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AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorised to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

LECTURE

On the North and the South, delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1849, *by* ELWOOD FISHER.

(*Continued from our last.*)

We must now consider the effect upon the various elements of civilization of a population at once wealthy and rural like that of the South.

In communities which have acquired great wealth, it is almost universal that such wealth is very unequally distributed. Extreme poverty and extreme wealth characterize the population—but the mass are poor. This is perhaps inevitable where manufactures or commerce or conquest are the means of acquisition. And in England this is strikingly displayed. But it is not so in an agricultural people. I know it is a common opinion, that much greater inequality of property exists in the South than in the North. But although I do not possess exact knowledge on this point, there is enough known to prove that this cannot be the case. The State of Virginia allows none to exercise the elective franchise but white freeholders, leaseholders of five years, and housekeepers who are heads of families. Now it appears by the returns of the Presidential election of 1844, that Virginia gave about 95,000 votes; allowing 10,000 for voters who did not attend the polls, and it appears that there are 105,000 free white males in that State who are either freeholders, leaseholders, or housekeepers and heads of families, and by the census of 1840 there were only 157,989 white males in that State above the age of 21; so that two-thirds of them are either freeholders, leaseholders, or housekeepers. I do not know what proportion of the Northern States are freeholders, but I have seen a detailed statement from one of the interior counties of New York, from which it appears that only half the voters were freeholders; and when we consider that the cities of New York and Boston contain nearly half the property of the States to which they respectively belong, and that in those cities pauperism prevails to greater extent than any where else in the Union, it is very clear that great inequality of property prevails.

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 1,249 wooden houses in the same year, Virginia 2,604, 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 of Virginia, exhibits similar results. And I will add that the same thing is true, by a 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 2,764 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 1,757 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 the 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 highways, 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, 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 grood 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 eighteen months or two years, and neat cattle at five or six years, it will appear that the excess of animal food in Virginia or Kentucky over New York or Ohio is quite large—is quite large, indeed, even if we include the slave as well as the free population of the former States.

A reference to the quality 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 twenty-five per cent. of wheat more than Ohio, and two hundred per cent. 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 thirty-four and a half 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 in 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:

	Bushels wheat.	Indian 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
	Rye.	Buckwheat	Potatoes.
1840	563,000	102,000	4.850,000
1845	447,000	32,000	4,767.000
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 portion of the population. Hence it appears that the farmers of Massachusetts consume but little wheat bread, and use rye, indian corn, and potatoes as substitutes.

I think now that if anything 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 less 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 nor philosophical enough to comprehend and classify them. But in relation to the affairs of this world at least, I ask, with the English philosophic 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 the enthusiasts. Facts are the tests of systems, the landmarks of progress, the harvest of time, the elemental 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 column of the Editor we are continually assailed with statistical comparrisons between the North and 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 products 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, publisqed 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 more 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 table; 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 S ates resides 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 a much 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 effected by the relations of supply and demand. Hence there is no such difference between the profits of the farmer and the artizan, 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 necessaries 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, prefered 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 corresponding 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—whilst the great number of public buildings, churches, banks, offices, &c., are of corresponding magnificence. The style of building affords a fair criterion of the other elements of expense in city life, diet, clothing, and amusements. It is well known that in the larger cities, the expenditure of the wealthy class of families amounts to some eight or ten thousand dollars a year. Now among the planters of the South of equal wealth, in the country, it would be hard to find a mere domestic expenditure of such an amount; perhaps rarely more than half of it. In the country the inducement to build such habitations is not so great. There are not so many to admire and to praise in a rural neighborhood as throng the streets and avenues of a large city. Nor is there to be found in the country the over-grown millionaire to set the example, and to fire the pride and vanity of his poorer neighbors, their wives and daughters, with a desire to emulate and imitate.

In a city the temptation to indulgence is incessant, because almost every object of desire is in market, and desire itself is inflamed not only by opportunity but by rivalry.

