

SUNDAY READING.

Mr. Graham's discourse on the contrast between the Bible and Abolitionism concluded.

After having proved, as we have shown in the articles of the last two Sabbaths, that slavery as it now exists was not only tolerated, but especially recognized and regulated, like the other domestic relations, not only by the Old Testament but by the Gospel dispensation, Mr. Graham goes on to exhibit the contrast presented by a comparison of the tenets held by the abolitionists with those inculcated by the Word of God.

And, first, as it regards their connection with the church, the abolitionists would exclude from Christian fellowship all who sustain the relation of master, because they condemn it as contrary to the Spirit of Christ. Here they establish a term of communion unknown to the church since the beginning—one which would exclude prophet, and apostle, and martyr, and which alike condemns the laws and the Lawgiver of the church.

Does it ever occur to these over-righteous Pharisees, that in condemning an institution which was universally prevalent when our Saviour came into the world to reprove and reform it, and which, so far as we can judge from what He said of the slaveholding Centurion, He regarded with entire complacency, they are virtually condemning Him for a gross oversight and neglect? But our Saviour, though a reformer of the evils which, through the sinfulness of man, had crept into society as instituted by God himself, was no reformer of society, no socialist, no transcendentalist, no abolitionist. He who knew all things knew that nothing was to be gained by overturning the established order of society. He nowhere taught that the domestic relations were to be obliterated, and the inequality of condition which ever has characterized and ever will characterize humanity, as long as it exists, reduced to a common level. He came not to create a new world, but to reprove, reform, and save the world, such as it was; and His teachings and His practice are a living and scathing rebuke to those false reformers who, instead of going about doing good, devote their time and exertions to the baleful task of sowing mischief and dissension in Church and State, and scattering frebrands, arrows, and death among those who have ever before lived together as brethren and friends.

Next, as it regards the relations between the abolitionists and the government under which they live, their principles place them in direct opposition to the laws and to the constituted authorities—all of which is in direct contrast to the precepts of the Gospel, which inculcate obedience and submission to those in authority.

Abolitionism is also exhibited in strong contrast to the Bible, inasmuch as it attacks an undue and unscriptural importance to the temporal condition of the slave, as compared with his eternal interests. The Word of God teaches that man's outward condition is of little importance, compared to the welfare of the soul. The apostles in their exhortations to the slaves of their day, while they inculcate obedience to their masters as a matter of course, treat the circumstance of their being in servitude as of no importance—bid them, in so many words, "not to care for it," but to go on and do their duty faithfully, and promise them an eternal reward hereafter. "The abolitionists," says Mr. Graham, "teach a different lesson. They concentrate their energies upon another object; they agitate the Church and the State, threatening each with dissolution if this object be not obtained. They deprecate the Sabbath by collecting crowds in political assemblage on that holy day. They advise the slaves to violate the eighth commandment, and to disobey all the commands which God has addressed to him as a slave. And what is this object dearer than the integrity of the government, the peace of the church, the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the commands of God?" A so-called right or privilege for the slave, which not one in ten thousand could properly understand, or if he did understand, with all its consequences, would he accept.

For, who do we contend that there are few, if any, slaves who, if they knew and could rightly comprehend the misery and degradation, the destitution for the present and anxiety for the future, inseparable from the condition of the free negroes, as a class, in this country, would accept of freedom as a gift. Offer it to them, ignorant and unconscious as they are, and most of them might take it; and so would the majority of our children of twelve years old gladly hail an emancipation from parental control and the confinement of school, and set out to seek their fortunes in the world, but is that any reason it should be accorded to them? and would the momentary gratification they might experience be a fair set off against the incalculable disasters and untimely regrets by which it would be followed? And yet, for the attainment of this worse than doubtful boon, the abolitionist would sacrifice all that is sacred and all that is dear in our relations to God and to man!

But the contrast between the Bible and abolitionism is most strikingly exhibited by placing side by side, as Mr. Graham goes on to do, the precepts inculcated by the one and the other.

The Bible says, (1 Cor., vi, 21): "Art thou called, being a servant, (or slave), care not for it, but, if thou mayest be free, use it rather." Abolitionism teaches the slave to care greatly for it—to care more for it than for obedience to God, or for his own soul—and that, if he be not made free, he is to free himself by flight or violence.

