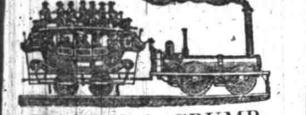


**Terms of the Watchman.**  
 Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. If not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
 Advertisers inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**



**HARRIS & CRUMP**  
 ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

which they are determined to sell as low as any house in this part of North Carolina containing all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's dress goods, of the latest and most desirable styles, which have been selected with great care and brought at the very lowest cash prices.

**For Ladies Wear.**  
 Beautiful silk Lusters, Mode Cashmeres, colored do., white do., Mouseline de Lanes, silk and worsted Laces, Chemise Alpaca, black and cold Merinos, plaid Cashmeres, French Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Veils, Shawls, Scarves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet silk, Velvets, etc., etc.

**For Gentlemen's Wear.**  
 Black, French and English Cloths, French Cassimeres, Kerseys, etc., wool Tweed, Kentucky Janes, Kerseys, etc., Vesting, cut velvet do., plain silk, etc., etc. Also—brown and bleached Drills, Doan's, Whittier Blankets.

**Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,**  
 besides a general stock of  
**Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Crockery, &c.**

Those wishing to buy goods, we respectfully invite them to visit our store, as we are determined to be sold by any.

Wood, Green, Rowan co., Oct. 26, 1848.—1y25

**BLANKS.**

- We have on hand and for sale at this Office, the following BLANKS, to wit:
- Administrators' Bonds.
  - Co. S. C. Ft. Pas.
  - Wit. Tickets.
  - Com. to take Depo.
  - Equity Executions.
  - Subpoenas.
  - Prosecution Bonds.
  - Com. to take depositions.
  - Deeds.
  - Vendor's Expositions.
  - Marriage Licenses.
  - Apprentice Indentures.
  - Notes of Hand.
  - Bank Notes, C. F.
  - Laid Deeds.
  - Deeds of Trust.
  - Sheriff's Deeds.
  - Ca Sas and Bonds.
  - County and Superior Court.
  - Defauling Witnesses.
  - to receive judgment.
  - to hours at law to show cause.
  - do do et al.
  - do vs. Special Bail.
  - Presentments of Roads.
  - for Assault and Battery.
  - for Fornication and Adultery.
  - for retailing without license.

And many others of not so common use.

Officers of Courts, and others who require Blanks, are solicited to give us a call, or forward their orders, and they shall be speedily attended to.

Many of the forms enumerated above, are also kept on hand by

J. W. STOCKTON, at Statesville,  
 W. M. HENDERSON, at Concord,  
 W. M. WATTS, at Mocksville,  
 J. F. AW, at Jefferson, Ashe Co.

Any form of Blanks which we may not have on hand, will be printed to order without delay, if a copy be forwarded.

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

**JOB PRINTING.**

All who wish printing of any description done, are respectfully invited to give

**BRUNER & JAMES**

They are prepared to do almost every variety of first-rate style, from a book down to the alphabet.

**ADVERTISING.**

It has been applied to greasing wheels. Wheels will often turn without greasing, and so may a Merchant or Mechanic get on without advertising; but it is hard work, and all who have properly tried the experiment know well that it is a waste of time and money, and a hindrance to business.

**CAPE FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY**  
 OF FAYETTEVILLE

WILMINGTON, ARE RUNNING

Steamer Gov. GRAHAM, (20 inch draft)  
 Tow Boat, MIKE BROWN,  
 TELEGRAPH,  
 GEN. TAYLOR.

These boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the reduced rates of freight and passage as well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.

Thinking for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.

Communications addressed to J. W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention.  
 W. L. MCGARY, Agent.  
 Jan 30, 1849.  
 The undersigned having commodious Ware Houses at the River, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission.  
 W. L. MCGARY.  
 Jan. 1849.

**COME AND BUY BARGAINS!**

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.**

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the carriage business, respectfully invite public attention to their Establishment, and to their supply of superb Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., &c.

For lightness, beauty of design, manner of execution, and excellence of material, cannot be surpassed by any work in the southern country.

They have in their employ a large number of excellent workmen. Their blacksmiths, wood-workers, trimmers and painters, are all men of experience, and have equal skill in their several departments.

Repairing done on very short notice. Work done for cash, or approved notes; or country produce taken in exchange.

GOVERMAN, BROWN & CO.  
 Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1849. 1y40

**THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors. "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES." DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. "Geoff Harrison." NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1849.