It is this great display of wealth and luxury in cities, which has caused the popular error that they are the peculiar abodes of wealth and prosperity; and that the States where they abound are more flourishing than others. The world is a great believer in appearances. But it is curious that the very circumstances which have given to cities a character for riches, should be the causes of that poverty, whose actual existence has been proven. For the practice of extravagance is not confined to the rich; but extends to every class of city life. For in every class there are rivals struggling with each other to make the best appearance, and the distinctions of class are so indistinct as to make each one ambitious of equalling its immediate superior. In a word, the dominion of fashion is far more despotic and oppressive in city than in country life—Even the poor sempstress, who bends over her work during the tedious hours of day, and far into the night, to earn a meagre subsistence, until dimness gathers in her eye, and distortion fastens on her form, even she pays from her scanty earnings the tribute exacted by fashion, and arrays herself in a costume as conformable to the prevailing mode as her means can make it. But in the country, where people do not live under each others observation and criticism continually, it is otherwise. It is only when visiting or visited that the occasion of display occurs, and the annual expenditure is regulated accordingly. It is true that the average wealth of the inhabitants of cities is generally greater than that of the rest of the people in the State, and almost equals that of prosperous agricultural States. But this wealth is not the product of city employments. It results from the influx into the city of persons who have become rich in the country, and who resort to the cities because they cannot carry on agricultural operations extensively in the country in free States This results from the high price of agricultural labor in the free States, and its irregularity. An industrious laborer on a farm, soon acquires enough money to buy a small tract of public land, and emigrates to it. Hence a farmer who acquires some wealth in these States, and finds it difficult to extend his operations in the country, resorts to commercial operations, and settles in town. Even those who would prefer remaining in the country, and yet desire to enjoy their fortunes in social intercourse, find it difficult to spend their leisure pleasantly in the neighborhood, from the want of associates of equal means, the great mass being the occupants of small farms, without servants, and therefore lack the means of performing the rites of hospitality, without a derangement of their domestic systems. The want then of society in the country, the opportunity of investing largely in towns, the chances of acquiring great fortunes by speculation, and the facilities for gratifying our various appetites which wealth affords in cities, all conspire to divert the wealth of the country to the town, in free States. Even in Boston, for instance, it appears by a recent enumeration that nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants were not born in the city: nearly one-half are natives of the Union, most of them of course from Massachusetts and the other New England States. In fact, not quite one-tenth of the people of Boston, over twenty years of age, were born there. The total population of Boston in 1825 was 43,298, and in 1845 the native population, instead of being double, was but 41,076. So that there has been no natural increase of the population of Boston in twenty years. These facts afford striking evidence, not only of the sources of Boston wealth, but of the rapidity with which it is wasted on its arrival. Besides the extravagant and speculative habits of cities, which waste their resources, we must add the enormous taxation to which they are subject. The city of New York, with its four hundred thousand people, is taxed for the present year about three millions of dollars, a sum which is about half as much as the taxes of all the fifteen Southern States combined.

But the most disastrous and appalling consequences of city avocations, is the waste of human life. In the city of New York, the deaths last year exceeded 14,000, or one person out of every twenty-eight; and it was a year of no uncommon mortality for that place. The great mortality of the Eastern cities is supposed to belong chiefly to the emigrant population. But this is not the case. In 1836, when the deaths were 8,009 in New York, only a little over one-fourth were foreign; and that must have been about the proportion of that population. In 1847, the deaths in the city of New York were 15,788, of whom only 5,412 were foreigners, although the mortality of that year was increased by the ship fever, which was very fatal to emigrants. The deaths week before last were 286, of which 108, or more than one-third, were foreign, and the proportion of that population is now much more than one-third. The mortality of New York is much greater than it seems; because, being so largely emigrant from the interior and from abroad, the proportion of adults in her population is much greater than ordinary, and among adults mortality is not near so great as among children. New York has 50,000 children less than her share.

In the last twenty years, the population of New York has nearly doubled, but its mortality has nearly trebled.

