

ity. Now I have no doubt of this fact, and time the recorder of the events of every present moment, that such events may be brought up in comparison with the recorded events of any future moment, may record this: that the time is not far distant, when, if there is a tract of land for sale, one of the material points of information given or required, will be the constituent elements of its soil; and that there will be farmers sufficiently skilled in agricultural chemistry to judge by this information, whether or not the soil is well proportioned and so constituted as to be productive; or whether or not it will require much labor or expense to render it so, and to what vegetables it is better adapted. The age of agricultural science, though now in its dawn, will soon shine forth with noon-day effulgence. The most pleasant period to labor is in the early part of the day: shall we not rise in the morning of agricultural science with clear heads, and renovated nerves, and contribute our share towards the grand result of raising it to a more respectable stand among her sister sciences.

Gentlemen, with a voice naturally weak, and incapable of much extension—more accustomed to the suppressed tones of the sick room, than to exercises like the present;—now broken and scarcely heard upon the passing breeze, I am warned that it is time to draw these remarks to a close. Before I do however, let us suffer our minds to dwell upon matter, and the wonderful wisdom, power, and order displayed by omnipotence in the creation of and putting it together.

Gentlemen, there is a sublime beauty in recurring in imagination, to that period, when omnipotence and wisdom was so fully displayed in the creation of this earth and all things therein. Imagine when all was chaos. Imagine a being so wise and powerful that out of chaos, he can form the heavens, and earth. Imagine this "earth without form and void," and covered with outer darkness. Imagine a majestic form moving "upon the face of the waters;" at whose command darkness was dispelled, and light broke forth upon the waters of the deep. Behold him commanding the waters under the heaven to "be gathered together unto one place;" and the "dry land to appear." Behold him commanding the dry land to "bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind." Then behold him commanding that the waters bring forth "the moving creatures that hath life;" and that the earth "bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing; and beast of the earth after his kind." Imagine a being capable of all this wonderful work, then saying "let us make man in our own image;" "let them have dominion over the fish of the sea; and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Here we are informed by indisputable history, the highest of all law, that matter was first created in a crude state—earth and water, and "firmament" or air—out of this sprang forth organized matter in the vegetable; then the animal and man were created to use and consume the organized matter formed by the vegetables; for it was not designed that man or animal could form or produce any portion of organized matter, but merely consume that which is put together, under chemical, physical, and vital forces by the vegetable.

Chemistry opens a field of wonderful research into the phenomena of nature. To correctly comprehend these phenomena, it requires that you shall be able to pass around them, see their form and proportions; and the various faces which they present, under the action of different laws. It is wonderful to contemplate the vegetable, in chemical and vital relation to ourselves. It is indeed wonderful to know, that we sprang from the earth, through the vegetable, and must again return to it. The laws of science teach us that the proper office of the vegetable is to organize matter from those sixteen elements named, as food, and for other purposes, for the animal. The vegetable derives its material of growth, or matter for organization from the earth, air and water. The animal derives his material of growth from the vegetable: therefore man is of the earth, and of gases; and unto the earth again under the laws of matter, must he return; there to be decomposed, and the greater part of him converted into gases, which are to feed vegetables, which vegetables are to feed other animals.

By this gentlemen you can discover, some of those wonderful changes constantly taking place in matter; and that what now constitutes, a part of the system of the man of commanding intellect, who has surprised the world with the extent of his research, may enter into that vegetable, which is consumed by the most insignificant of the animal creation and become a part of its organization—so that what constituted a part of the philosopher, may go to constitute a goose or "creeping thing." How wonderful indeed are the works of omnipotence! The more you are able to comprehend these phenomena, the more are you drawn, in reverence and love, to the author of your existence; and the more do you feel your own insignificance, and dependence, upon his wisdom, power, and charity. The laws of nature are but a medium language—a language without words; but full of meaning—full of reason; placed by the Creator between Himself and his rational creatures. Therefore gentlemen, the more you study these laws, the more you become acquainted with this language, the more intimate communion will you hold with that all powerful and wise being, who is "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last of all matter; and the wiser and happier men, the better farmers, and the more worthy citizens will you become.