**SENATOR BENTON AT HOME.**

Since the arrival of Mr. Senator Benton at St. Louis he has published an Appeal to the People of Missouri, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican as follows:

To the People of Missouri:  
 The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the People of Missouri—the whole body of the People—and, if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do anything to dissolve this Union, or to array one-half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by Statesmen, for the disease of the body politic, any more than I admit death or suicide to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the disease of the natural body. Cure and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and ability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and in the light to which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end, I herewith subjoin a copy of the Accomac resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and to the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun address and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but, to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the People of Missouri—the whole body of the People—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Accomac resolutions present it, and present it truly, and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less. Respectfully,  
 THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

In the same paper we find also the following really interesting Letter from the Hon. Senator, in reply to an Invitation to a Public Dinner by a committee of the citizens of St. Louis:

St. Louis, May 6, 1849.

Messrs. RICE, HOWARD, HAIGHT, & others.  
 GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to accept a Public Dinner from my friends in this city will have to receive the answer which similar invitations have received from me, and be declined. A public dinner to a public man carries along with it an obligation for a public speech; and when I make such a speech—and I expect to make several of them in the course of this summer—I always wish to speak to a larger audience than can be found at a dinner table.

The immediate object of the compliment which you now offer me cannot be otherwise than agreeable to me, and if any opportunity shall offer for getting at the object without the compliment, I shall be happy to embrace it.—The American road to India is the object, and in every movement for the establishment of that great highway of nations I shall always be found a ready assistant.

Thirty years ago, as you are pleased to remind me, I did something to start the idea of this great communication, then deemed visionary, now on the point of realization. Poor human vanity finds some gratification in such a consummation; but I assure you it is a very secondary and a very transient gratification with me; and, unless followed up by the success of the object, will turn to bitterness and mortification. Forward is the word! Let the thing be done, and done quickly! And to do it we all know requires the concurrence of many wills and the legislative action of the Government. Action is now wanted, and every thing is ripe for action. A young man, sprung from the ranks of the people, obeying some high impulse, and accompanied by the children of the mountains, has accomplished his work.—The sealed book of remote western geography has been laid open. From the Mississippi to the Pacific his leaves have been unfolded, and its pages written upon with a pencil of light.

What the adventurous hunter, following the trail of the buffalo and veying the home of the beaver, had unknowingly discovered, science has digested into a knowledge, reduced to exactitude, and made known to the world. Before the light of science errors and illusions have vanished; the impassible mountain has become passible; the uninhabitable desert has become inhabitable; the Sideria of America has become a promised land; and the existing fact stands revealed that, from the Father to the Mother of Oceans, the rolling tide of American population may go on spreading its wide and lofty wave; and from San Francisco to St. Louis, in a straight line with Canton and London, the rich stream of oriental commerce, after wandering for forty centuries upon unstable and devious routes, is to find its last, its greatest, and its everlasting channel.—These great facts are now revealed, established, fixed; and all that we have to do is to act upon them. All is ready. The knowledge is acquired; the means are at hand; the spirit of the people is up. All that is lacking is the action of the Government; and that, as always needs stimulating. It is of the nature of our Government that it should follow the lead or wait the stimulus of the people. In this case the people have been leading long enough. They have latterly led the Government, and

**LECTURE**  
 ON  
**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH,**

Delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio; January 16, 1849.

BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

The State of Ohio, a new State and an agricultural one, and very prosperous, may be presumed to enjoy a tolerable equal distribution of property. There are in this State, by the last assessment, about fifty thousand pleasure carriages, and the possession of one of these is an indication of a comfortable condition of a family.—In Virginia there were in 1847, over 19,000; and that in a white population about one third as great as ours is now. This proves that the degree of comfort which such establishments indicate, is more diffused in Virginia than in Ohio. The proportion of dwellings built in a year, is another indication of comfort and the degree of its diffusion among a people.—According to the returns of the marshals in 1840, Massachusetts, whose white population is nearly the same with that of Virginia, built 324 brick houses in that year. Virginia built 402, or nearly one-fourth more. Massachusetts built 1249 wooden houses the same year; Virginia built 2604, or more than double. The cost of the houses in Massachusetts was \$2,767,134; in Virginia, only \$1,367,393, or about half. Now if this excess in the cost of the houses of Massachusetts be attributable to the excess of business or manufacturing structures among them, it swells the proportion of dwellings built in Virginia, and thus displays a still greater progress in comfort among the population of the latter. But if the excess of cost in Massachusetts is owing to the superior style of her dwellings, it proves, since the number is so much less, a still greater inequality of property. A comparison of the houses built in New York the same year with those in Virginia, exhibits similar results. And I will add that the same thing is true, by the comparison between Virginia and Ohio, although one is considered the most declining, the other the most advancing State in the Union; one supposed to be the most unequal in the distribution of property, the other the reverse. In 1840 Ohio built 970 brick and 2764 wooden houses, at a cost of \$3,776,823. Thus, whilst we had twice the white population, we built only a fourth more of houses. Kentucky, also, as well as Virginia, surpassed Ohio in this respect. Kentucky built 485 brick and 1757 wooden houses; thus with only 40 per cent of Ohio's white population, she built 75 per cent of the number of houses Ohio did.—The fact is that Virginia and Kentucky constructed in that year, more buildings in proportion to their whole population, black and white, than Ohio and Massachusetts. This result does not appear, indeed, in the cities, or in the principal streets of cities, and therefore has not come to the knowledge of fugitive and superficial observers, or newspaper item-mongers; but it is demonstrated by the labors of the officers of government, who were required to visit the country as well as the towns, the by-ways, as well as the high-ways, and it is triumphant evidence of the extraordinary aggregate prosperity and wide spread individual comfort of the States which have been selected by the new school of politicians and political economists, as the objects of their sympathies and the victims of their theories.

Respectfully,  
 your obliged fellow-citizen,  
 THOMAS H. BENTON.

The St. Republican of the 10th, remarking on Col. Benton's Appeal, says:

"The ground taken by Senator Benton, in his appeal, exhibits the fact that the Barnburners in this State were right, and their enemies wrong, as to the opinions of Col. Benton on this question. It settles the question that he will not regard the proposition to prevent the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California as justifying him, as a Senator, or as justifying the Southern States of the Union, in any attempt to dissolve the Union of these States. It settles the question that he regards the passage of the Missouri resolutions as a direct censure upon him, although their advocates in that body, and in county assemblies, have disclaimed any such purpose; and he distinctly tells the people that they may begin to look out for some other representative if they persist in the exaction of such terms from him. It places the Barnburners upon high ground, and they will now see how far their opponents—of Col. Benton—will persist in their denunciations of the last Legislature and Col. Benton, on which question he appeals to the people."

Col. Benton is for the Union, and scouts the idea that, because the privilege to introduce slaves into free Territories may be denied, this glorious Republic must be dissolved and destroyed! Congress, under every Administration, from Washington to Polk, has asserted the policy of prohibiting slavery in territories of the United States; and it is too late in the day now for any section or any faction to dispute the right. If it be asserted by Congress in reference to California and New Mexico, we do not doubt that there will be found even in the South men of sense, patriotism, and influence enough to inculcate and to secure an acquiescence in the law, and a suppression of all treasonable schemes against the Union. Cincinnati Chronicle.

In another column will be found a correspondence between Mr. Little and a number of gentlemen; whigs of Union County, on the subject of a District Convention. Mr. Little, it will be seen, is willing to submit his claims to such a convention, and stand by its decision.—He suggests no plan for the getting of it up, nor for its organization; but thinks "that the people alone, and not the candidate, have a right to say what would or would not be a fairly constituted convention."—"From the other candidates we have not heard on this point. We understand that they were written to—and we presume that the same questions put to Mr. Little were also propounded to them—but we know nothing about it of our own knowledge; nor have we been furnished with any further correspondence on the subject.—They may have taken time to answer; or they may not agree to a convention. They will doubtless speak for themselves in relation to this matter.—In the mean time we cannot conceive of any better plan than for the people to go on and hold a Convention. They have a right to say whether they will be represented by a Whig or a democrat; and we think they have a right to adopt such measures as may be calculated to harmonize the party. If the three Whig candidates now in the field continue to run; the result is manifest to our mind; Green W. Caldwell will be elected—and a Whig District, with a majority of thirteen hundred votes will be represented by a Democrat—and an ultra Democrat at that! Such a contingency ought, by all means, to be provided against. The harmony of our party is of far more importance than the success of any particular individual. We take sides with no one; we really think that something ought to be done, and done quickly.—Wadesboro' Argus.