According to an official statement* of the duration of human life in the several avocations in Massachusetts in 1847, it appears that the average of

Agriculturalists is	- - -	64.14 years.
Merchants	- - - -	49.20 "
Mechanics	- - - -	46 45 "
Laborers	- - - -	46.73 "

This is the average life-time in the several occupations beginning at twenty years. According to this, the three avocations of city life, merchants, mechanics, and laborers, average about 46½ years, whilst farmers live more than 64½ years, or one-third longer! This is enormous, and I had almost said atrocious destruction of human life, which is continually going on in towns and cities, is enough of itself to account for the superior progress of agriculture in wealth. The loss of so large a proportion of time, in adult years, the expenses of sickness, and the derangement of business, make an aggregate of itself enough to sink any reasonable rate of profit or accumulation in any pursuit. And hence it is that the South, which is so much exempt from the corrosive action of cities on property and population has made such rapid progress in wealth.

Thus, then, the superior productiveness of agricultural labor, the great intrinsic value as articles of necessity, or of its products, the extravagant style of living in towns and cities, and finally, the ruinous waste of human life and labor they occasion, are reasons enough to account for the fact previously demonstrated, of the triumph of the agricultural States of the South over the more commercial States of the North.

But it is objected that the Northern States are more populous, and that if the average wealth of their individual citizens is less, the aggregate wealth of the State is greater. This, however, is of no consequence to the argument. The aggregate wealth of Ireland is no doubt greater than that of any of our States, as her population is so much greater. And yet her people die by thousands of starvation. I am considering the condition of our people, as affected by their respective institutions and pursuits. And I think this the great point in which patriotism and philanthropy and philosophy are concerned.

But it is asserted that the system of the South is depopulating; that the people of Virginia are deserting her; that the population of Kentucky is almost stationary; and that the whole Southern section is but thinly settled, and promises to remain so. If it be meant by all this, that Southern modes of living are incompatible with a dense population, I admit it, and rejoice in it. So far as the concentration of people in towns and cities is concerned, I have endeavored to show that such a thing is not so much to be desired. Nor do I think it expedient to promote the augmentation of numbers within the territorial limits of a State, by a minute subdivision of farms and plantations among a multitude of proprietors or tenants. Such is too much the tendency in the free States, and in other countries; and it has been found fatal to agricultural improvement. It has resulted in France, in reducing the average size of farms to an area of three or four acres, held under their laws of descent by distinct proprietors. And in a part of Scotland, and in Ireland, tracts of a similar size are held by separate tenants. And it is precisely among the peasantry of France, the croftiers of Scotland, and the cottiers of Ireland, that stagnation and desolation have overspread the land, and semi-barbarism and starvation, the people. The division of land for cultivation into very small tracts, is destructive of its value. The soil of France is, on an average, of unusual fertility, and its climate so genial as to be favorable to a great variety of productions. Yet there, with a dense population of its own, and in the neighborhood of Great Britain, with its mighty cities, the greatest market in the world, the average value of land is only five or six dollars per acre—is less than in Virginia. In England the average size of tracts held by the several sorts of tenure, is about 150 acres, which is about as small as can be made profitable—as small as is compatible with the due rotation of crops, a judicious variety of stock, and the prompt adoption of improvements in culture and utensils. In France, the owner of a three or four acre farm, worth only twenty-five dollars, cannot of course afford to buy an improved plough—much less can the renter of such a tract in Ireland. It would cost more than the whole crop is worth. Accordingly a large proportion of French and Irish tillage is performed with the spade, at a great expense of manual labor; and, accordingly, it is England, chiefly, where the tracts are large, that the modern improvements in agriculture have been made—and there the soil is more productive and profitable. That some Virginians, instead of adopting some of the new methods of preserving and restoring the fertility of their lands, choose to emigrate to new States, where the soil is already rich by nature, and is cheap, results from a mere calculation and comparison of the cost of the two systems. And if it be found more profitable to remove to a new than to renovate an old soil, it is an evidence of thrift rather than poverty in the emigrant. And of this the superiority of the new Southwestern over the new Northwestern States, which will appear by a comparison of their property and population, is ample proof †

But the impression exists that the population of the South, as a section, is really stationary, or is declining. And this being assumed, it is regarded as evidence that the people of the South are migrating, either from dissatisfaction with its institutions or with its progress and prospects, or that the vices peculiar to its system are unfavorable to the increase of its population—or that all these combine to depopulate her.