Correction.—In our last issue, 48th line from the bottom of the 4th column on the first page, sulphates should have been sulphides. Same column, 19th line from bottom, combination should have been combustion.



The Southerner.

TARBORO: OCTOBER 23.

FOR PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN PIERCE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Electors.

For the State at large, J. C. DOBBIN. First District, WM. H. THOMAS. Second Dis't, BURTON CRAIGE. Third Dis't, WALTER F. LEAKE. Fourth Dis't, ROBERT P. DICK. Fifth Dis't, ABRAM RENCHER. Sixth Dis't, L. O'B. BRANCH. Seventh Dis't, SAM'L J. PERSON. Eighth Dis't, D. G. W. WARD. Ninth Dis't, THOMAS BRAGG. Election on Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

To the Presidential Voters.

On next Tuesday week, you select your next President. In a time of such universal prosperity and plenty, when your political cares rest lightly on your minds, you are too apt to forget the importance of elections. The governmental machinery moves on so smoothly that you feel a security which is but too sure to make you doubt the very existence of political evils. Such a state while it speaks well for the present, bodes not a happy continuance in the future, unless you be as prudent in its preservation as you have been wise in its establishment.

Thoughtfully then, democrats, take this matter into consideration. Remember that that for which you have so long toiled, for which you have so faithfully battled, and which you have so triumphantly secured, is again jeopardized. Remember that while a Presidential incumbent has not been enabled to check, by the adoption of his own measures, the tide of national prosperity and glory which the democracy have rolled over your happy land, that an acquiescence on your part in the elevation of a similar executive, may exert on the public mind a powerful influence, and do much to retard the execution of your own great purposes. And lastly, remember, that it is at this time really essential to the permanency of our institutions, that a granite barrier be raised to check the mighty rush of abolition fanaticism which is about to overspread our country.

A barrier in Franklin Pierce you have. In his own State, he has been long-trying and has always proved faithful. And even in his own party, among his strongest friends, whenever the fatal delusion seemed to take possession of their minds, and they would have rebelled against the high authority of the Constitution and justice, he has always been "faithful found among the faithless;" and by the power of an eloquence profoundly judicious, and truthfully great, he has brought them back to the paths of honor and rectitude. "A good and faithful servant," he has "been faithful over a few things" fear not to make him "ruler over many." Gird on your armor then, and when the hour cometh, be ready to strike for your cherished principles and institutions, and to stand by your chosen champion and worthy leader.

Whigs, honest yet deluded, look around you. See you not that our country is eminently prosperous, that our government is realizing the highest anticipations of its great framers, that we can boast of the most magnificent land, the happiest people, and the most glorious history, and know you not that these have all been attained under the guidance of democratic principles, and that those principles have been adopted by six-sevenths of the States of this Union, been installed in the legislative department of our National Government, and require only an executive to consummate the glorious whole. Think of these things and then answer. What can you accomplish, save in the way of destruction, should you oppose us here and succeed? Who can you aid and abet, besides those who desire the destruction of our nationality and the increase of sectional bitterness and strife? The greatest Whig has said that Franklin Pierce is as sound as Calhoun on the all-important question. The South can well trust him as a true national friend—the North knows that he is a true patriotic son—again can Massachusetts and South Carolina stand shoulder to shoulder—again gather around his administration and feel the strong, patriotic arm of Franklin Pierce lean on them for support.

The Presidency.

The time is rapidly approaching, when the people of the United States will be required to select their Chief Magistrate for the next four years. Although other names have been presented, the only two of any prominence are Gen. Scott and Franklin Pierce. Their past lives have been thoroughly dissected and examined, their principles either as expressed, acted upon, or as justly inferred by analogy, have been fully and freely canvassed; and though deception and fraud may have misled to a considerable extent; the prominent, important, truthful points are easily discerned.

Let us then reason a little about the matter. And first, of their general or national politics. How do they stand? Scott fully committed to the support of every principle of the embodiment of Whiggery, Bank, Protective Tariff, Bankrupt Law, grand internal improvements, etc.—in a word, a splendid government. On the other hand Pierce is the exponent of the Democratic policy, Sub-Treasury, Revenue Tariff, National Improvements, etc. The relative merits of their principles so far, it is needless to discuss. Time and again they have been fully investigated, and proclaimed to the country; and the country, we are happy to say, has set its seal of approbation on the measures, of which Franklin Pierce is the representative.