**Ill Got—Quick Gone.**—A bank note which was handed into an Eastern office the other day bore this graphic inscription on its back:—"My father was a bank director. He failed and retired on a fortune, leaving ten thousand a piece to his children. This is the last of my ten. Ill got—quick gone! and here's off for California."

**Davidson College.**—We learn that Judge Strange is expected to deliver the annual Oration before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the next Commencement, on the Second Thursday in August.

**LECTURE**  
 ON  
**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH,**

Delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio; January 16, 1849.

BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

The State of Ohio, a new State and an agricultural one, and very prosperous, may be presumed to enjoy a tolerable equal distribution of property. There are in this State, by the last assessment, about fifty thousand pleasure carriages, and the possession of one of these is an indication of a comfortable condition of a family.—In Virginia there were in 1847, over 19,000; and that in a white population about one third as great as ours is now. This proves that the degree of comfort which such establishments indicate, is more diffused in Virginia than in Ohio. The proportion of dwellings built in a year, is another indication of comfort and the degree of its diffusion among a people.—According to the returns of the marshals in 1840, Massachusetts, whose white population is nearly the same with that of Virginia, built 324 brick houses in that year. Virginia built 402, or nearly one-fourth more. Massachusetts built 1249 wooden houses the same year; Virginia built 2604, or more than double. The cost of the houses in Massachusetts was \$2,767,134; in Virginia, only \$1,367,393, or about half. Now if this excess in the cost of the houses of Massachusetts be attributable to the excess of business or manufacturing structures among them, it swells the proportion of dwellings built in Virginia, and thus displays a still greater progress in comfort among the population of the latter. But if the excess of cost in Massachusetts is owing to the superior style of her dwellings, it proves, since the number is so much less, a still greater inequality of property. A comparison of the houses built in New York the same year with those in Virginia, exhibits similar results. And I will add that the same thing is true, by the comparison between Virginia and Ohio, although one is considered the most declining, the other the most advancing State in the Union; one supposed to be the most unequal in the distribution of property, the other the reverse. In 1840 Ohio built 970 brick and 2764 wooden houses, at a cost of \$3,776,823. Thus, whilst we had twice the white population, we built only a fourth more of houses. Kentucky, also, as well as Virginia, surpassed Ohio in this respect. Kentucky built 485 brick and 1757 wooden houses; thus with only 40 per cent of Ohio's white population, she built 75 per cent of the number of houses Ohio did.—The fact is that Virginia and Kentucky constructed in that year, more buildings in proportion to their whole population, black and white, than Ohio and Massachusetts. This result does not appear, indeed, in the cities, or in the principal streets of cities, and therefore has not come to the knowledge of fugitive and superficial observers, or newspaper item-mongers; but it is demonstrated by the labors of the officers of government, who were required to visit the country as well as the towns, the by-ways, as well as the high-ways, and it is triumphant evidence of the extraordinary aggregate prosperity and wide spread individual comfort of the States which have been selected by the new school of politicians and political economists, as the objects of their sympathies and the victims of their theories.

The same relative condition of comfort in the two respective sections of the Union is indicated in their food. Although Virginia is not an exporter of animal food, she is one of the greatest producers of it of all the States. In 1840 she possessed 1,992,155 hogs, which is almost identically the same number that Ohio had, although Ohio has twice the white population, and as is well known, is a large exporter of pork, whilst Virginia imports, in addition to her own stock, every year a large quantity. New York with three times the white population, was materially behind Virginia in this respect. Now it is well known that the great mass of provisions produced in any State are designed for domestic consumption, as the cost of transporting them to the dwellings of an agricultural people is too great to admit of their importation. Hence the products of such a people afford a good criterion of the character of their food.—The stock of neat cattle in New York was 1,911,244; in Virginia it was 1,024,148, the proportion of Virginia being still the greatest. In sheep alone was New York better off, having 5,118,777, whilst Virginia had 1,293,772, which, however, is only about 150,000 less than her share.—The proportion of poultry in Virginia is double that of New York. And in all these articles Virginia is still more the superior of Ohio than of New York. So also is Kentucky. So that if it be said that New York is an importer of such provisions, and therefore consumes more than her production indicates, what is to be said of Ohio which exports them all. Now in determining the relative comfort of two civilized communities in the same climate, the quantity of animal food they respectively consume, is a well established criterion. Yet here is a State in the warmer climate consuming the greater

proportion. For when it is considered that the hog is killed for food at the age of 18 months or two years, and neat cattle at 5 or 6 years, it will appear that the excess of animal food in Virginia or Kentucky is quite large, indeed, even if we include the slave as well as the free population of the former States.

