

TERMS.—The New Era is published every Thursday Morning, at \$2 per annum, if paid in advance—\$2.50 if payment be delayed six months—and \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid till the expiration of the year.

From the Raleigh Register. GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

1. "My classes have been taught for years that there are valuable deposits of coal in Chatham and Moore."—Professor Mitchell, No. 8.

2. "There can be no safe investment of capital, because there is no opposite outcrop."—Professor Mitchell, No. 8.

3. "There is no prospect of there being coal deposits in Chatham, because there is no coal basin."—Professor Mitchell, No. 8.

It is not my purpose to attempt to reconcile Prof. Mitchell's three positions. No one but himself can be competent to reconcile the contradictions they contain.

Let Prof. Mitchell be consistent and not contradictory in his teachings and writings. Let him cease to charge others with holding out false lights and coloring too highly, or with aiding others in playing out a game of speculation, and I shall be better satisfied with his criticisms.

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Dedicated to the Interests of Education, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts—Independent in Politics and Religion.

VOL. II.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

NO 27.

THE FLOWER COLLECTION TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, not exceeding fourteen lines, \$1 for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, those of greater length in proportion. Contracts for advertising by the year will be made on favorable terms.

Advertisements sent without stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To ensure proper attention, all communications and letters on business must be addressed to the Editors post-paid.

If the coal seams of Chatham become flat, why may they not be worked at the distance of 3 miles from this outcrop? It will require a long period to reach that distance. I have always regarded the Chatham coal in value far superior to the Richmond.

But once more, I maintain that Prof. Mitchell's comparisons are inapplicable to the case. If, however, a blind-folded geologist was permitted to examine a coal series extending from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, and, at the distance of every two miles, should find a coal seam, six feet thick, with its slates, its fire-clay, its fossils, its sand-stones, etc., would he not, on established geological principles, be warranted in saying that there was an extensive coal field, and that the seam extended far in the direction of dip? He might justly say this as a geologist, and yet neither a geologist, nor any person, be his attainments ever so respectable, could say what the contour of the adjacent country is, or may be, because, in the first case, there is a rule founded upon extensive observation and experience; in the other, there is no special rule.

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EBENEZER EMMONS, Geologist to the State of N. C. JAMESTOWN, Guilford Co., Oct. 7, 1853.

From the Raleigh Register. CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—No. 2.

Mr. Editor:—I have just read the last communication of Dr. Mitchell, from which I perceive that he has changed the ground of the controversy between us, with reference to the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

Assuming now, that our improvement will be accomplished and will answer for the present, he now insists, that in the event of the Rail Road being completed, it will be not only a successful but a fatal rival.

This necessarily puts an end to all further controversy between us, and, to my gratification, relieves me from the necessity of saying any thing more.

I cannot conclude, however, without correcting an error into which I have inadvertently led Dr. Mitchell, and perhaps the public, in stating the distance from Haywood to Fayetteville to be 100 miles. The actual distance is 60 miles by the survey of the Engineer, Col. W. B. Thompson—100 miles being the distance from the head of navigation at Hancock's to Fayetteville.

My article was written somewhat hurriedly, and the mistake was not discovered until it was published. This shows, therefore, that Dr. Mitchell has overestimated the distance from the head of the coal fields to Fayetteville, just one third, it being 80 miles instead of 120—and therefore, so far as distance has any thing to do with the value of the river improvement, increases it one third.

I am told by those who know, that the highest speed made by a train of coal cars on a rail road is 8 miles instead of 25, as the speed assumed by Dr. Mitchell. This, so far as speed is concerned, diminishes the value of the road two thirds.

Now, as to the ability of the River to compete successfully with the Rail Road, I am perfectly content to leave that to the decision of those having more practical experience than Dr. Mitchell or myself—apprehending, on my own part, no danger from that quarter, but hoping there will be work enough for both improvements, being a friend, as I sincerely am, to both.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to reciprocate the kind expression, of Dr. Mitchell, with reference to my communication, and rejoice that there is no longer any necessity for further controversy between us.