This (Ephesians, vi, 5) teaches "servants to be obedient to their masters, in singleness of heart, as unto Christ." That teaches that masters are not to be obeyed at all.

This (1 Tim., vi, 1) teaches "servants to count their masters worthy of all honor." That not only despises masters, but teaches servants to despise them.

This (Titus, xi, 10) teaches "servants not to purloin, but to show all fidelity." That teaches them utter faithlessness, and bids them steal, if necessary to enable them to escape.

This (1 Tim., vi, 2, and Tit., xi, 9) commands all ministers of the Gospel to teach and exhort servants to perform all these duties.

This forbids ministers so to teach and condemn those who do.

This says, (1 Tim., vi, 3, 4): "If any man teach otherwise, he is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whence cometh envy, strife, railing, evil surmising." (The apostle's idea of such as inclined to abolitionism in that day.)

That utterly denies this, and claims such as wise and faithful ministers.

This enjoins all these duties on the slave, that he may "adorn the doctrine of God, our saviour, and that the name of God may not be blasphemed."

That says that to require such duties from the slave is a sin; that it is dishonoring God and the Gospel; and that his duty is to break his yoke, and escape from all obedience.

Now, does it seem possible that, in a community professing to be Christian, a class of men should take the holy Scriptures, and traverse, contradict, deny, and set aside every passage which conflicts with their own wild and extravagant notions, and yet claim to be Christians par excellence—the only true members of Christ's church—and have their claim admitted and their tenets embraced by unthinking thousands? It would be incredible, had we not the progress of abolitionism before our eyes to illustrate by another example the force of bare-

facid impudence and presumption, and the inexplicable fondness of mankind for delusions of every description. We have before us, it is true, upon the record of history, a long list of heresies and schisms which have sprung up in the church, and claimed to be founded upon some new or improved reading of the Word of God. We have had, even in our own day, the impostures of Mathias, and those of Millerism, and Mormonism; but these have almost all had for their object the aggrandizement of some individual, or the formation of some sect upon what its founder deemed true religious principle, or professed to do so. But little or no harm has resulted from these movements; they have not affected our civil polity; those engaged in them have not attempted to meddle with the mechanism of government, or lay their hands upon the wheels of State. The mass of community have been almost unconscious of their existence, or if they have ever bestowed a thought upon them, it has only been a passing sentiment of pity or contempt. How different has been the progress of abolitionism! How vast its object—how tremendous the results it contemplates! Grasping in its sacrilegious hands the oracles of God, it in such wise expounds them as to strike a deadly blow at that faith which descended to us from the fathers, and to shake our belief in all that we have heretofore held sacred. Olliterating one of the domestic relations known from the beginning of time, it seeks to overturn the very foundations of society, and infuse into it a new element, full of mischief and lawlessness, theft, rapine, and murder. Laying violent hands upon the constitution and the laws, it seeks to sever the bonds of union, which unite us as one free, prosperous, and happy people, and to convert one section of our country into a theatre of servile war, while it would excite the other to add fuel to the flames, and take advantage of the calamities it ought to avert.

"If this spirit of abolitionism," says Mr. Graham, "had the power of the sword, in what would it differ from the man of sin of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when so many thousands and tens of thousands perished by the axe, and the cord on the wheel, and at the stake, for conscience sake?" "And yet it demands to be received into the State as the very genius of liberty, and into the Church as the very essence of benevolence, dear to God, and consecrated to His cause. So the Grecian horse stood before the gates of Troy a consecrated offering to a Trojan idol. Trojan hands drew it into the city. It was received with songs, and the sound of trumpets, and great rejoicing. But while the citizens slept the enemies concealed in its bosom crept forth, and Troy was destroyed. Satan, who is more cunning than Ulysses, is the true author of this mode of deluding and destroying men. 'Decipimus specie recti' applies not to writers of poetry alone: all men are easily deceived by the semblance of right. The acquisition of knowledge tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit. It was by 'professing themselves to be wise' that the ancients 'became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like man, and beasts and creeping things.' The Pharisee 'made void the law' by saying it is 'corban,' and under the pretext of promoting purity and truth, the 'man of sin' has made void both the law and the Gospel. Satan well understands how to give to his devices the semblance of goodness, and to connect them with a class of means fatal to all the interests of the community by which his devices are adopted."