But all this is a mistake. If we deduct from the free States the foreign emigration and its offspring, the residue, representing the native population, does not indicate so great a natural increase as the present number of people in the Southern States.

Of the foreign emigrants, no register was kept until 1820. From that year until 1840, it amounted to more than 700,000 persons, according to the returns. But large numbers came by the way of Canada, for which during a considerable period, the facilities were greater than by the direct route. These have been estimated at balf the number registered in the custom house. Assuming, however, the whole number to be a million, which is the lowest estimate I have seen, their natural increase in the twenty years, could not have been less than half a million—making 1,500,000. Now the white population of 1840, in the free States, was 9,557,431; deducting 1,500,000 it would be 8,057,431. In 1820 it was 5,033,983, and has consequently had a natural increase of 60 per cent.

The white population of the South was in 1820, 2,833,585, and is now 4,635,637, which exhibits a natural increase of 65 per cent. I have included all the foreign emigration in the North. A little of it, however, has gone to the South; but not more than the excess of Southern people who have removed to the Northwestern States.*

This evidence of the great natural increase of Southern white population, is an answer to another imputation against it, very current at the North. It has been held that slavery is a degradation of labor; that therefore the white people of the South refuse to work, and live in idleness; and that from idleness they become dissipated, vicious, and violent. But vice is fatal to the increase of population. It destroys constitutional vigor, diminishes the number of children, and afflicts the few that are born, with hereditary infirmity and premature death. One fact is disclosed by the census which is very significant on this point. There is an excess among the white people of the South of 132,072 males. Among those of the North only 178,275. This is about 97,000 less than the proportion the North ought to have, to equal the South. But when we consider that the foreign population settles almost exclusively in the Northern States, and contains much more than its proportion of males, it is apparent that the deficit of the North in male population is much larger. Now the vices of civilized society affect males chiefly, young men and boys, far more than any other And if it were true that the South is more immoral than the North, it would appear in the deficit of male population. But the reverse seems to be the fact.

The explanation of this result is to be found in the same circumstances that determine the relative wealth of the two sections. The South is rural in residence and habits. It does not present the temptation or the opportunity for sensual gratification to be found in city life. It is to cities that the passions and appetites resort for their carnival. The theatre, the gaming house, the drinking house, and places of still more abandoned character abound in them, and to these the dissipated youth goes forth at night from home, along the high road to ruin. In the family of the Southern planter or farmer, although wine may be drank and cards played, all is done at home under parental and feminine observation, and therefore excess can never go so far. Of course the sons of planters visit the cities, but those in their neighborhood are trivial in size, and meagre in attractions—those more distant are the more seldom seen. The ancient poets, who thought that the lower regions were the abode of great and good men as well as bad, located the entrance in a remote and solitary place. Thus Homer conducts Ulyssis on his visit to the shades of his brother warrior Greeks, to a thinly settled country of dark skinned people

"When lo, we reached old Ocean's utmost bounds,
Where rocks control his waves with ever-during mounds,
There in a lonely land and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Cimmeria dwells."

There he fond the portals of the infernal world. So Virgil conducts Enease to the sombre and solemn forest of the Cumean sybil But with our improved conceptions of the character of that place and its inmates, and the most direct avenues to approach it, the modern Epic poet, who desires to give his hero a view of it, will have to fix the gateway in the heart of a great city, where the vices hold their revels. 'Tis there

"The gates of Hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way."

