

295, in manufactures, only 11,322, or one
the loom and the anvil for fifteen at the
ough; one consumer for fifteen produc-
Massachusetts an equal number
both. Does not this show how indis-
pensable to the growth and prosperity of
States is diversity of occupation? and how
diversity of occupation leads to increase of
population, and how increase of population
leads to the establishment of schools, to
the laying down of railroads, and the crea-
tion of wealth by the power of steam,
which again virtually doubles and redou-
bles population a thousand times, in as far
as augmenting the products of industry
concerned; increasing the value of land
in proportion, until now, land at any point
on any road three miles from the Boston
market-house, commands \$1000 an acre!
Well, it is for selling and demonstrat-
ing these truths in a thousand ways, for
the benefit, not of the loom and the anvil,
but of the plough, that we are denounced
by men who make no other attempt to
answer our arguments but by obliquely and
the withdrawal of their patronage. Yet,
do those whose interests we are incidentally
serving, come to our aid? We are accus-
ed of being "sold to the manufacturers."
How is this? In Rhode Island, the manu-
factures are *small*!—and how many sub-
scribers are there, does the reader sup-
pose, for "The Plough, the Loom, and
the Anvil"? Somewhere, we believe,
short of thirty! In Pittsburg, not half as
many! Well, be it confessed, it is not
their interest *per se*, that we are laboring
a little harder than any operative in their
works; but because, as here we have de-
monstrated, the prosperity and proximity
of the loom and the anvil are indispensa-
ble to the welfare of the man at the plough.
Yes! were we called upon in the midst,
and by the united voice of every landholder
in the United States, for whom we have
been laboring conscientiously for more
than thirty years, to express most renun-
ciatingly and frankly our opinion as to what
is best for the farmers and planters of the
United States, we should say, "The greatest
possible variety of, and proximity to,
other pursuits, in the nearest proximity to
the plough and the harrow in our own
country." It was, as we have always
asserted, principally to demonstrate this
truth, the understanding of which is indis-
pensable to general agricultural improve-
ment, that the Editor consented again to
connect his name and to give his whole
mind and faculties to another agricultural
periodical—one which we fearlessly say
deserves to be read by every agriculturist
in the Union, and not the least by those
who dissent from its doctrines, but who
are not afraid to look an argument in the
face. Let those who differ with us show
their confidence in their opinions by an-
swering our arguments, not by refusing to
hear them.

There need be no poorer land on earth
than is, naturally, much of that of Massa-
chusetts—a sorry and singular combina-
tion of dead-looking sand and stone! But
population will draw the food even from
these!—insure to the farmer a ready and
steady demand at his door, and for the rest
you may leave him to the instinct and
promptings of his own nature. He will
soon find out how to increase his crops.
Cattle-shows serve him for amusing his
holidays. They amuse the wives and daughters,
and give them too, very properly, a
chance to show their ingenuity and skill
in the handicrafts of the butter-ladle and
the needle; but the assurance of a market
at hand is the great thing to insure im-
provement, for then the land gets back the
value of its products; and these are sold
without ruinous deductions to cover the
cost of transportation. But look again at
the course of things where a people have
begun to realize the advantage of having
the producer surrounded with prosperous
consumers near at hand. In all North
Carolina there are but four towns altogeth-
er, with a population rising above 2000,
and of these not one reaches 5000! These
are:—

Wilmington	4744
Fayetteville	4265
Newbern	3690
Raleigh	2444

While Massachusetts has six towns ris-
ing above 10,000, and fourteen above 2000,
of which ten are above 5000; and then
look at their educational statistics:—

In 1812, Massachusetts had scholars
at the public charge 158,351
North Carolina 124
Whites unable to read or write in
Massachusetts, 4,418
In North Carolina 56,609

Then look at the railroads:—
North Carolina, with an area three to
one, has 245 miles,
Massachusetts 700 miles,
in which, in 1848, she had invested of cap-
ital paid in, \$25,889,591, and on which,
in that year, 3,539,828 passengers were
transported!