There is much more worthy of notice in Mr. Graham's view of this all-important subject, but our limits will not permit us to present it lay before our readers. It is sufficient to say that he has succeeded beyond all cavil in making abolitionism as hateful and repugnant in its religious as it is in its political aspect; and we defy any man whose mind is open to conviction, and accessible to sound argument, sustained throughout by scriptural authority, to rise from a perusal of this capital discourse without coming to the conclusion that it is as impossible for a true Christian as it would be for a true American to be an abolitionist. II.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON SLANDERS. "If there is anybody under the canopy of heaven that I have in utter execration," says the amiable Mrs. Partington, "it is a slanderer, going about like a vile boy constructor circulating his calumnious and honest folks. I always knew one by his phisnagogy. It seems as though Belshazzar had stamped him with his private signal, and every thing he looks at appears to turn yellow."

"SOUTHERN TRADE WILL SOON INSURE SOUTHERN RIGHTS." Such is the caption of a mercantile advertisement in this paper, over the signature of Thomas W. Holden, one of our merchants, who makes it a rule never to go beyond Baltimore to buy his goods. We fully concur with this gentleman in the opinion that "Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights." But to secure these rights we must, while we confine our trade to the South, give the North to understand that we are willing to trade with her whenever she is willing to respect Southern rights as they ought to be respected. We conceive the plan of starving the abolitionists into a decent respect to Southern rights a most admirable one; and we are pleased to learn that many of the merchants in this region of the country, who have heretofore bought their goods in Northern cities, stopped at Baltimore this fall, where, we are assured, they bought as fine and handsome goods as they ever bought in New York, and on as cheap and accommodating terms.

Milton Chronicle.

THE CROPS. We have been favored, says the Mobile Tribune, with a letter dated Gainesville, September 3, 1851, from which we extract the following. It is proper to remark that the writer has been travelling nearly all the summer in Mississippi and parts of Alabama:

"I received a letter a few days ago from Aberdeen informing me that the Cotton crop in that section of country is very good, much better than last year. I also received one from Columbus, stating that the crop is likewise good in that vicinity. But from Moore's Bluff to Jones's Bluff, I can assure you there will be a poor showing for steamboats. I do not think there will be as much cotton shipped from this place (Gainesville) as there was two years ago, which was not quite 8000 bales. There cannot possibly be more than a half crop in this (Sumter, Alabama) Greene, Kemper and Ne-shoba counties, and I am told they will not make a third of a crop in Pickens, Alabama. The corn crop is generally poor all through this country, and what the poorer class of people will do another year for corn, I am unable to say or imagine. It is now selling at \$1 per bushel, and some sellers are asking \$1.25. The country is perfectly healthy."

THE CROPS IN TEXAS. We have before us a letter from an intelligent planter of Harrison county, Texas, from which we make the following extract:

"Throughout this portion of Texas our prospects are gloomy indeed. There will not be more than half a crop of corn gathered this fall. Cotton will average from three to four hundred pounds per acre. This, with our present indebtedness, and compelled as we are to rely upon the market for next year's provisions, (not having raised many hogs,) plainly exhibits the condition of our people. We have not had a rain to wet the ground since April. Our planters say that they can realize one-fourth of a crop of cotton if they are as much as they expect."

North-Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

Notice to Subscribers. The subscriptions of many of our patrons will expire about the first of October and November next; and we take occasion to remind them of the fact, so that they may renew according to the advance terms, should they choose to do so. We invite the attention of all our subscribers to our terms, published on the first page of our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and we hope those in arrears will at once transmit the money by Mail, and thus save us the commissions (20 per cent.) which we have to pay for collecting. Receipts in all cases will be sent, showing the time paid for.

MISSISSIPPI. Gen. Quitman has withdrawn from the contest for Governor of Mississippi, on the ground that the people of that State, in the recent election of members of a State Convention "have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action by the State." He says he is for "resistance" on account of what has been done—in other words, for a dissolution of the Union; but believing the people of the State to be against him, he feels constrained, from a sense of respect to their opinions, to abandon the contest.

