

# THE SOUTHERNER.

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TARBOROUGH:

MAY 4, 1852.

Communications on Farming, Free Schools and Education generally would be very acceptable.

Communications must be handed in by Wednesday evening; and must be accompanied by a responsible name, or they will certainly not be published.

## Agricultural Society.

At the regular time, the 22nd inst., the Edgecombe Agricultural Society assembled, and was called to order by the President.

R. R. Bridgers, Esq. called up the question, whether citizens of other counties could be admitted as members of this society? Decided in the affirmative.

Mr. R. E. Macnair made a very interesting report on the rotation of crops.

The Committee to ascertain the products of the county during last year, made only a partial report—Cherry's district made 1248 bales of cotton; Brake's, 726; Pender's, 464; Edwards', 346; Sparta, 506; Gay's, 305; Bulluck's, 1038; Armstrong's, 1580.

The following gentlemen were then received as new members: Dr. Sugg, Dr. John Mercer, Dr. J. P. Battle, H. B. Bryan, Henry Mordecai, A. Braswell, and Joseph Johnson.

Dr. Phillips then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Edgecombe Agricultural Society ascertain by correspondence or otherwise, what will be the annual salary of a scientific analytical chemist, with the incidental expenses &c., with a view to the analysis of soils and vegetables, and report the same to the next meeting of the society. Adopted.

Dr. Tompkins then addressed the meeting in a short but forcible speech, pressing the importance of sustaining a State agricultural paper, and of encouraging Education, as the great hand-maid to true and lasting progress in farming.

Dr. Phillips was elected to deliver the annual address before the Society.

The resolution, rescinding the order for the publication of the meeting was stricken out, and a resolution, that they be published, substituted.

The meeting then adjourned.

In connection with the above, we quote the following from an article on the Agricultural Society of Wayne, in the "New Era"—a new and handsome sheet just issued from the enterprising town of Goldsboro':

"In framing a Constitution and By-Laws, the far-famed 'State of Edgecombe' was taken as a model, which, of course, afforded a basis for many remarks complimentary of the enterprising citizens of our sister County—they were frequently alluded to in glowing terms, as the pride of our State and their farms were held up as models worthy the imitation of every son of North-Carolina."

## Common Schools.

For several years, Edgecombe voted against Free Schools; and as a matter of course, those counties which had eagerly adopted them, considered such opposition in their near-sighted, superficial smartness a sure indication of her stupidity and her non-appreciation of learning. Her name became the common jest. They could not understand the true reason of her opposition—the inefficiency of a system based on so small an amount. The pecuniary bait, though small, was too alluring. Reason had not her sovereignty respected, and the well established fact, that a loose, inferior system of discipline and instruction is injurious rather than beneficial, something to be avoided rather than purchased, was entirely forgotten. Time has proved that old Edgecombe, in this as in all her other principles, was correct. The few benefits of the system have proved far from commensurate with the expense; and even these, if properly accredited, would more often than otherwise, be fathered by private aid and influence.

But the system was, as it were, thrust upon her, and it behooves her to consider well the question, can it not be made efficient? If so, how? By the present apportionment she is entitled to \$1100,

By an act of our Legislature, she is empowered to raise by taxation, one third of this amount. By her industry and frugality, she has many citizens, who have children to educate and means sufficient, and who by contributing such amounts, as they will otherwise pay to private schools, to their neighboring Common Schools, may thereby enable them to employ teachers of good capacity, and while thus they give benefits to their own children, at the same expense and under their own supervision, confer on the indigent a charity valuable indeed. Will she adopt all or either of these? Let her leading men well consider it. Let them ponder it well as a course which would be apt, aye sure, to place our Common Schools in a position, that would confer honor, both on the understanding and feeling of Edgecombe. As one, that would place her on this the great test of high civilization far in advance of her sister counties, and encourage them to emulate her example. As one, that would show to the world that her progress was no one-ideal scheme, no penurious effort based on selfishness; but a principle, loftier and more ennobling—the improvement of man, the promotion of happiness, the advancement of our common country.