Now, readers, especially our friends of
the old Atlantic States, you must not
believe that we take any pleasure in
bringing these facts before you, but feelingly
the reverse—yet you must remember
what our office is!—Have we not promised
to devote our time and faculties, for the
comman of our lives, fearlessly and hon-
orably, and, God knows, with heart as well
as mind, to lay before you, as well as we
can comprehend them, the true causes of
agricultural decline and of agricultural
prosperity?—and seeing here, that where
people who have, by nature, almost nofacili-
ties for it, betake themselves to the manu-
facture of your raw materials, sending them
back to you after deducting all the profits
of manufactures,—seeing, I say, these peo-
ple who, like you, were formerly steklers
in the trade, now diversifying their lab-
ors, and every year, increasing the num-
ber of consumers in proportion to prod-
ucts, their land all the while becoming
richer and enhanced in value; should we
be recreant to our own duty, and hu-

olated in our own esteem, if we failed
to warn you to take this question of the
development of your own resources; and
the protection of your own industry out of
the hands of political partisans and office-
holders, into your own keeping? How
easy we add it be for us to turn to the
"American Farmer," twenty five or thirty
years ago, and tell you from that, how to
"lard and fattening hogs," how well they
"thrive on pumpkins," how a "Mr.
Peck made one hundred and twenty-four
bushels of corn an acre," and "John Bel-
lenger 119" in 1821, while in 1849 were
twenty-seven years after, the Maryland State
Agricultural Society give one of its high-
est premiums for a little more than half
that! I might reprint for your inspection
the valuable papers committed to me by
that eminently worthy and distinguished
friend of agriculture, G. W. Jeffers of
North Carolina, in 1820, where, even on
the subject of turnip-culture, may be found
one of the best papers that has appeared
in any country at any time. I could show
you how, twenty-eight years ago, Warner
Washington, of Virginia, made fifty-five
bushels of wheat to the acre, but what good
would all that do? what would there be in
it new and profitable & available? What
we want is market—consumers close by,
here at home, growing up around us under
circumstances and measures within our
own control. Will you then, farmers of
North Carolina, continue to cry "free
trade"—continue to send away your prod-
uce out of your own State, to New Eng-
land and to old England, you losing the
cost of transportation; or will you enforce
a policy that will compel the manufacturer
of Europe, whether it be of the cloth or
of iron, to come to you and manufacture
the wool and the cotton of your own fields,
the iron of your own mines, and your own
mutton, your eggs, and your butter, your
potatoes and turnips? for this you may rely
on it is the true road, after all, that will
ultimately enable us all to advance free
trade. Where the loom and the anvil are
close to the plough, milk fetches as much
per pound as butter does in North Car-
olina, where all are at the plough and no-
body comparatively at any thing else.
If you believe in these doctrines, take
hold of it, and help us along with this
plough. If you don't, tell us why you
don't! but don't be content with mere
naked denunciation and abuse—for, if af-
fectionate admiration, if homage for their
hospitality, their courage, their probity
and their patriotism, ever was well rooted
in the heart of man, such sentiments have
ever been ineradicably fixed in ours, for the
people of the Southern States as a people!
We have eat salt with them, and we think
we know them. We are, in fact, our-
selves, bone of their bone and flesh of
their flesh, but that only makes us the
more regretfully fear that, the longer they
content themselves with crying "free
trade," sending all the products of their
lands to be sold far away from their lands,
the further will they fall back in the wake
of other States in the race of industry and
progressive improvement. To show that
we do not exaggerate, hear the eloquent la-
mentations of Judge Strange, himself among
the most gifted and devoted sons of the
old North State, in an address recently
pronounced to the gentlemen of the Liter-
ary Societies of Davidson College—an
address, that, had we the power, we would
cause to be prefixed to every school-book
in the State:

"But among the educated portion of our
people, this want of State pride is sadly
conspicuous. Its monuments are around us
in every direction. In our unequalled
forests—in our deserted farms—in our
dilapidated villages—in our decreased rep-
resentation in the National Legislature.
A large part of our products are ascribed
abroad to other States. They deck them-
selves, as it were, in the plumage of which
they have despoiled us. We share little
in the profits derived from converting our
raw materials into articles of immediate
use,—of sending them to foreign markets,
and making those exchanges which of
themselves alone have rendered so many
nations, both ancient and modern, proud,
prosperous, and happy. A great portion
of our fellow citizens are enriching, with
their talents and their wealth, other States,
and in the same degree impoverishing
themselves, by a change of domicile. Yes,
the North Carolinian wanders from his
native land, and leaves the sweet fields
of his childhood with scarce a tear of re-
gret. Home! that word of such magic
power over most hearts, seems to have
with him an indefinite signification, or at
least to know no limit but the widespread
regions where the stars and stripes of
America are seen to wave."

After all, the truth is great; let us hope
that it will prevail. For ourselves, we will
follow wherever she appears to lead; even
though it should be on the back track—
Fools only believe themselves infallible—
they only are ashamed to retract, when
convinced of their error.