In our paper of the 23d July last, in noticing the position of Gov. Quitman, we said: "Gen. Quitman stands upon the platform of the Constitution, and is for the Union according to that instrument. He acquiesces in the so-called compromise for the sake of the Union, but he protests at the same time against portions of that compromise as unjust to the South."

We judged this to be Gen. Quitman's position, from his messages and speeches, and from the comments of the newspapers of the South, and especially of his own State, upon his course; and so regarding him, we expressed confidence in him and were favorable to his re-election. It appears that in this we were mistaken. Gen. Quitman again speaks over his own signature, and he announces himself for re-election and dissolution. He identifies himself, by his own language, with the Disunionists of South Carolina. We regret that he has felt it to be his duty to take this position; but we do not hesitate to say, that if we had been a citizen of Mississippi as we are of North Carolina, and had known these to be his sentiments, we should have opposed his election. We do not know that we should have voted for Gen. Foote, but we would have given no aid to an avowed Disunionist.

Gen. Quitman has shown, however, a profound regard for the popular will by withdrawing from the contest. He might have been elected by the force of his personal popularity; but he would not take the office with the consciousness that he would be compelled, by the nature of his honest sentiments, to misrepresent the people.

Disunion, we repeat, is not the true remedy at this time for the Southern people. All the measures in the so-called compromise were self-executing, with the exception of the fugitive-slave law; let us maintain our stand upon that, as one man; and while we announce it as our determination, most solemnly formed, to acquiesce in no other or future aggression, let us demand and see to it that that law is faithfully and honestly executed. This has been our position from the first on this subject. Disunion or secession is the extreme remedy, to be resorted to only when the compact is broken, or when the people of the slaveholding States become convinced that there are no grounds left for indulging a reasonable hope for justice or their rights at the hands of the Federal Government.

ABOLITIONIST LYNCHED. We learn from the Salem Press that the people of Grayson County, Va., are moving with all their strength against the crime of Abolition. On the 13th September, not having been able to lay their hands on Bacon, the Committee of Vigilance of that County, to the number of near two hundred, had before them one John Cornutt, an Abolitionist and a friend and backer of Bacon. They required him to renounce Abolitionism and promise obedience to the laws. He refused. They then tied John, stripped him, and after they had given him some twelve strokes on the bare back, he promised, and said he would sell out and leave. This Cornutt owns, it is said, negroes and money to the amount of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Committee were after another one of Bacon's followers.

A resort to Lynch law is to be deeply deprecated, but Abolitionism is worse than Lynch law. It is to be regretted that the people of Grayson could not get hold of Bacon, McBride and Crooks.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE. We have received the "Circular" in pamphlet form of the "Greensborough Female College, North Carolina, for the Scholastic year, ending June 5, 1851"—printed in New York.

The Faculty of this College is as follows: Charles F. Deems, President, and Prof. of Mathematics and Physical Science; Rev. James Jamieson, Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mental and Moral Science; Rev. Allen S. Andrews, Chaplain, and Instructor in Evidences of Christianity and History; Mrs. Sarah A. Garvin, Botany, Physiology, and Rhetoric; Miss Eliza A. Graves, Painting, Drawing, and French; Andrew G. Kent, Professor of Music; Miss Hagan and Miss Dougherty, Assistants in Music; Miss Spear, Assistant in English Literature; Miss Leach, Preparatory Department; Thomas C. Blake, Steward, and Mrs. Blake, Governess. The Senior Class consists of 24, the Junior 49, the First 39, and the Preparatory 23—making in all 135.

This School is in a prosperous condition, and is no doubt worthy, in every respect, of public patronage.

Mr. McDaniel, of Campbell County, Va., accompanied by officer Taylor, arrived here on Monday last and claimed the boy Emanuel, taken up and committed to Jail recently by Mr. Sheriff High. The boy at once recognized his master. The other boy, who was also in possession of Wood, alias Marshall, the Kidnapper, has been lodged, as we learn, in Hillsborough Jail. He is said to belong to Mr. Tucker, of Halifax, Va.