## Cattle.

We rode a few days since to Poplar Farm, to see the very beautiful calf belonging to the proprietor, Mr. H. B. Bryan. Of fine Devon stock, about six months old, and to our notion, perfect in form and order, he is one of the handsomest objects we have ever seen.

We were much pleased also, with the reflection, that the interest manifested by his owner, and the farmers present showed plainly that this branch of Agricultural property, was destined soon to be a special object of attention, and to be greatly and quickly improved. In our next, we shall give, from that most excellent agricultural journal, the Working Farmer, an article on the importance of shelter and kind attention to stock, showing that it is not only humane but profitable.

The condition of Poplar Farm shows that Mr. Bryan, and those about him, are workers. Like many others however, he has much more land than he can properly attend to and of course things look not as tidy as they would otherwise do. He is however a go-ahead, improving, working farmer, and will in the end overcome the many disadvantages, which the great disparity between land and force, have raised up. He merits our compliments, for the attention paid to comfort in the erection of his new negro cabins.

## The Plank Road.

The Greenville Plank Road is progressing finely. About 12½ miles are already completed, and they are finishing off from 3 to 4 miles per month. Timber is plentiful, and the contractors feel confident that they will be able to finish 24 miles from Greenville by the 1st of August; and the remaining 13 miles to Wilson is an excellent dirt road. Our best wishes attend them.

## France.

In the late speech of President Napoleon he stated his determination not to assume the title of Emperor; yet said that if there was any dissatisfaction, he should be forced to ask the people to confer it. Titles of nobility are revived, and even new ones have been patented. Poor republican France—to be thus governed by the ass because he wears the lion's name.

## Slavery.

The following extract we copy from the "Herald of the Union," a liberal and enlightened sheet published in New York by C. Edwards Lester. It clearly shows that there are those North, who fully understand the condition of our slaves, and who are not so completely blinded by "higher law" prejudices, as to be unable to distinguish the beneficial, commendatory features of the institution as practiced, and to see in their proper light, the numerous seeming deviations from abstract justice which the heated imaginations of fanatics so often conjure up.

that, on the whole, the condition of the African race in the Southern States as slaves, is more desirable than their condition in the Free States. We believe it is capable of demonstration, and has been proved over and over again, that in proportion to their numbers, the Southern slaves have a much larger amount of religious instruction communicated to them by ministers of the gospel, than their brethren in the free States; that they are compelled to work fewer hours in the day, that they are far better provided for, and less dependent in sickness, feebleness and old age; that they can show a far larger proportion of members of churches, that they are more moral in their habits and intercourse with each other, that the average is entirely in the favor of even pleasant family intercourse with the intimacies and charities of life, that they are better clothed, housed, fed and thought for, that fewer of them perpetrate crime or are guilty of indecencies and immoralities, and that intellectually, morally and physically, they are in a better condition than the free negroes at the North.

The Whig Convention assembled in Raleigh on Monday last. The nominee for Governor is John Kerr of Caswell. Fillmore and Graham, recommended to the National Convention. We have not yet received the official proceedings. Edgecombe we expect was represented.

We copy the following from the "Spirit of the Age,"—a zealous and able temperance paper published in Raleigh:

"We arrived at Tarboro' on Monday afternoon, and addressed a large audience that night. It was an extremely ineluctable, cold, unpleasant night, and we were surprised to see so numerous an assemblage, a large portion being ladies. The Sons are a strong active body of men in Tarboro'—they have the confidence of the entire community, and the cheering smiles and hearty co-operation of the Ladies. Through their influence the Order has spread into the country, and some of the Divisions in Edgecombe are almost or quite as strong as the parent Division in the Town. They are all working men—they had strong prejudices to contend with, and though they may not have overcome them, yet they have to such an extent been neutralized by the ocular demonstrations they have given of the benevolent and moral effects produced in the communities where Divisions have been located, that they have stripped their opponents of the power to long retard the progress of the Temperance reform there. A more resolute, whole-souled set of men no where rally under the ennobling banner of 'Love, Purity and Fidelity,' than is to be found in Edgecombe county.