To The Citizens of North Carolina.
The undersigned having been appointed
by the Convention held in Greensboro-
ugh on the 29th ultimo, to address the
People of the State, and of urging most
earnestly, your co-operation, in order to
secure the Charter granted by the last Gen-
eral Assembly to the "North Carolina
Rail Road Company"—we shall, as we
think, most usefully discharge this duty,
by simply explaining the action, the pres-
ent condition of things, and what is pos-
sibly necessary, in order to organize the
Company and carry out the views and re-
commendations of the Convention, for the
accomplishment of this great State im-
provement.

The Act granting the Charter, requires
a subscription on the part of individuals of
One Million of Dollars, and the payment
of the first instalment of five dollars per

share, when the Company shall be regard-
ed as formed, and the stockholders are au-
thorized to proceed to the election of a
Board of 12 Directors, who are to elect a
President and have the general manage-
ment of the affairs of the Company.
Whenever the President shall cause it to
be certified, under the seal of the said
Company, that one million of dollars have
been subscribed, and at least five hundred
thousand dollars of stock actually paid in,
then there is to be subscribed in behalf of
the State, two million of dollars to the cap-
ital stock of said Company. At the re-
cent meeting of the Convention, it was
ascertained that upwards of two hundred
thousand dollars of the stock had been taken;
whereupon, in order to secure the amount
necessary to make up the one million,
it was resolved by the Convention that
the President and Directors, in letting
out contracts for work and materials,
shall, in all cases, give a preference to
such Stockholders as may propose or
desire to become Contractors." After
the adoption of this Resolution, it was pro-
posed that a company of one hundred per-
sons should take whatever might remain
unsubscribed of the one million of stock,
and thus secure the Charter to a certainty.
And we are happy to inform you, that 51
names have already been subscribed, re-
quiring only 49 more gentlemen of equal
spirit, to put the matter beyond all doubt.

Since the adjournment of the Conven-
tion, as we hear, some twenty or thirty
thousand dollars have been taken in Ala-
bama and other places, and it now re-
mains to be seen if the 49 gentlemen, with
the aid of the positive subscriptions, can-
not be found in the State, to take the bal-
ance. We flatter ourselves, the question
has only to be stated to be answered affir-
matively. To effect this object, and to
give every possible information on the
subject, Rail Road Conventions are to be
held in the respective Counties through
which the Road is expected to pass, which
will be attended by several intelligent gen-
tlemen, and to which all are invited who
may take an interest in the matter. And
as this may be considered as the last great
effort for the improvement of the internal
condition of the State, we confidently ap-
peal to one and all, who claim to be North
Carolinians, and who feel any concern
for the elevation of her character and the
promotion of her prosperity, to come to
our aid in the accomplishment of this great
undertaking. We honestly believe those
who may subscribe or who may consent
to become one of the Company of one
hundred for taking the unsubscribed stock,
can run no possible risk of loss or be put
to the least inconvenience, beyond the
payment of the five dollars on the share
and the lending of their credit to the con-
cern. We say this, as we doubt not that
the Board of Directors will, in good faith,
carry out the resolve of the Convention in
giving to the Stockholders the contracts,
or of allowing those who may not desire
them, to transfer their stock, in part at
least, to such as may wish to become con-
tractors. This plan has been adopted by
other Companies, and has been found to
operate most advantageously. In conclu-
sion, we tell you the spirit of improve-
ment by means of Rail Roads is abroad
amongst our sister States; that the utility
of the system is not only established by
the experience of the prudent and prac-
tical, but its necessity is rendered absolutely
indispensable to all who desire or expect
to participate in the advantages of an early
and certain market. We appeal then with
great confidence to your interest as well
as your patriotism, to exert yourselves in
behalf of a measure which promises so
much for the State, by stopping the tide
of emigration, now carrying off so rapid-
ly our most intelligent and enterprising cit-
izens, and which shall vindicate the wis-
dom of the Legislature in support of a
judicious system of internal improvements,
and cause every native son to feel a pride
in claiming to be a North Carolinian.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
ALEXANDER NERAIE,
JAMES GRISWOLD,
JOHN MCLEOD,
WM. A. GRAHAM,
BENJ. TROLINGER,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
J. W. THOMAS,
J. B. LORD,
C. J. FOX,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
D. L. SWAIN.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
North Carolina is without navigable riv-
ers. If the State can hope for a large
city, it must be done by Rail Roads.
There is now a general determination to
create a large seaport in the State. We
can never otherwise redeem ourselves
from our commercial bondage, and create
a genuine North Carolina feeling.