J. H. HAUGHTON. MILLS' GREAT STATUE OF WASHINGTON The preparations for the construction of the bronze equestrian statue of the Father of our Country are now making good progress.

The Washington Union says—Clark Mills, Esq., the artist, has laid out the grounds of his extensive works near the city, and is proceeding as fast as possible in the erection of the necessary buildings. He is constructing his own foundry and moulding shops, by means of which the whole work will be constantly under his own eye.

As fast as he is furnished with the required metals he will go on with his great national design—a design, when completed as Mr. Mills intends, that will be worthy of the name of the republic and its illustrious sire.

The act of Congress providing for this statue authorizes the President to contract with Mr. Mills for the erection of a colossal work, in size, finish, and pedestal. For the accomplishment of this patriotic purpose the sum of fifty thousand dollars is placed at the disposal of the Executive. The statue is to be completed in five years, and to be erected in such a spot as the President may direct.

He proposes to place them seventy feet high in the air! At this distance the colossal proportions of the great statue will show to the best advantage. If erected where Mr. Mills designs it should be—directly in the centre of the Pennsylvania avenue, near the site of the present market house, which he would have removed and a square laid out in its place—the statue will tower above the surrounding houses, and present a splendid object of national contemplation to the future occupants of the Executive Mansion and both houses of Congress.

It could be seen from all the departments, from every approach, to and avenue and street in the metropolis that bears the name of WASHINGTON. Our countrymen, and visitors and sojourners from other nations, as they flock to the national city, will be struck by this great national memento of gratitude and affection. Coming up the Potomac, from the quiet and hallowed shades of Mount Vernon, (forever be they preserved as the inheritance of the nation!) the traveler will fix his eyes, often, we doubt not, sufficed with grateful and patriotic tears, on the colossal statue of the hero and the statesman whose fame is as wide as the world. Entering the city from any other direction, for quite a distance out, the majestic structure will strike the gaze of the beholder, and fill him with admiration, and inspire him, if he be a patriot at heart, with the most graceful emotions.

The construction of the Washington statue on this plan will, of course, require a much larger sum than that provided by Congress. And we cannot doubt, for a moment, but that it would be forthcoming at once for such a purpose. Mr. Mills has shown his countrymen what he can do by his equestrian statue of Jackson; and we believe the people will nobly sustain their national legislature if they shall invest the President with ample powers to enable the distinguished American artist fully to complete his grand design.

JUVENILE PRECOCITY.—The Tyler (Texas) Telegraph, of a late date, has the following account of a "smart boy."

A good deal has been said of late about the precocity of American youth, but all that we have seen of them is completely outstripped by a Mexican "boy" of San Antonio. He attempted to give in his vote at the late election, but from his youthful appearance, his vote was challenged, and it was proven on oath that he was but thirteen years of age.

The Ledger says that he has a wife and child one year old, and for the sake of gratifying curiosity, the editor of that paper was led to consult a physician on the subject, and was assured that this "boy" could not have been exceeding eleven years at the time of his marriage.

What will our little shavers, who exult at the idea of sporting a puny moustache before they have attained the height of a common walking cane, think of this extraordinary youth, who has so early taken upon himself the responsibilities of life, and who rejoices in the appellation of "Father," whilst they cannot procure a cognomen more dignified than that of "Little Bub."

How to PRESERVE EGGS.—Take a half inch board of any convenient length and breadth, and pierce it as full of holes (each 1 1/2 inches in diameter) as you can. A board two feet and six inches in length, and one foot wide, has five dozen in it, say twelve rows of five each. Then take four strips two inches broad, and nail them together edgewise into a rectangular frame of the same size as your other board. Nail this board upon the frame and the work is done, unless you choose to nail a heading around the top.

Put your eggs in this board as they come from the poultry house, the small ends down, and they will keep good for six months, if you take the following precautions. Take care that the eggs do not get wet, either in the nest or afterwards. Keep them in a cool room in summer, and out of the reach of frost in winter. If two boards be kept, one can be filling while the other is emptying.—English Agricultural Gazette.

Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at the pictures of an Irish orator: "You can see by the quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it." Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered: "He meant 'arrah,' coming out of it."

ADDRESS OF THE HON. A. W. VENABLE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE first Annual State Fair of North Carolina, October 19, 1853.

It was with much hesitation that I consented to deliver the address at the opening of this, the first State Fair in North Carolina. The short time for preparation, and the pressure of other engagements, seemed to present insurmountable difficulties, especially when I was informed, that two distinguished gentlemen, who were much more likely than myself to be equal to the occasion, had been compelled to decline the duty.

The committee, however, deeming that such an inauguration could not be dispensed with, and desirous that nothing should be omitted that could advance the agricultural interests of our State, or arouse her citizens to the fulfillment of the high destiny which awaits them, urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to-day.

Deferring to their judgment, I determined not to consider personal inconvenience, but cheerfully to employ whatever influence I might possess in aid of the great cause, a subject of all others, most likely to furnish compensation for the brief space allotted to preparation, in the richness of the theme, the variety of its interests, and, above all, the vastness of its importance.

Borrowing nothing from novelty, the interest which it commands is referable alone to its intrinsic merit. We assemble to-day, to do honor to this, one of the noblest, and most useful of human occupations, that which came first to the supply of the wants of man, when "Sin threw a blight" over the bloom of Paradise, and the curse curtailed the bounties of nature by restraining the spontaneous fruitfulness of the earth. Man was "sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken," with the as-

urance that "in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread." This is the patent from which Agriculture dates its institution, and it comes to us venerable as well for its high antiquity as for its divine origin. And he who said to the first of our erring race, "cursed be the ground for thy sake," laid not on that curse so heavily, but that human skill, and arduous industry, might so far mollify its effects as abundantly to supply the wants, incident to our nature.

It was kindness, as well as justice, which imposed the necessity of labor upon a race which had lost its innocence. All experience teaches that the necessities of life are indispensable to the perfection of human character. Stern and inflexible teachers they are, but as faithful as they are stern, and as important as they are inflexible, types and shadows of the thorns and thistles, which our great ancestor for the first time saw springing from the ground, a consequence of his transgression, when he who had gathered the fruits of Paradise for his refreshment, was told, that he should "henceforth eat of the herb of the field." Then began the work which has since continued to mark the generations of our race, a mark so distinctive, a proof so conclusive, of the identity of that race, that we may well smile at the credulity of those enquirers who have failed to find in revelation enough to remove their doubts.

Man alone tills the ground for his bread.—Sustained by the recurrence of seed time and harvest, he sows in hope and cultivates in joyous expectation. In all conditions of man, from the deepest barbarism to the highest civilization, the existence of religious feeling, connected with the cultivation of the earth, has been discovered. The very occupation, depending for its success upon changes of season beyond human control, points to an overruling Providence as the source of prosperity. And the history of every people perpetuates the memory of seasons of sadness as well as of rejoicing, as the earth witheld or bestowed in bountiful profusion her fruits.

From the green corn dance of our own Indians to the Festival in honor of Ceres, our own joyous harvest times, and the rejoicings of the world over the ingatherings of the fruits of the earth, we perceive that the feelings of the heart have coursed through the same channels which led in the earliest times to the offering the first fruits of flocks and fields to the Author and Dispenser of all good.

The progress of its improvement and the extent of its advancement are most certainly indicated by the manner in which the earth is tilled, from the villages of Indian wigwags, and the small patches of grain cultivated by their women, through all the traditions of social organization, until we reach the highest refinements of civilized life. Nations gradually emerge from the turbulent, semi-barbarous and aggressive state of war and conquest, into the permanent quiet of an agricultural age. Men seek such a condition for the security of persons and property, the cultivation of social affections, and that expansive benevolence which looks to the human family as one and the same superior race. In the full prosperity of agriculture national prosperity is complete. It calls into existence and sustains all other professions, which enlarge and increase its own success. Like an unending fountain, it refreshes each with continuous streams of vitality. As long as Agriculture flourishes and maintains its precedence, a nation would be unconscious of the wasting influence of decline, or the presence of decay.