This was our first visit to this part of the State, and we can truly say we were delighted both with her people and the rich, prosperous appearance of the country. We were hospitably and courteously received and attended to while in Tarboro', and spent near a day there most pleasantly. Some of the most elegant Mansions in North Carolina have recently been erected, and there is an air of prosperity and enterprise we were most agreeably surprised to witness. The Hotel of Mr. Pender, where we stopped, though not entirely completed, is one of the first in the State; the Stores are elegantly arranged and well filled, and her workshops thronged with busy and skilful artisans. We stepped into our friend F. L. Bond's Cabinet Warehouse, filled with the most elegant and costly Furniture, as well as plain, serviceable wares. No surer evidence can be given of the wealth and thriftiness of a community than the existence and sustenance of such establishments; and no community boasts of a Mechanic of which it may more justly be proud, than may Tarboro' of our friend Bond.

Nor are the citizens of the county behind those of Town in their spirit of enterprise and improvement. No where else in North Carolina have we seen such systematic arrangements in Farming, in all its interesting and important phases, as in Edgecombe; and the result is, heavy cropping equal to the best Mississippi lands, and consequently wealth and prosperity greets the eye at almost every turn. The people of Edgecombe are teaching their fellow-citizens of other counties a most salutary and useful lesson, and one by which we hope they will be profited.

We were indebted to the polite courtesy of Rev. Mr. Cheshire, for a promenade, through the beautiful burial grounds of the Episcopal Church. They are richly plotted with luxuriant blue-grass, and embellished with the rarest trees and shrubbery of our own and foreign climes;—indeed, we doubt whether so great a variety can be found any where else in the State. Our visit was a most delightful one, and we left regretting that we were compelled to make it so short.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1852.

Mr. Dean on the Politics of the Day—The Management of the Campaign by the Seward-Scott Whigs—Congress and Retrenchment—A Union Party Convention on the Fourth of July—Adjournment and Re-Assembling of Congress—An Extra Session—Appropriation for the Collins Steamers, &c.

The speech of Mr. Dean, a democratic member from New York, on the politics of the day, presents many topics of interest. Mr. Dean entertains no doubt which of the Divisions of the whig party will succeed at the whig Convention—for Gov. Seward, he says, is the party in New York, and Gov. Johnston in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Wade, he might have added, in Ohio; and the united delegations of these States will control the nomination. He thinks, as others do, that these leaders will tolerate any pledge that Gen. Scott may choose to give, provided they have the patronage and influence of his administration—the whole of it will be wielded with the view to make Mr. Seward the whig candidate for the Presidency in 1856.

It would appear, in fact to be the policy of the Seward whig of the party to keep it together on sectional grounds, and if Gen. Scott, as their candidate, be beaten, the party will still remain organized for sectional agitation. The policy is to drive off the Southern whigs and establish a northern party on Mr. Seward's principles, with a view to a complete triumph in 1856. By keeping up the slavery agitation, meanwhile it is doubtless expected to divide parties by a geographical line; and then of course Governor Seward would be the chief of the more numerous party. This being the policy, it does not much matter to Gov. Seward, whether Gen. Scott be elected or not; for, if he be defeated, the slavery agitation can be resorted to as likely to secure the triumphant election of Gov. Seward, in 1856.

When this game shall be understood, very few Southern delegates in the convention will be found in favor of the candidate whom Gov. Seward's party shall present and support.

I notice that Congress is advised to close the session immediately, or as soon as the appropriation bills can be passed, with a view to afford an assurance to the people of their desire for retrenchment. A better test of economy would be to adjourn before the appropriations be made. There will be little use in locking up an empty chest.

Six months has passed since the session commenced, and the House of Representatives has sent one apportionment bill to the Senate; and it is supposed that three months hence they will send another. Neither House will do any business of importance till after the two Baltimore conventions, and after the Union convention, which last will not be called till the 4th of July. Should it then be thought proper for Congress to drop legislation and attend to the election, the session will be ended by the first of August, leaving upon the next administration the responsibility of calling an extra session early next May, which will be a pleasanter time for all parties concerned than the dog days.