With a view to this result, we have
watched with interest the action of the
Greensborough Convention. It has sur-
passed all expectation. It is especially
gratifying to observe that its action looks
to Wilmington as the outlet and Port.

Whatever our own doubts may be as
to the policy of the 1st Legislature, we
feel none when our State pride is inter-
ested. We would sacrifice every objection
to the great object of creating a North Car-
olina City. And we say to our readers
that the sentiment is abroad here as else-
where, and it will be done. Wilmington
did her duty nobly at the Convention; and
if more is needed, it will be had.
Where, on this continent, is a communi-
ty like this!

Let the Road be built from Goldsboro-
ugh to Raleigh; and our Western friends
will soon discover that they can supply
themselves with goods, groceries especial-
ly, 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper here than at
Petersburg, Cheraw or Camden.

It is notorious that freights to this port
are from one-third to three fifths cheaper

than in Petersburg or Rich-
mond. We invite all to compare
commercial and shipping lists with
city, South of Baltimore,
New Orleans. It would surprise
people of Western Carolina to see
the balustrade of our office, and
view of the trade of Western
States.

The River is frequen-
tly large enough to swim
they always obtain cargo
goes from this port. The
trade of the Town itself,
watered by the Cape Fear
Counties traversed by the
When the Manchester Road is
of the richest districts of South
is completed, and the Deep River
movement and Central Rail Road,
last, not least, the Plank Road in oper-
there will be no room to doubt that a
larger than Charleston will follow.
fact the work of anticipation is already
going on. We think safely.

Wilmington Aurora

PROSCRIPTION.
Jefferson expelled many from offi-
purely for differing with him in opinion,
but his excess was that these men held
all these offices, and it was not only ne-
cessary, but an act of sheer justice that
the offices should be equalized—and it
was done.

During the administration of Gen. Jack-
son, removals for opinion sake became so
frequent, that at length the doctrine was
openly proclaimed, first by Gov. Marcy of
New York, that "to the victors belong the
spoils." Had not the burning of Public
Buildings in Washington very strangely
destroyed only the documents relating to
removals, their examination would forever
rush the clamors of that party against
Proscription."

As an evidence of the extent and open-
ness with which this doctrine was broach-
ed read the following from the Chronicle
and Old Dominion of 1844:

"Portsmouth presents her Democratic
phalanx triumphant and unbroken, not-
withstanding the desertion of several
Swiss and renegades from her ranks.
These men are known and marked; and
so sure as retributive justice ever visited a
criminal, so sure will these men receive
their reward."

Now whom would the reader suppose
this referred to? What men were to suf-
fer? The laborers in the Navy Yard!
—and severely was the hand of oppres-
sion laid upon them.

This paper was edited by a Mr. A. F.
Cunningham, now holding an office under
a Whig administration. It was the ban-
ting and organ of the sentiments of the
present Crawford House clique, and in
1845, under the picture of a broom par-
aded in its editorial columns, advocated a
"clear sweep." It republished its decla-
rations of 1844, with triumphant satisfac-
tion at the prospect of rising vengeance
upon the "marked" men, and concluded:

"We find some democrats, good,
easy souls, signing petitions to keep
Whigs in office. It is only hope that all
good Democrats will stand true to their
principles."

Well may Democracy in this section
blush at its own inconsistency. The
greatest wonder to us is that men who
have heretofore practiced no generosity in
dispensing the "spoils of victory," can
now sneak away from public gaze and
hold on to the offices which they have ad-
mitted belong to others by right of "prin-
ciple"—DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE: (!) and
when their position is made public and
their removals probable or possible, to see
them cringe around prominent Whigs
with fawning sycophantic professions and
soliciting "influence." Their insincerity
is only manifested in its most glaring col-
ors, when, spite of petitions and other ap-
plications, they lose place. Commend us
to a dismissed Locofoco for violent party
spirit.

Free Blacks.—Gov. Smith called the
attention of the last Legislature of Vir-
ginia to the subject of the enormous in-
crease of free colored persons. Gov.
Floyd comes out in his message to the
present Legislature with a strong sugges-
tion in favor of the American Colonization
Society, as affording a means of lessening
the inconveniences of the increase of this
population.