It cannot be said that the excessive mortality among the males of the North is owing to their unwelcome employments For the females are employed in similar or more destructive avocations. In Massachusetts, about fifty thousand women work in factories, and yet, in that State, there is an excess of 7,672 females, whereas if the natural proportion of the sexes existed among the native population, or such as is found at the South, Massachusetts ought to have an excess of about twenty-two thousand males. So that at present she has about thirty thousand females beyond the due proportion. It is true that Massachusetts loses a portion of her male population by emigration to the West, although she is reinforced again by the excess of males in the foreign emigrants that have settled there.—But there still remains a large portion who must have perished by the sickness and vices of the towns and cities that contain so large a part of her people—Boston alone, with its suburb towns, having a population of 200 000, or nearly one-third of all the State. So then, the operation of the institutions of this model State of the North, is to violate the laws of nature by a separation of the sexes; to send thousands of her sons away from their happy condition at home, to encounter the hardships of the West; to send multitudes of others to die by dissipation in her cities, and to place her lonely and deserted women, not in convents, but in factories. I have said that there are about fifty thousand women employed in the factories of Massachusetts. Such is the testimony of the official census of the State in 1845. Those who are thus employed, it is well known, are generally young, unmarried women, as such a vocation would be rather incompatible with the domestic duties of wives. Now, according to the census of 1840, there were but about 57,000 women in that State between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. So that about seven-eighths of the marriageable women of Massachusetts, at a time of life that ought to be sacred to love and courtship, to pleasure and to hope, to home and to society, are sent forth from the parental roof, to labor for years, confined to overheated rooms, containing a hundred persons each confined to a space five feet square, for thirteen hours a day, under a male overseer, and not permitted to receive a visit from a lover or a relative in the mill, except by the permission of the proprietor's agent, or at the boarding-house, except by permission of the proprietor's house-keeper; for such are the regulations and condition of Lowell. This confinement to factories postpones the marriage of the women of Massachusetts to an average of twenty-three or twenty-four years.† I do not know at what age precisely marriages occur in Virginia, but the census shows that Virginia, with fewer adults, has 100,000 more of children.

*American Almanac, 1849.

†In the Kentucky Auditor's report of 1848, we find a table (No. 16) of the distribution of property in that State, which indicates a degree of wealth, *and of its equitable allotment*, which may challenge any community for comparison.

Without property	7436	parents.
With less than $100 worth	12,964	"
" from $100 to $400	12,344	"
" " $400 to $600	5,685	"
" over $600	28,791	"

It has been alleged, that in the South there are only about 300,000 slaveholders. Well, supposing each adult slaveholder to have an average family of six, the slaveholding population of the South would amount to 1,800,000, which is probably as large a propotion as the landholding population of the North.

*It has been suggested that the emigrant population arrive poor, and therefore when included in the average of individual wealth in the North, reduce its rates. But the foreigner is generally adult if he is poor: and therefore acquires wealth more easily than the native. If, however, the emigrant population be stricken out of the estimate, and the whole property of the North divided among the natives, their proportion will yet be far below that of the South.

†American Almanac.

[*Conclusion next week*.]

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

**Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

20 boxes superior cheese; 5 kegs superior Goshen butter; 3 casks superior cheese; Fulton Market pickled beef; smoked beef and tongues; Pickles; tomato and walnut catsup; horse radish; London mustard, and preserved ginger.

—ALSO—

200 lbs Blue Spun Cotton. Call and see

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

ALL varieties, for sale low at

m2 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this [illegible] liquid, sweeten [illegible] sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT" or SYRUP. [illegible]

GEN[illegible] OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA [illegible]

[illegible] the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb*, *Obstructed*, *Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses*, *Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-str t, N. Y. City.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Patent medicines, Garden seeds, Lamp Oil, &c. &c., always on hand, as may be seen in other parts of the paper, and for sale by

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one-half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO: ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSE SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro

Certificates of Justices attending Court

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms, the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES BURCH, for immediate collection.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
Jan 26, 1849.-[20tf] Crockery Warehouse.

WHEAT BRAN.

00 bushels fresh Bran. For sale by
F9] sale by W L SMITH.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of the aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by one RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson Courthouse, in Jefferson county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named JANE, his father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.
Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[49

JUST RECEIVED FOR THE FARMER.

25 Cast Ploughs, 6 Corn Shellers, extra Points, Bars &c. Hoes and Rakes.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Feb 16

GARDEN SEED.

ANOTHER large supply of fresh Garden Seed, just received per Schr. Ira Brewster. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.