This proposition will be no doubt adopted, for it falls in with the disposition and objects of Congress, to adjourn in time to manage the election; then come back to count the votes next February, and from the three highest, to choose a president. After all this trouble with the matter, it will be but right that Congress should be called again, as soon as possible in the Spring, to receive or direct the distribution of what Gov. Marcy calls the "spoils" which "to the victors belong." This is the programme of the movement of this Congress and its immediate succession.

The Senate was involved in a vexatious question of order to-day in regard to the amendment to the deficiency bill providing for the Collins line. An attempt was made to rule it out, on the ground that it was not founded on an estimate. The President, *pro tem.* very properly referred the question to the Senate for decision—not taking it upon himself to decide so important a matter upon a hasty construction of doubtful rule. The opponents of the measure availed themselves of this technical objection to defeat it, instead of meeting the question on its merits. I understand that two-thirds of the Senate will probably vote for the amendment increasing the service and the compensation of the Collins line.

A demonstration in favor of Mr. Fillmore is about to be made by his friends in New York. It has been generally supposed that the city districts would go for Webster delegates. They certainly will not go for Mr. Seward's candidate.

ION.

P. S.—The objection to the Collins amendment was overruled by a vote of 29 to 42. It was nearly a lost vote.

## VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, held at Richmond, adjourned on Friday, the 27th ultimo. The following are the resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. That the true relations between the States and the Federal Government and the true rules for the construction of the Constitution are correctly set forth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and '99, of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the doctrines therein expounded, are hereby adopted and reaffirmed.

2. That Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or to grant directly or indirectly, the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

3. That specific duties taxing, as they do, the low-priced necessities of the poor as heavily as the costly luxuries of the rich, are unequal, unjust and odious; that duties designed for protection foster one branch of industry, and cherish one section of the country, at the expense of others are utterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy, and Democratic principles; and that we are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt, coarse cottons.

4. That the Federal Government ought to adhere in its foreign policy to the maxims inculcated by the Father of his country, and by the Father of Democracy.

5. That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as applicable to the present condition of the country.

6. That we recommend the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts to send each not more than four delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

7. That we approve of the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Conventions, and recommend that they continue the rule of casting the whole vote of the State by a majority of the districts.

8. That the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention ought to be given for such candidate as will command the greatest strength in the Democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic Republican faith.

## FOREIGN.

### ARRIVAL OF THE Steamer Asia. Latest from Europe.

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at her wharf in New York yesterday, after 12 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 10th instant, bringing three days' later advices from all parts of Europe.

The political advices by this steamer are very meagre.

### ENGLAND.

Cotton.—The Liverpool cotton market on the 10th was heavy. A decline of ½ per lb. was noted in all the lower and middling grades. Fair qualities were dull at previous figures. The week's sales amount to 24,000 bales. The official quotations for fair Orleans were 5½d; middling, 4½d; fair Uplands 5½d; middling, 4½d.

It is announced, both in the French and English papers, that immediately on the news of the fall of Rosas becoming known, the British and French governments appointed a joint commission to treat with Brazil, to open the waters of the rivers La Plata, Parana and Uruguay to the commerce of the world. Sir C. Hotham, on the part of England, and the Chevalier St. George, on the part of France, sail on Friday next for Rio, charged with the mission.

### FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon issues his public documents in his own name, as President of the Republic, and no longer in the name of the people.

### IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is of the usual type—electioneering, and squabbles between the two religions. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, has been elected archbishop of Dublin. His appointment requires to be confirmed by the Pope. With his archiepiscopal functions he will probably assume the style of cardinal, which it is believed, he had bestowed on him some time since, but for prudential reasons, kept it *in petto*.

A movement is on foot in favor of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles. The town of Clonmel, Toam and Loughara have petitioned the Queen for their release.

### GERMANY.

The full tide of emigration has set in from Hamburg and Bremen. On the 3d instant five vessels cleared from the former port with 1,500 passengers. The greatest number of the emigrants came from Thuringen and Hesse.