It is when those who till the ground, to whom the wilderness of barbarism and the fierceness of a warlike spirit, yielded in the constitution of a well-organized Government, resign their leadership and fall behind those who have grown up under the shadow of, and lived upon their labor, that the imbecility of age and decline is seen and felt. Nations, like men, grow old and feeble, but for very different reasons. Neither the highest virtue, nor the most unvarying prudence, can evade the doom. The dust shall return to the dust as it was. But wisdom to devise and patriotism to execute good, just and wholesome laws, would continue the existence of a nation through the generations of man. There would be a current of happiness and prosperity, of progressive increase, of devotion to such a Government, that would give strength with age and inspire a vigor, which would resist the invasion of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equality of right, opening a field for enterprise, would give ceaseless employment to those energies which are always salutary, when not unwisely restrained. Success would be the result of well directed effort, and the acquisition of independence and wealth the end of a virtuous and judicious industry. Idleness and improvidence would find no favor by authority of law. But, whilst agriculture is producing only, and leaving the management of affairs to those impelled by other interests, another state of things arises, the tendency of which is sure and steady to the overthrow of free institutions. When wealth accumulates, and difficulties are thrown around its alienation and consequent return to the common stock, this aiding capital in its war against labor, a contest, in which the right arm of the people is often crippled or paralyzed, in which the complete success of capital produces the most abject condition of those who look to labor as a source of subsistence, is a decisive symptom of national sensibility, the substitution of the will of the creature for that of the Creator, the irregular diffusion of vital energy, that inequality in the distribution of those weights that should balance each other, which disorganize and destroy—the rich kept very rich and the poor very poor, by the force of legislation—a state of things which finds its termination in revolution or the law of force, or in our most civilized age, in the emigration of poor and oppressed labor, until capital is compelled to yield, for the want of subjects upon which to operate. It is the old age of Europe, the operation of labor by capital, "the muzzling the ox that treadeth out the earth," and the forgetfulness of the truth that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," that has poured upon our shores that stream of emigration which for many years has presented one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age.—They come to till the ground, where all is new and fresh and free, and, above all, where labor commands capital, because labor can always secure comfort and independence—where the cure of want or the ravages of hunger never dis-

press or invade. We are this day engaged in doing honor to the great business of tilling the ground, and those who till it, and to the occupations which grow out of it and depend upon it—where labor sits the presiding genius to control and give direction to capital, using it as a stimulant to give force and effect to the enterprises conceived and executed by itself.

It is not my purpose to confine my remarks exclusively to practical agriculture. Such a discourse belongs more properly to another occasion, and would be better suited to the meeting of an Agricultural Society devoted to the execution of the details of this great profession. We meet not only as farmers, but to recognize all the results of that profession in the kindred productions, mechanics and the arts—to claim fellowship with those industrial pursuits which, deriving support from the farmers, toil, it returns discharges the necessity of his labor by improved agricultural implements, and which add to the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of his house, those manufactures which taste designs and skill perfects—to demonstrate that agriculture is the great centre from which all industrial pursuits radiate, until they form the circle of perfect social organization, the great balance wheel that should govern and control the motion of all its intrinsic mechanism, securing regularity and precision in every movement. When any disturbance in the conduct of a free government is observed and felt, it will be found in the undue influence of some other professions and interests, which, for the time, have combined for the oppression of agricultural industry. Such grievances are usually patiently endured for a long season, and sometimes left to the curative influence of time. Agriculture, like fabled Atlas, which upheld the Universe, has great strength and great powers of endurance. Its recuperative energy is inconceivable. Like the centre of a great army when the light troops and skirmishers are driven in, it forms a nucleus upon which order may be restored and losses retrieved; in every crisis and calamity of a people, the Agricultural interest sustains and enables them to endure.—Commerce may flag, the industrial arts may cease to be remunerative, but the tide must turn in time, and prosperity return with it. But when the earth withhold its increase and the flocks and herds perish in the fields, when the toil of the husbandman is vain, and grant families stalk forth in the land, Hope deserts, Despair comes, and stern Ruin begins his reign.—Large portions of our earth, once populous and rich, radiant with all the splendor of art and genius, fostered by wealth and power, are now either from natural causes or the oppressions of government, lonely and without inhabitants, and in the silence of their desertion, speak to the heart that the labors of the husbandmen were vain, that the genius of Agriculture, having lingered until all hope was passed, departed to some happier and more auspicious country, and with its flight, wealth, power and population have perished from the land. Indeed the strength and power of any people must be found in their Agricultural capabilities. No nation can long exist who imports all their supplies of food—neither can any people prosper permanently, where Agricultural interests are either oppressed or neglected by Legislative power and authority.