Gov. F. says:

"The attention of the Legislature has
been earnestly called, on several occasions,
to the subject of the free negro population
in the commonwealth, but as yet no sys-
tem has been adopted concerning the fu-
ture disposition of them. I am strongly
inclined to think that the most feasible
plan yet proposed for the reduction of
their numbers, is to give ample assistance
to the Colonization Society. The best
and wisest men of our nation have given
to their countenance and support; and I
cannot perceive that any practical im-
provement upon it has ever been sug-
gested. It is a subject which demands your
particular attention."

A motion has been made in the House
of Delegates for a special committee to
consider the Governor's suggestion. The
suggestion appears to meet with favor
from the Virginia press, as we have seen.

The same subject has arrested the at-
tention of the Legislature of Georgia,
the following resolution, introduced by
Mr. Walker, of Richmond county, was
passed the lower House:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a
select committee of one from each dis-
trict, and that said committee be com-
missioned to investigate and ascertain the
practicability and propriety of remov-
ing all free persons of a color from within
the limits of the State, and that they re-

portation of mar-
State of Colony of
to accordance
more than any
selected.

by the
point of
cotton,
mill man-
France
and
Turkey
At Cou-
of war were
aries. The
Nothing
to the dec-
of Gas respecting
stated that the dispute
Morocco has been
concluding all the
French.
In consequence of the convulsions be-
tween the High Court of Verona, twenty
seats in the French Legislative Assembly
have become vacant. On the 15th that
Court pronounced sentence, *par contum-
ace*, of transportation for life on Ledru
Rollin and thirty-three other persons im-
plicated in the June insurrection. It was
also ordered that the sentence should with-
in three days following be placarded by
the common executioner on the pillory at
Paris; but President Bonaparte refused to
allow the latter part of the sentence to be
carried into effect.

At Rome every thing remained quiet on
the 21st ultimo. The Pope was expected
on that day. A new loan of one million
sterling had been concluded.

Letters from Widdell of the 4th Novem-
ber state that all the Hungarian and Polish
refugees have been transported from that
place to Sluoda. The first portion left
on the 30th, composed of four hundred
Poles under ex-Gen. Benn, now Murad
Pasha; the second portion left next day,
commanded by Gen. Stein, now Fehras
Pasha. These divisions included those
who had apostatized. The Magyars left
on the 3d, headed by Kossuth.

There have been no disturbances with
the Chinese, as was anticipated. The
Chinese Commissioner at Canton had
possession of the head and hand of the
murdered Governor of Macao, and de-
clined to surrender them until the three
Chinese who were detained by the Portu-
guese were liberated. As these men are
required as evidence in the recent event,
the Portuguese have refused to give them
up. The presence of the American, Eng-
lish, and French men-of-war on the sta-
tions has hitherto prevented any outbreak,
but a conflict was yet apprehended be-
tween the Chinese and the Portuguese,
growing out of the events connected with
the murder of the Governor.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Most people think the selection of suit-
able matter for a newspaper the easiest
part of the business. How great an error.
It is by all means the most difficult. To
look over and over hundreds of exchange
papers every week, from which to select
enough for one, especially when the ques-
tion is not what shall not be selected, is
no easy task. If every person who reads
a newspaper could have edited it we should
hear less complaints. Not unfrequently
is it the case, that an editor looks over all
his exchange papers for something interest-
ing, and can absolutely find nothing. Every
paper is dryer than a contribution box;
and yet something must be had—his pa-
per must come out with something in it,
and he does the best he can. To an editor
who has the least care about what he
selects, the writing that he has to do is
the easiest part of his labor.

Every subscriber thinks the paper print-
ed for his own benefit, and if there is
nothing in it that suits him it must be
stopped; it is good for nothing. Some peo-
ple look over the deaths and marriages,
and actually complain of the editor if but
few people in the vicinity have been so
unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as
to get married in the previous week. An
editor should have such things in his paper
whether they occur or not. Just as many
subscribers as an editor may have, so many
different tastes he has to consult. One
wants tales and poetry; another abhors
all that; the politician wants nothing but
politics. One wants something smart,
another some thing good. One likes an-
other's fun and frolic and the next door
neighbor is a black-
and white fool. And
the poor
hundred, and yet
they never reflect
themselves, may please
assist that if it is good
for the
A very
new Or-
of the
which
these
judge
pre-
the de-
select committee of one from each dis-
trict, and that said committee be com-
missioned to investigate and ascertain the
practicability and propriety of remov-
ing all free persons of a color from within
the limits of the State, and that they re-