## MARKETS.

TARBORO' MARKET, May 1. Tar river is down again, and the steamer will not come to this place another rise. Turpentine is somewhat on the advance; in other articles, no material change.

Turpentine—Virgin dip, \$2 80; dip, \$2 50 to \$2 60. Scrape 40 cts. per 100 lbs. Tar, \$1 per barrel. Corn, \$2 75 to \$3 per M. Bacon, 11 to 12½ cts. Lard, 11 to 12½ cts. Cotton, 7 cts. Fish—Cut Herrings, \$7 50;—lets \$6 50;—Whole Herrings \$5 50.

### Washington Market, April 27.

N. Stores—With light receipts kinds have advanced—best sales of Virgin Dip at \$3 05c., O. d. do. \$2 80; Scrape \$1 55, Tar \$1 30—no sales. Rosin or Spts. to report, both command and a rise on our last quotations.

Corn—No sales to report. Cotton—This article is out of market as nearly all last year's crop has been sent forward.

Salt—A cargo of St. Martin's afloat at 22c.—the article is wanted.

### Newbern Market, April 27.

Turpentine.—Turpentine has been in freely during the past week. The river, which has been in good order is now however falling. Prices have continued pretty steadily at \$2 80 dip and \$2 for Scrape. We have some sales the past week at \$3 05 to \$2 95; sales to day, Monday, at \$3 05; a lot of 150 bbls, virgin dip, there in any quantity in market, sold today at \$3 75.

Corn—Sales by the flat lead at 51½ to 53 cts per bushel.

Bacon—Sales of Hams this morning at 11 and Side and Hams at 11½ cts. Shoulders at 10½ cts. Lard—2 bbls sold to day at 11 cts.

### Wilmington Market, April 28.

The river is in boating order, with indications of a rise. Produce (especially Timber and Turpentine) have advanced freely. Large quantities of Timber on the market.

Turpentine—Sales since our last issue of about 3000 bbls., mostly at 2½ for Soft, 1,70 for Hard and 3,40 for Virgin, closing at 3,00 for Soft, 1,70 for Hard and 3,75 for Virgin. 1900 for Hard at 1,75.

Spts. Turpentine—But little offered sales small lot on Monday at 39 cts.—About 100 bbls. on Tuesday at 49 cts. A strong desire to purchase manifested.

Bacon—Stock very much reduced and none coming to market; last sales 11½ hog round, for N. C.

Corn—Since Saturday morning there has 4 cargoes arrived; about 4400 bbls of which has been sold—1000 bbls at 64 cts., and the balance at 55 cts., principally for the Fayetteville market. Stock light in retailers hands.

Lard—Becoming scarce; prices tending upward.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Elder Blount Cooper will preach on Monday, the 3rd of May next, at the Fork meeting house, (in Pitt county) on Tuesday, 4th, at Tyson's; on Wednesday, 5th, at Meadow; on Thursday, 6th, at Autrey's Creek; on Friday, 7th, at the residence of the late Parson Bridges, dec'd; on Saturday, Sunday, 8th and 9th, at Town Creek.—Com.

## DIED.

In this county, on the 23rd of March, Mr. David Bradley. He was born on the 27th of October, 1777, and had been for about the last forty-five years a member of the Baptist church.

## BOOKS,

A Few that are New.

The Ladies of the Covenant, De Quincy's Opium Eater and Suspense, "Literary Reminiscences, Life and Manners, The Lorgnette by Ik. Marvel, A faggot of French Sticks, by Sir Francis Head, The maiden and married life of Mrs. Powell, The world here and there—by Dickens, Hood's Own—selected papers, Tales from Catland, by an old Tabby, The Natural History of the Human Species, an English reprint by Chas. Hamilton Smith, Lord and Lady Harcourt, A Synopsis of Popery as it was and as it is, by William Hogan Esq., formerly Roman Catholic Priest, and Mother Goose's Melodies in English, oglyphics, On sale by J. H. Bowditch—Tarboro' April 30.

50 Sps Turpentine Barrels For sale by Geo. Edwards.