Legislative neglect is as fatal an actual oppression, and it is demonstrable that much of the depression of this great interest in North Carolina is referable to such neglect. It is not only natural and proper, but necessary to the permanence of any such government as our own, that the cultivators of the soil, those who direct the details of the work, should govern and control its operations, and take care of its own interest. In any other hands exclusively it is unsafe, because not guarded by personal interest. A necessary consequence of the neglect of our farmers to assert and exercise the right to control and govern the country, is the degradation of the profession in perfect cultivation and diminished profits. Whilst agriculture asks no bounties from governments, no inequalities of legislation to advance its interests, it should demand the removal of obstructions, and resist the imposition of burthens. To secure this, there must be a strong representation of this interest in the legislatures of the country, a representation at once enlightened and learned, in all the details of this important subject, which sees in the agricultural prosperity of our State and country, something higher and nobler than the enterprizes of class party politicians, and their party schemes. In order to do this, there must be a change in the system of education, which has prevailed amongst us. Agricultural farmers, in the practical sense of the terms, have not been numerous amongst those who administer our government either in this State, or in the confederation of States which form our Republic.—The result has been manifested in the burdens which agriculture has sustained, in the pampering which other individual pursuits have enjoyed, in the wealth which such hot house culture has placed in certain localities and the occasional depressions which have curtailed the profits of producers. In this state of things, it is true, we have a demonstration of the inextinguishability of energy and productiveness, of its capacity to endure and prosper under circumstances which would ensure ruin to any other employment.—Murmurs have sometimes been heard and impatience made so apparent that the fears of capitalists, awakened to an apprehension of the loss of all, have induced the relaxation of a grip which would never have yielded to generosity or a sense of justice. Austerity and "pinning, unrestrained by any particular scruples, to justice, gave an ascendancy to interests which had selected such representatives, whilst unsuspecting farmers were diligently engaged in their occupation, leaving the government in the hands of those who chose to manage it. In fact, educated farmers were brought up for that purpose, through all the branches of the highest literature and the most advanced science are not sufficient numerous amongst us. The cultivation of the earth and the representation of it is who cultivate it is not often confided to such a one, principally because such an one is not always to be found. The farmers themselves have not regarded their profession as one in which such enlarged education is necessary. They have not considered the discoveries of science or the treasures of art as a powerful part of the resources which bring the soil to its highest state of productiveness, and cover the face of the country

with rural beauty. They seemed to have adopted the conclusion, that as to either pursuit, "A man must serve his time to every trade. Savv' Farmers.—Farmers are already made."

Under such auspices, no wonder that the disappearing forests are replaced by worn out and abraded surfaces and that the productive power of our lands has suffered continued diminution. Agriculture has been considered as an art dependent for its success upon mere labor, however unskillfully applied, and improvements have advanced slowly, because neither understood nor adopted. Even in the application of manures, the same fatal error has prevented success. An ignorance of agricultural chemistry, which precludes any certain knowledge of the constitution of the soils to which manures are applied, has left it pretty much to accident whether they succeed or fail. Like the unskillful practitioner of Medicine, the same dose is administered for every disease, and in the same quantities, and it should not surprise us if the effects are as often as mischievous as salutary.