But there is another question involved, one of a sectional nature, a matter of self-interest and self-preservation—the slavery question. How are they here? We are unable to give in a short editorial more than a brief sketch, the mere outlines. Before the nominations Scott had had no opportunity by action to make manifest his views, but in a letter, he had avowed his belief that "amelioration, even to extermination" was the correct policy for the South. Just preceding his nomination, his views were frequently solicited, in a special application to the compromise; for the friends of the South and the compromise, had seen his name enrolled on the Whig banner of Ohio, as the national champion, by a convention, which had nominated Vinton for Governor and repudiated the Fugitive slave law; and in Pennsylvania, he had been placed by the same high authority, in the same close connection with his particular friend Johnson, of Goshen, such notoriety. They were refused. At his nomination, he promised to give his views in favor of those measures in terms as strong as those privately expressed a few days before. His nomination was effected by a full northern vote, aided by a few "birds of like feather,"—southern renegade whigs. After nomination, his letter of acceptance beginning with a squirt of pomposity, refers to his fore-given promise, in the following terms:

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be at the proper time the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands.

What now would you have expected, were you not apprised of the truth? Surely a full explicit declaration of his "convictions." Not so, however. "I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed." Is not that sail enough to catch every breeze either from North or South? Hasn't it the real tricky Seward set? At least such is the opinion of a large body of national Whigs, who have since foresworn their allegiance to the party that supports him. Think of these things.

Next, Franklin Pierce. Where do we find him on this momentous question? Prior to his nomination, what had been his conduct? Every vote, and they were many, he had given substantially for the South. How and by whom was he nominated? By the South, led by Virginia and encouraged and cheered on by the Old North State. What has been the sequence? All the national Whigs have honorably testified to and sustained his pro-slavery reputation.

Such is a plain statement of the principles involved. Their representatives, are equally marked as distinctive characters. The one a great general, the honored head of our army, in military affairs without a peer; yet from long and devoted attention to martial thoughts and deeds, completely incapacitated for high civic employment. The other a citizen soldier of well-trying bravery and patriotism, reared, educated, and for life devoted to those pursuits essential to statesmanship. Choose ye between them.

Summary of News.

The Legislature has engaged in its regular biennial session. The Governor's Message has been presented, which we will publish next week. We have not space to give even a concise account of the proceedings. A

bill has been introduced to distribute the School Fund according to white population, another to take the vote of the State, as to the calling of a Convention, and if the people vote in its favor, to call one,—also several bills relating to the Judiciary. Mr. Norfleet appointed one of the Committee on Finance.

The election news is highly gratifying. The Democracy have proved triumphant everywhere. In Pennsylvania by 15 or 20,000. In Ohio, about the same. In Indiana, about 20,000. In Florida, from 150 to 200. The die is cast. Franklin Pierce is surely our next President.

Another Cuban expedition seems to be on hand. The island is in quite a ferment, many arrests and punishments. What is to be, will be.

Cotton market rather dull at present rates. New York papers state that sales are in favor of buyers. Price 10½ to 11c.

"The Cabin and Parlor."

We have received from T. B. Peterson, No. 98 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, a copy of the above work, an interesting, truthful, and instructive novel from the pen of J. Thornton Randolph. It is the words of fact and wisdom in the pleasant garb of fancy. A picture, true from analogy, and altogether worthy of a consideration as intense, as the excitement its thrilling exposure of the evils of society, creates in the reader.

An anomaly in novel writing, it seeks the grand, actuating principle which causes the abuse of systems otherwise good, and exhibits in plain and unmistakable characters, the perfect identity in fact of systems, seemingly, superficially the very opposites. Northern vassalage and southern legalized slavery, he proves one and the same, criminally considered, and leaves no doubt on the minds of those who read to learn, and hear that they may understand, that the southern system is better exactly as the southern heart is less devoted to mammon-worship, and that it will become worse only as our countrymen become less money-loving—less in the habit of grinding into gold dust the bones, sinews, eye, even the virtues of their fellow men.

But buy and read—price only 50 cents.

Plank Roads.