The real name of the Kidnapper, J. J. Wood, mentioned in our last, is Marshall. He is known to Mr. Taylor, the officer above mentioned.

VIRGINIA. The Democrats of Virginia have nominated Joseph Johnson for Governor, Shelton F. Leake for Lieutenant Governor, and Willie P. Bocock for Attorney General.

The Whigs have nominated George W. Sammers for Governor, Samuel Watts for Lieutenant Governor, and S. S. Baxter for Attorney General.

These are the first nominations made in Virginia under the new Constitution. The election is to take place, we believe, in December next.

OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA.

Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, has written a letter to the Washington Republic, defending himself against the charge of indifference to the fate of the fifty men shot by order of Concha. The substance of the defence is that he did not hear, in time, of the capture and sentence of these men to interfere. He admits that he heard of the order for their execution, and yet he says he did not seek an interview with Concha until after they were shot! His defence appears to be regarded by the newspaper press generally, as a "lame and impotent" affair. He has sunk himself in the public estimation, beyond any hope of re-education. And yet why throw all the blame on him? He acted under orders, and those orders were issued by President Fillmore! It is distinctly stated, in a letter published in the Baltimore Sun, the New York Express, and other Northern journals, dated Havana, 11th September, that Mr. Owen obtained permission to see the prisoners who were not shot, but sent to Spain, and told them (—) "that the President had proclaimed them without the plea of the law, and he could do nothing for them." (—) He told these prisoners this, as they themselves informed the writer; but in the case of the fifty who were shot, he acted the above orders of his superior, by not being "in time" to interpose in their behalf.

The prisoners lately sent to Spain passed a vote of thanks before leaving, to the British Consul at Havana, for his kindness to them, and also a vote censuring Owen. Just think of it!—the British Consul kinder to these poor fellows than our own Consul, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh!

It is hoped the day is not distant when these captives will be released by the Spanish Government. The President owes it to the cause of humanity, as well as to the feelings of the American people, to make and press an application, through our Minister, upon the Court of Spain for their release.

"THE REMEDY." We have received the first number of "The Remedy," a paper just established at Yorkville, S. C., by T. J. Eccles, Esq. formerly of the Lincoln Courier. Mr. Eccles has much experience in his profession, and will no doubt turn out a readable paper. We wish him success pecuniarily.

"The Remedy" advocates a withdrawal from the Union by South Carolina, on account of the so-called compromise—in other words, it is a Disunion paper, out and out. Mr. Eccles is in the wrong—sadly and deeply in the wrong. South Carolina has no good cause, at this time, for seceding from the Union. She has, it is true, been unjustly treated by the Congress, but the other slaveholding States have received at the hands of that body the same measure of injustice; they have decided, with one voice, to acquiesce in this injustice, because of their regard for the Union, and because, also, of their hope that no further aggressions will be made upon their rights; and under these circumstances, it is not for that State, or for any other single State, to tear herself loose from her sisters, and assume, by herself, the championship of Southern rights.

It is one thing to contend for the abstract right of secession in the last resort, and quite another thing to insist that the right shall be exercised now.

REV. DR. HOOPER. We had the pleasure on Sunday last, of listening to a most able and excellent sermon, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, by this ripe scholar and eminent Divine. Dr. Hooper's style is clear and clear, reminding one most forcibly of the old English authors; and the truths which he utters are calculated to produce lasting effects.

Dr. Hooper was formerly Professor of Latin and Greek Literature in our University. He has also occupied the Chair of Professor in a South Carolina College, and was formerly President of Wake Forest College, in this County. He has now under his direction Sedgwick Female Seminary, established in this place by the late Rev. Mr. Finch.

