycrices in his notions about correct the which he has so indignantity skeed and and explain the constitution, and calculative mycrices the which he has so indignantity skeed the when of the Union as itsily. Such men much without triolowe and head and the state option is the markes of the when of hearts, who are as alle a swith the markes for change, he tells his maines and heart and and explain the onstitution, sond calculation the when the when with the ont triolewe are the interves. The second the trights of the second the triol the factore the solutis the sha class," as he duba the slaveholders. This is a trick worthy of the character and genius of Wil-liam II. Seward, and which we doubt not will swell his repotation immessily amongst the his-ro worshippers. We suppose that the privi-leged class," as he applies it, occurs as least fifty times in his appoint. It is the all-pertailing overraling sentiment that distinguishes it. All ter reciting in due ad captandum style the imag-inary aggressions of the "privileged class," he becomes towards the close of his efficience accent ingly animated in his notions about correcting the wish which he has so indigmantly electhic The wished-for change, he tells his housers, "and The wished-for change, he tells his h ate The wished-for change, he tells are hearest int now be mude without violence and by the ar of the ballot-box." He then benats the house of Representatives is in the hander right ligher Law geotry, and will remain an ens Senate, he tells them, is equally within far power, and that if they will pits severe for to years they will have the control of that another share State, "he declares, "can now here the light " they the tells. within - not tow ton't follow citizens because living for neart-for multitudes, proverbially penne to change never do so more readily, this when, and the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures it another alwee State," he declares, "s Into the Union !!" Here, then, in a gramme of William JL Seward's o designs published by himself to intended by him as the chart by s the Fanatics, and himself, as Preside "approve" their acts, it would be a been hink that the biesed in the Iber

Cupy follow critizene at home. On the remaining point, ou which the interest f agriculture, and, indeed, of all other surplow.

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