A reference to the quantity of breadstuffs and other vegetable food, leads to the same conclusion. Virginia is the largest producer of wheat, the finest and costliest material of bread, of any other State, according to her population. Her crop of 1840 was 10,109,716 bushels; that of New York was only 12,286,418; of Ohio 16,571,661. All these are wheat exporting, as well as wheat consuming States, but still the great mass of that article must be consumed in the respective States of its production. In proportion to her white population, Virginia produces 25 per cent of wheat more than New York. How is the deficiency supplied in New York? Not by importation, but by the substitution of potatoes, that cheapest article of vegetable food, to which the misfortunes or improvidence of Ireland have driven her. New York, instead of producing her proportion of wheat with Virginia, which would be thirty five millions of bushels instead of twelve, produces annually thirty millions of bushels of potatoes; and it is remarkable that Virginia, with nearly half a million of slaves, instead of resorting to this cheap food for them, produces only about three millions of bushels of potatoes, and provides her negroes with corn, of which her annual crop is about 344 millions of bushels, and which is a much more costly and substantial article of food. The tendency manifested by New York to prefer the cultivation of the cheapest, but the more precarious and less nourishing article of vegetable food, is also distinctly visible to all the Northern States, and is a fact which always deserves to be considered in any estimate of their present and future comfort. In Massachusetts agriculture is rapidly declining; particularly the production of the finer sorts of breadstuffs,—a fact which is admitted and lamented by one of her leading papers—the Boston Atlas. The following statements are from the official returns of the State:

	Bush. wheat.	Ind. Corn.	Barley.
1840,	210,000	2,203,000	156,000
1845,	48,000	1,985,000	121,931
Decrease,	162,000	218,000	34,069
	Bush. Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
1840,	563,000	102,000	4,850,000
1845,	417,000	32,000	4,768,000
Decrease,	116,000	70,000	83,000

Of course it is not pretended that States of a commercial and manufacturing character chiefly, should produce as much from the soil, in proportion to population, as the agricultural. But the articles they do produce, and their proportions to each other, indicate the quality of food at least of the agricultural population. Hence it appears that the farmers of Massachusetts consume but little wheat bread, and use Indian corn and potatoes as substitutes.

I think now, that if any thing can be shown by facts, I have demonstrated the superior wealth of the people of the South over those of the North in proportion to their respective numbers; and this by comparing the most prosperous of the South with the most flourishing of the North.—And, I think I have shown the South to be the most fortunate in the distribution or equalization of wealth, as well as in its acquisition. At all events, I have rescued the controversy between the two sections, from the control of bold assertion and slipshod declamation, and confided it to the umpirage of argument and document.

There are some who sneer at statistics and assert that anything can be proved by them. But such expressions, I think are peculiar to those who deal in assertion chiefly, and find it unpleasant to be answered with facts. For statistics are nothing but collections of facts. I admit that facts themselves may be powerless or pernicious to a mind not logical or philosophical enough to comprehend and classify them. But in relation to the affairs of this world at least, I ask with the English philosopher poet.

"What can we reason, but from what we know?"

Facts constitute the great restraint on the imposition of interests, the dogmatism of fanatics and bigots, the fallacies of the vulgar, the prejudices of the sectional, and the dreams of enthusiasts. Facts are the tests of systems, the landmarks of progress, the harvest of time, the elementary particles of truth.

But it is peculiarly important to resort to statistics on this question, because they are so much employed and perverted on the other side. From the speech of the Senator to the columns of the editor, we are continually assailed with statistical comparisons between the North and the South derogatory to the latter. In 1839, Daniel Webster presented, in a speech to the Senate, in praise of Massachusetts, an official statement of her annual products, which amounted to nearly \$100,000,000, which he characterized as the yearly fruit of her industry and capital. This would strike every mind as evidence of great productiveness and profit in a State of her

population; since the annual product of Virginia is only about seventy millions. But on scrutinizing the Massachusetts statement, it is found that Webster included as the product of her industry, the raw material employed in her manufactures obtained from other States; the raw cotton, the wool, the raw hides, the dye stuffs, &c., &c.