The article from the New York Journal of Commerce which we copy, is one of the few instances in which the Northern press has shown itself willing to do justice to South Carolina. The article is further valuable as showing the utter hollowness of the pretext on which South Carolina is assailed for her laws in relation to her colored people. But the Journal does not state the whole case. The laws of Louisiana are the same as those of South Carolina, but who hears anything against that State? It is a "Union" State, with a strong squinting towards "protection," and Massachusetts is therefore silent. Turning to the free States—not only does Indiana by a provision of her Constitution separately ratified by nearly 100,000 majority, ordain the exclusion of free negroes from her territory under severe penalties—but the Constitution of Illinois, adopted several years since, contains the like provision; and Mr. Douglas, a Senator of that State, in a debate in the Senate, challenged those who were assailing South Carolina, to test the constitutionality of such laws in the case of his own State. Still further, the laws of Ohio, for a series of years, enacted a like exclusion of free negroes, and subjected those in the State to the same penalties as those who are under the laws of South Carolina. Those laws were abrogated for political effect, but their constitutionality was never brought to the test. The people who assail South Carolina on the ground of these laws have thus proved that they have not the smallest faith in the pretexts they set up, and have shown that they assail her, not because her laws are in themselves oppressive, but because she stands out in a bold and defiant attitude, and defender of the cause of the South, and that a blow at her is in a peculiar degree, a blow at the whole slaveholding section of the Union.

Charlesston Mercury.

This article of the Journal of Commerce, referred to by the Mercury, vindicates the municipal laws of South Carolina in relation to free negroes, and does that State justice on the subject. Mr. Winthrop, it will be remembered, misrepresented these laws during the last session of Congress, while the fugitive-slave law was pending, and refused to retract his misrepresentations and slanders after he had been corrected as to the facts by Mr. Butler. The Raleigh Register, the organ of North Carolina Whigs, is also the organ of Massachusetts Whiggery, and the advocate of Mr. Winthrop's election as Governor of the latter State; and that, too, with a full knowledge that he voted against the fugitive-slave law.

The Raleigh Register is a fair specimen of that "resistance" which we should see among certain Southern Whigs, in case the fugitive-slave law should be evaded, modified, or repealed.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers today, the interesting Report to the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, submitted in July last, by Mason Loomis, Esq., Civil Engineer. This Road is destined to be of much benefit to the region of country through which it is to pass, as well as to Greenville, Washington, and Raleigh. The enterprise has our best wishes for its success.

The Hillsborough Recorder permits itself to make the amusing expression that the State of "North Carolina is as true to Whig principles as any State in the Union." Will the Recorder be good enough to say what Whig principles are, and what the Editors, as Whigs, are for?

Advices from St. Petersburg announce the opening of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow on the 31st August, by the Emperor in person.

GREENVILLE PLANK ROAD.

To the President and Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your instructions, I herewith transmit to you a plot of a survey made between Tyler's Bridge and Raleigh, accompanying which is a statement of the general character of the Country, and also an estimate of the cost of construction and receipts of your contemplated Road. Between Tyler's Bridge and the Rail Road, two routes have been surveyed, one leading to Black Creek, and the other to Wilson. From the Rail Road to Raleigh, but one, which leads from Wilson to Raleigh, passing through Stanhope and Wake Forest.

As the survey was not intended as one for the location of the Road, but for the purpose of ascertaining the situation of different points along the contemplated route, and the character of the Country through which it may pass, with such other information as may be of service to you, the public Road was followed for the purpose of saving time and expense.

Accompanied by H. W. Cross, Esq., a member of your board, I also examined a route leading more direct from Wilson to Raleigh, which was found to be hilly and rocky in many places, and crossing streams which might be avoided by adopting the northern or Stanhope route.

The route by way of Stanhope would increase the distance some two miles, but a Plank Road could be constructed over it at less expense than the direct route. The grades also, on this route, would be much easier than those of the direct one, the bridges fewer and shorter, and the material for the road-bed better. These facts recommend the Stanhope Route as the most practicable. I shall therefore confine myself to the consideration of the Northern or Wilson Route passing through Stanhope, and the Southern or Black Creek Route.

THE BLACK CREEK ROUTE. I have not examined this route personally, and can only give such information as I have been able to obtain from other sources. From Tyler's Bridge to Black Creek, the route would pass near the Great Contentnea Creek much of the way.

In the Eastern and Southern portions of the State, the Country near the streams is broken, especially that situated on the north side, and therefore to obtain a level road, they must be avoided.

A direct route from Tyler's Bridge to Black Creek would cross the Toisnot and Great Contentnea Creeks, requiring expensive bridges.