We have been requested to notify the citizens of Edgecombe, that a meeting will be held in the Court House on Saturday, November 6th, to take into consideration the propriety of building a plank road from this place to Rocky Mount. A full attendance desired.

The following communication, we hope, will also be noticed and proper action taken.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

Plank Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington, held at the Court House on the 15th of October, 1852, to consider the subject of a Plank Road from Washington to Tarboro',

Benj. F. Hanks was called to the Chair, and Benj. M. Selby, Jun. appointed Secretary.

On motion of William B. Rodman, the following Resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed to correspond with the Commissioners of the Town of Tarboro', or with any committee which may be appointed by the citizens of that place, on the subject of a Plank Road from Washington to Tarboro', and to co-operate with them and any other committees, in taking such steps as may be thought proper for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting, (viz.) Benj. F. Hanks, John Myers, Joseph Potts, Benj. F. Havens, Will. H. Willard, Henry Ellison.

On motion the name of Will. B. Rodman was added.

On motion resolved, that these proceedings be published in the North State Whig and in The Southerner. The meeting then adjourned.

Benj. F. Hanks, Ch'n. Benj. M. Selby, Jun. Sec'y.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

Mr. Howard: From present indications the Wilson and Greenville Plank Road bids fair to realize the highest expectations of its projectors. So far as public interest is concerned, the county is no doubt already indemnified for the cost of construction, by the enhanced value of property along its line, and by sales of lumber and other commodities, comparatively valueless before this road made them available. Now a large portion of this value is based on the presumption that the road will continue to be the means of transportation; for if the road should go down, the present value of property on its line must go with it. It is therefore a fair inference, that if the road never paid a cent of di-

vidend, its cost of construction is already added to the country through which it passes. But in addition to this, the stockholders have every assurance of dividends, which will compare favorably with any in the State.

From these premises we conclude, that for our condition Plank Roads are the very things we need now; and that in due and proper time they will grow to be Rail Roads, and that owners of real estate would obey an enlightened self interest by aiding in their construction, since they have more chances of gaining than losing thereby.

But this portion of Edgecombe and the village of Tarboro', have a deep interest in this matter. Our river of late years has become almost useless, while our fields are doubling their productions. If for want of transportation we should fail to realize an important advance in one crop of corn, cotton, turpentine, (as we are now likely to do in turpentine,) or realize it at a heavy expenditure of labor and money, that single loss would more than pay our share towards Plank Roads or improving the navigation of the river.—Our crop of cotton cannot be less than (10,000) ten thousand bales—a loss of one cent a pound would amount to forty thousand dollars; and so in proportion with other staple crops to say nothing about our importation and travelling.

But this not the worst—if other parts of the country improve their ways, and we do not, the life of business and enterprise will forsake our region for those more favored—and property must decline instead of advancing. As yet the game is in our own hands—say, shall we win or lose it? PLAY FAIR.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF The Steamer Europa.

The steamer Europa has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

Sales of cotton for the week 82,000 bales. The market was a little easier. Flour and wheat were in steady request, and prices better.

Great activity prevails in the French navy yards. The French Senate had been summoned to meet on important business. It was thought to proclaim the empire.

MARKETS.

TARBORO' MARKET, Oct. 23.

Tar river is again very low, and boat navigation to this place, is suspended. The recent rise in the price of Turpentine has been sustained, but the market is not animated. Cotton begins to look up, and is in demand at advancing prices. Provisions of every description are high—excepting corn, which in expectation of an abundant crop is decreasing in price.

Turpentine—Virgin dip, 82 75; Old dip, 82 65 to 82 70. Serape 50 cts. per 100 lbs. Tar, 81 per barrel. Corn, 82 00 to 82 25 per bbl. Bacon, 11 to 12½ cts. Lard, 11 to 12½ cts. Fish—Blue Fish, 85; Whole Herrings, 85 50; Drums, 85 50. Cotton, 9 to 9½ cts.

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of castor oil, calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

Do not be deceived, but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

We have been authorized to announce Capt. A. J. Whitehead, a candidate for the office of Major of the 21st Regiment of N. C. Militia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Messrs. Barkley and Miner are expected to preach at the Temperance Hall on Town Creek, at candle lighting, on Tuesday, 2nd November—and also at 11 o'clock, A. M. the next day.—Com.