It was but the other day that we had an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Patents, published in all the papers which undertook to give us an estimate of the wealth of the respective States. On examination, it is found to assume population as the basis of wealth. An average is made of the wealth of each man in a few States, and that is multiplied by the number of men in each State. By this rule Indiana, which is more populous than Massachusetts, has most wealth—and the North, of course, greatly more than the South. The Commissioner of patents is a Northern man, and travels deliberately out of the sphere of his duties to make up and send forth this absurd tale—and in thus undertaking officially and officiously to enlighten the ignorance of the people, displays his own.

But whilst I contend that statistical evidence may be sufficient to convince, I am aware that it is not enough to satisfy the mind, particularly when at variance with prevalent opinions. It is a legitimate and laudable desire, even after knowing that a thing is so, to know why it is so. And I acknowledge it is incumbent on whoever attempts to overthrow a popular error, to show not only that it is such, but that it must be such, on the recognized principles of human judgment.

The reason, then I conceive for the great pecuniary prosperity of the South, is that she is so generally agricultural.—About half the population of the old Northern States reside in towns or cities—in the Southern about one-tenth.

Even Ohio, a new State with greater agricultural attractions naturally, than any other, has already a town and city population estimated at one-fourth of the whole; the single city of Cincinnati, only fifty years of age, containing more people than ten of the largest towns of Virginia, the oldest State of the Union.

But why is agriculture more profitable than manufactures or commerce? One reason is, that agriculture is more productive or multiplying than them: that its products are the principal and the indispensable articles of human subsistence, and are obtained with less of human labor and skill than the others. The fecundity of nature can never be rivalled by art. A grain of wheat when sown will produce an hundred fold, but no fabric of the loom, no cargo of the ship, can have its value augmented in the same proportion, without the co-operation of much a greater proportion of labor and skill. Commerce and manufacture are chiefly artificial; agriculture is for the most part the work of nature. It is true that the facility with which articles are produced from the soil, influences materially their value in market, and that the prices of different kinds of labor tend to equality, and it is true also, that prices of commodities are affected by the relations of supply and demand. Hence there is no such difference between the profits of the farmer and the artisan, or merchant, as the relative productiveness of their labors would indicate. But the interchange of commodities between the two classes, is by no means equal, nor is it obedient to those laws of trade. The farmer holds the subsistence, and consequently the property of his civilized fellow men in his power; and this power he will exercise when circumstances permit, according to the sentiments which the possession of power inspires, according to the prejudices of his class, to the appetite of monopoly, and not according to the wages of labor, and the law of supply and demand. The monopoly of the necessities of life which agriculture confers, has produced some of the most striking social and political revolutions in history. It enabled Jacob to extort from Esau, who was a hunter, his birthright for a mess of pottage. But Jacob himself and his family preferred the lighter labors of shepherd life, to tillage, and hence from a scarcity of corn, became dependent on the granaries of Egypt, and fell into bondage. In wars between agricultural and commercial nations, the former have generally conquered. Athens was overcome by Sparta—Greece by Macedon—Carthage by Rome—events which indicate the superior resources of the conquerors more than their bravery. In England, whose commerce has been enriched by the monopoly of the trade of colonies in every clime, and whose manufactures have been expanded by the most stupendous inventions of genius, agriculture still maintains pre-eminence in wealth and political power, although it comprehends only about one-third of the population. The agriculture of the South produces a greater variety and abundance of the staple articles of human comfort and subsistence than that of any other region. Besides such breadstuffs and provisions as the North affords, the South has by the superior genius and energy of her people acquired almost a monopoly of the cotton culture. The South thus controls an extraordinary proportion of that food and clothing which the world consumes, and hence makes a correspondent progress in wealth.

Whilst agricultural life is so much more productive than other avocations, it is vastly less expensive or consuming. Almost all other pursuits resort to towns and cities where the style of living is costly and extravagant. It is very rare to find farmers or planters residing in palaces of marble or granite. It is seldom that even public buildings in the country are constructed of such materials. But in cities they are not unusual in private dwellings; with those who have the means—what the great number of public buildings, churches, banks, offices, &c., are of cor-

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Davidson College.—We learn that Judge Strange is expected to deliver the annual Oration before the Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the next Commencement, on the Second Thursday in August.

But it is peculiarly important to resort to statistics on this question, because they are so much employed and perverted on the other side. From the speech of the Senator to the columns of the editor, we are continually assailed with statistical comparisons between the North and the South derogatory to the latter. In 1839, Daniel Webster presented, in a speech to the Senate, in praise of Massachusetts