Between Black Creek and Raleigh, I know nothing of the general character of the Country, except that the streams in that section of the Country become larger and the banks higher and more broken as they extend farther South; and from these facts I conclude that the grading and bridging would be much more expensive on this than the Wilson route.

This route would pass through or near Stanstonsburg, to which place the Great Contentnea is navigable for a part of the year, which perhaps would divert a portion of the produce in its vicinity from your Road.

Black Creek is situated six miles nearer Wilmington, than Wilson, and according to the present rate of freightage from Wilson to Wilmington on the Rail Road, a barrel of produce would be carried for three cents less from Black Creek than from Wilson. This difference may seem inconsiderable at first, but when we consider that it is more than sufficient to pay one half the toll on an ordinary load for two horses, from the Rail Road to Greenville on a Plank Road, it is worthy of consideration.

The freightage, however, from the two places may be the same. But even should this be the case, then the location of Wilson is more favorable than that of Black Creek; for should the Rail Road Company reduce their freightage to the lowest possible rates for which they can afford to carry produce to market from the two places, so that they may compete with your Company, then the freightage to Wilmington must be less from Black Creek than from Wilson, as the distance is shorter. From Black Creek to Raleigh the route would pass through or near Stanstonsburg, to which place the Great Contentnea is navigable for a part of the year, which perhaps would divert a portion of the produce of that section of the Country. It would also pass near to, and parallel with the Central Rail Road and Northern Plank Road designed to pass between Fayetteville and Raleigh, the Company of the latter road ready to commence operations. Your President informs that the line of this route, "conditional subscriptions" to the amount of some \$6000 have been subscribed, provided your Road shall pass through Stanstonsburg, Black Creek and Beulah.

I cannot say that these places are so situated that the most direct and practicable route would pass through, or so near to them as to be "conditional subscriptions." If this should not be the case, then the sum subscribed would be diminished to some extent. I would here remark that it is important to the success of a Plank Road, or any Road, that individuals residing near it shall be so interested that self-interest will induce them to give it their patronage, care and influence.

THE WILSON ROUTE. Under instructions from the President of your body, I have made a survey of this route from Tyler's Bridge to Wilson, for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the Country, and the practicability of a route, and a plot of which I also present to you for your consideration; an estimate of which you will find on a sheet attached to this report. The Country is so level that but little grading will be necessary. The White Oak and Toisnot Creeks are the only streams of any importance to be crossed, and require bridging. Timber is abundant. The "right of way," so far as I have been able to learn, will in most cases, be given, for and in consideration of the benefits which the Road will confer. With a few alterations I think this the best route which can be obtained from Tyler's Bridge to the Rail Road.

A Road located in this route would be as profitable as any other built, the right of way would cost as little, and with less injury to the plantation through which it passes than any other line that could be traced out, as favorable as this one, in other respects. It is very important, however, that the right of way should be secured before an actual location shall be made, for in so doing it may be obtained at less cost and trouble. The distance is 27 miles, being 3 miles less than the "Public Road." The distance from Wilson to Raleigh by the Public Road is 51 1/2 miles.

It may be reduced to about 46 miles, making the whole distance from Tyler's Bridge to Raleigh 73 miles, and to this 27 miles, the distance from Greenville to Tyler's Bridge, and it will make the whole distance from Greenville to Raleigh about 100 miles. From Wilson to Raleigh, the distance is 83 miles, the Country is very favorable for the construction of a Plank Road, the soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which may be easily graded and make an excellent Road-bed. The plank will last longer on this material than on sand, and the summer or earth Road will soon become compact and hard, thus obviating to a great extent the difficulties attending Plank Roads, that of passing. Timber is also on this Route is abundant and can be obtained at reasonable prices. From Eagle Rock to Raleigh, a distance of 10 miles, the Country is broken, and would be the most expensive portion of the route.

The timber is scarce, and would be necessary to obtain elsewhere, the average hauling of which would be about 7 miles. The same difficulties would be encountered on the Black Creek route, inasmuch as it would be necessary to cross the Neuse River in going to Raleigh, the general character of which is the same in this vicinity. This route passes through a section of Country in which there are no means for transportation, except the public roads, which are generally in a condition not calculated to be used for such purposes.