The subject of Religion will be discussed publicly at Goldsboro', on Friday, the 29th inst., by Elder G. M. Thompson, Old School Baptist, and Elder Mark Bennett, Missionary Baptist. The discussion to commence at 9 o'clock.—Com.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

Dr. John T. Walsh, will deliver a Temperance Lecture at Town Creek Division Hall, on Friday the 12th Nov. The public are respectfully invited to attend.—Com.

MARRIED. In this place, at Calvary Church, on Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. B. Cheshire, Mr. Matthew Washburn, New York City, to Miss Maria T. Carson, daughter of James W. Clark, deceased.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Robt. J. Carson, Mr. L. D. Phillips, Miss Martha L. Howard, daughter of Geo. Howard.

W. H. Willard, Commission Merchant.

WASHINGTON, N. C. GIVES his attention to receiving, forwarding, Merchandize, and produce, and prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCE on all articles consigned to him for shipment to his friends in Baltimore, New York and Boston. Oct. 21, 1852.

Cotton.

THE Subscriber wishes to buy COTTON for which he will pay the highest market prices. DE. H. WILLARD, Washington, Oct. 21, 1852.

Peach Orchard Coal.

60 TONS egg size suitable for grates. For sale by W. H. WILLARD, Washington, Sept. 27, '52.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a Charter for a Plank Road run from Washington to Tarborough. Washington, N. C., Oct. 9, 1852.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a Charter for a Plank Road run from Tarborough to Rocky Mount. Tarborough, N. C., Oct. 23, 1852.

Head Quarters, 5th Brigade.

Oakland, near Jackson, Sept. 1st, 1852. THE Regiments belonging to the 5th Brigade North Carolina Militia, will be mustered at the following times and places—

12th Regt. Monday, Oct. 25, at Williams. 20th & 21st, Wednesday, 27, at Hillsboro. 14th & 15th, Friday, 29, at Hillsboro. 16th, Saturday, 30, at Hillsboro. (Official) I am very respectfully,

Your obt. serv't, WM. H. WHITEHEAD, Brig. Genl. 5th Brigade. To H. T. Clark, Col. Com.

Head Quarters, 21st Regt. N.C.

Tarboro', October 1st, 1852. THE Officers, Musicians and Instrumentalists of the 21st Regt. are hereby ordered to appear at Tarboro', at the usual parade ground, Wednesday the 27th October, for Reformation Inspection.

The Officers will attend, on Tuesday day before, for Drill and Regimental Co. Martial.

Capt. David B. Ball has been appointed Adjutant, in place of Robt. R. Williams, resigned, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order, HENRY T. CLARK, Col. 21st Regt.

Military Election.

AN ELECTION will be held in Tarboro' on Tuesday the 26th October, for Major 21st Regiment. By order of Brig. Genl. Whitehead, HENRY T. CLARK, Col.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

By Order of the Court of Equity.

ON MONDAY, the 1st day of November next, on the premises will be offered for sale the land of the late Harrod F. Johnson. Said land is situate in Edgecombe county, on the south side of Swift Creek, adjoining the lands of Allen Taylor. Ely Catlett, &c. and others, and contains 740 Acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November next, on the premises will be offered for sale, the Land of the late John R. Dyer. Said Land is in Edgecombe county, on the south side of Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of C. L. Dicken, Penelope Alving, &c. and others, and containing 203 Acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th day of November next, will be offered for sale at the residence of the late Roderick Starn, all the lands of the said Roderick not covered by the will in addition to his Lands situate in Edgecombe county, and containing 1000 Acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, will be offered for sale on the premises, the Land of the late William D. Dyer, situate in Edgecombe county, on the south side of White Oak Swamp and Wiggins Creek, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Land was purchased by William Dyer from the estate of the said Dyer. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th day of November next, will be offered for sale on the premises, the Land of the late John L. Dyer, son of John. Said Land adjoins the lands of Frederick D. Little, John M. Dyer, James Lawrence, and contains 210 Acres, more or less, and is at present occupied by Dr. F. G. Pitt. Terms made known on the day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. F. Oct. 1st, 1852.