Farming seems to have been regarded as a business which may be taken up when all others fail, and abandoned as soon as any other shall be offered which promises profit. Because benefited by the progress of improvements which have been recognized and adopted. Such has been the indifference to agricultural education, that by far the greater portion of what has been written for the advancement of knowledge upon this subject has been but little read and usually been neglected, if not contempt. Any new suggestion, however valuable, must pass the ordeal of a comparison with the sayings and doings of some individuals, who, having, in some measure succeeded, give law and opinion to the circle in which they are known. The disapprobation or distrust of such persons would be conclusive against any improvement, unless its utility is so obvious as immediately to silence all opposition. Our farmers have not generally been educated for the business. The opinion has generally prevailed that the highest mental culture was not necessary for success in this employment. They have been taught the use of the plough, the hoe, and the spade. They can feed and raise domestic animals with some success. But they have not been enlightened by the concentrated experience and learning of those who are successful as well as practical, and have given their learning to the world. They have not learned to make the best, the most easy and profitable application of their practical knowledge—how to increase fertility with increased productiveness—how to demonstrate that exhaustion is not the legitimate consequence of production; and that, under wise management, the contrary is true. Our farmers have acquired much from experience we admit, but individual experience, although a certain, is a most slow and expensive teacher. The loss of time and the failures which it records leave it far behind other instructors, when we consider the value or amount of the information obtained. Men should learn from experience, it is true, but it is cheaper and better to learn from the experience of others than our own. Facts discovered are common property and a proper agricultural education would store the mind of the young farmer at once with the facts which centuries of agricultural experience has developed and preserved. The most learned lawyers, physicians and scholars are those who devote a long life to their profession, as well in study and investigation, as to the actual practice, and he would be regarded as simply presumptuous, who would claim distinction in any of those pursuits without similar preparation. How, then, can a business, which calls for all that is known in science and philosophy, as well as the improvements in mechanics and the arts, prosper, when those who control its operations do not seek information upon these subjects?

We are often surprised at the contradictory experience of Farmers upon the application of some concentrated manure. With one, the success is astonishing and complete; with the other a failure, and so on in every grade between the two extremes. Usually, such experience ends in the adoption of the improver by those who have succeeded, and its abandonment by those who have failed, without enquiry as to the cause. A moderate proficiency in agricultural chemistry would reveal all the mystery. Perhaps a spurious article was used when there was a failure; possibly, the soil abounded even to the production of barrenness in the very element which was introduced to produce fertility. Practical agricultural education would remove all such embarrassment and prevent all such failures. The first and great step to be taken is to educate our young men to agricultural and kindred pursuits,—look for our own engineers, geologists, mechanics and architects, and instructors of youth amongst our own sons. Thus dignity will be given to the most ancient as well as honorable occupations of life. They will fill our Legislative halls and occupy the high places in our government. Their counsels will always be conservative, for their interests are not based upon speculation but the steady accumulation of labor.

Peace is their policy, because peace is their interest. Their estates very visible and fixed are most liable to the influence of change from national disaster and always the subject upon which taxation falls. And more than all, the country will smile under the hand of enlightened culture, whilst population and happiness will increase with incalculable rapidity. Our people will be satisfied with homes which yearly afford new attractions and the exhausting drain of emigration which has so fearfully depleted us will be stayed. I would arouse the ploughing people of the States to an appreciation of their importance and their responsibility. Let them remember that they are the bone and sinew of the Republic, the proper possessors of its power is not felt and that influence not employed; in a salutary manner, the blame rests with them.—Education, knowledge, and learning develop mind, and mind governs the world. Intellect and virtue, knowledge and industry, are the aristocracy of this our happy land, and a patent for this nobility is within the reach of all who may devote themselves to the pursuit.—One generation of farmers, and those of kindred pursuits, education for their profession, would do more for North Carolina than all the politicians have been able to effect in the half century which has passed. Instead of being their tools, make them in fact your servants. As-