On this account the lands are but poorly cultivated, and the Pine is abandoned after the first year, if used at all. An improvement such as you propose is needed here, if anywhere; the soil naturally fertile would be cultivated and improved, and the Pine, now so far distant from market as to render attention to this branch of industry unprofitable, would be profitably worked. This route is favorable in every respect. The Road would pass through a section of Country for a great portion of its length favorable in cheapness and durability combined, and exempt from competition, except the Wilmington Rail Road over which it crosses; and which in my opinion will not affect your Road injuriously to a great extent.

There have been 64 shares of stock taken at Wilson, amounting to \$1,600 and \$4000 pledged in the vicinity of Stanhope, making a total of \$5600, which amount could be increased by proper exertions. I have thus given you the facts, so far as I have

been able to obtain them, in relation to the two routes. As I have no data, by which to make an estimate of the cost for constructing the Black Creek route, or the receipts of the Road after completed, I must confine myself to the Wilson route in making my estimates. In order to present the subject more plainly to you, I have made four divisions which are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Division, Distance, and Cost. 1st division, from Greenville to Tyler's Bridge, 23 miles, cost \$13,522 17. 2nd division, from Tyler's Bridge to Wilson, 27 miles, cost \$7,410 24. 3rd division, from Wilson to Eagle Rock, 36 miles, cost \$49,640 33. 4th division, from Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 10 miles, cost \$17,438 20. Making 83 miles, cost \$117,710 23. In making my estimates I have guarded against making them too low, and I have no doubt but that the above sum will be found sufficient to complete your road. The annual interest on \$117,710 23, at 6 per cent, is \$7,061 46. To this add the salaries of 8 toll keepers, \$500 00. Salaries of Officers and contingent expenses, 800 00. Yearly repairs, \$10 per mile, 830 00. Making the yearly cost for supporting the Road \$10,191 96.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

It is estimated that six wagons of two horses each will haul Wilson to Greenville daily—37 miles, 2 cents per mile each way for 313 days, will make \$4,779 44. A gentleman from the vicinity of Stanhope, Va. has furnished me with the following statement, the accuracy of which is unquestionable: "Three fourths of the products of the north-eastern part of the State which will seek the lower eastern markets, pass down the Black Creek route, and connect with our Road at Stanhope. This produce consists mainly of Flour and Tobacco." I estimate that 3 Wagons will haul daily loads with these products, which is the true State of the producer to wagon to the lower part of the State, as the price there is uniformly better. There are 9 Distilleries near this place, which annually make 30,000 barrels of Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin. This amount would be greatly increased if the means for transportation were improved, and the Distilleries would send off thousands of barrels of common Rosin, which they now burn, because they cannot afford to haul it so far over a sandy Road for the price it brings after reaching market."

30,000 barrels yearly, would be about 95 barrels per day. Estimating 100 barrels per day, and five Wagons of two Horses would leave that region of Country daily for Greenville, which is 37 miles, three wagons which now pass, and it will make 3 wagons. 37 miles, 2 cents per mile each way, will make \$5,793 12. Estimating 4 wagons to leave Raleigh for Greenville daily—82 1/2 miles, 2 cents each way, 4,247 25. Daily Stage, 1,036 00. Add for pleasure and way travel, 4,000 00. 14,892 40. Add the 6 wagons from Wilson to Greenville daily, 3,779 44. Total amount of receipts, yearly, 17,671 84. Deduct from this the interest on the capital Stock, and annual expenditures, 10,191 96. Leaving a surplus of \$7,479 88. Or more than 6 per cent. Now if you lay by \$4,500 of this at annual interest, it will amount to over \$67,000 in eleven years. Allowing the road to last that length of time, and \$810 per mile to rebuild it, the sum will be sufficient for that purpose.

Gentlemen, I can see no reason why your Road will not be a profitable one. So far as I know of the result of Plank Roads, and I have been intimately connected with them since their introduction into the United States, they have always been attended with the best success; and so far as I have been able to learn from other sources, reliable and authentic, the Stockholders have in every instance received a fair dividend on their investments.

In Canada, the Northern, Western and some of the Southern States, their utility has been fully tested. They can be used by all. They reach and benefit alike the rich and poor, every class of the people, the Producer