

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, December 30, 1854.

Our subscribers are reminded, and especially those whose year commenced with the 1st of October (which is the case with a large number) that the first three months have now expired, and unless payment is made early we will be compelled to charge the extra half dollar or dollar as the case may be.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on Wednesday last the 27th inst. The fraternity marched in procession to the Baptist Church, where an address was delivered by Rev. James McDaniel.

In Wilmington, the day was observed in "the form"—procession and an address by William K. Blake, Esq.

On yesterday Jonathan Baker suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging, for the murder of Edwards about a year ago.

In answer to inquiries, we are authorized to say that the Hon. Warren Winslow does not wish his name used again in connection with the office of Magistrate of a Police—he declines a reelection.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. [See advertisement.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship George Law arrived at New York on the 25th inst., with California dates to the 1st, over a million of gold, and 224 passengers. The only news of interest is the finding by a miner of a big lump of gold in Calaveras County, weighing 140 1/2 pounds, and valued at \$26,826.

Daniel W. Courts, Esq., the present incumbent, was, on the 21st inst., re-elected State Treasurer by almost a unanimous vote.

Accidents.—A son of Maj. B. Gr. of Robeson county, was killed on Thursday week by the falling of a tree. The little fellow (only 7 years old) was cutting down a sapling, when it fell in a direction he did not expect it would and crushed him.

A female child of Jane Johnson, 3 years old, was burnt to death in Moore county recently, by its clothes taking fire during the absence of the mother.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on the 21st inst., after a session of only three weeks, during which time 49 acts of a public character were passed.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The "Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette" is offered for sale by its proprietor, Mr. James Powell. A paper at Cheraw, with proper management, might be made to pay a good profit.

THE POOR.—The New York board of Brokers have appropriated \$1,700 for the benefit of the poor in that city; and the Common Council have appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the poor. The Joint Commissioners say that one gentleman, Mr. Large, has given to the poor of Brooklyn 25 tons of coal, 25 barrels flour, 50 sacks of salt, 25 tons coal, besides other articles. This is commendable.

The extreme cold weather at the North, and the large number of persons out of employment, are creating a good deal of suffering.

THE SHORTEST DAY.—Thursday the 21st inst. was the shortest day in the year, being but nine hours and eight minutes long.

The death of Rev. Josiah Goddard, Baptist Missionary to China, is a loss to the letters received per steamer America.

The Philadelphia North American says that in consequence of the tightness of the money market, real estate has considerably declined in that city. We believe this has been the case generally throughout the country. The scarcity of money must certainly cause rents to decline, and we don't understand how it is that the high prices of provisions are maintained. Unless money gets more plentiful, produce of all kinds must go down in price.

The Hon. David L. Yulee, Dem., has been elected by the Florida Legislature a U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Jackson Morton, whig.

VERMONT RAILROADS.—An exchange paper says that the State of Vermont is interested by four hundred miles of Railroad, which have probably cost up to the present time \$24,000,000, or \$50,000 a mile. Their construction has doubled the value of the taxable of the State within the last ten years.

An old Merchant, writing to the N. Y. Herald, speaking of the dearth of gold says: "It has got among the Germans, who make and save, and if we had all the gold of California and Australia, and exported it none, the Germans would be bound to have it and keep it until they were rich or poor enough to spend it. If their influential men or newspapers would tell them how much safer and better savings banks are than old stockings, and what they would feel more, how much they had themselves, perhaps some good might be done."

Mrs. Gen. Harrison.—Very kind hopes are entertained of the recovery of the venerable widow of ex-President Harrison, who is in Cincinnati.

The State Treasury.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of North Carolina submitted the following report showing the condition of the State Treasury at this time:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., December 19th, 1854.

Sir: In response to a resolution transmitted to me yesterday evening from the House of Commons, directing me to communicate to the House of Commons the amount of the Public Treasury at this time, and the amount which will be due from the Public Treasury on the first day of January next, and the means in the Treasury to meet these demands, I have the honor to state, that it is desirable to provide for the payment in a few days, to the North Carolina Railroad Company, \$46,000, which with the payment made a few days since to said Company of \$44,000, will complete the payment of \$90,000, the amount of the State's last subscription to said Company, for which State bonds are to be sold to replenish the Treasury.

The interest on the debt of the State, the particulars of which are shown in my last report to the General Assembly, say \$175,000, will have to be paid the 1st of January next. There will also be due the sum of about \$5,000 to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of State, &c., on the 1st of January, making in all the sum of \$226,000.

To meet this, there is a proposed sale tomorrow of \$111,000 of State bonds.

The amount due from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for dividends declared on the stock of the State in said Company, and for bonds purchased by said Company on the 20th of October last, say \$35,000.

Interest due the State on the 1st January, on bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, \$1,500.

Balance in the Treasury and in Banks, say \$3,000, amounting to \$150,000.

In this I have made no estimate of advancements to members of the General Assembly. The cost of the General Assembly is usually about \$45,000.

With great respect, your obt. servt., D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.

Hon. S. P. HILL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Whig papers are pretending to express great surprise at the above. The Argus insinuates that the deficiency is owing to democratic rule. The Register endeavors to make the same impression, and the Raleigh correspondent of the Observer talks about the people having to "face the music to the tune of high taxes."

Neither of these papers, let it be remembered, charge the deficiency to the mismanagement of the democratic party, (they dare not do it, for they know better,) but they allude to the matter in such a way as to leave the impression on the minds of readers that because the democratic party has been and is now in the ascendency in the State, our financial affairs are in a bad condition. Now, they know, and everybody else at all acquainted with the subject knows, that the present deficiency is attributable to the amount of stock taken by the State in works of Internal Improvement. Is not this the cause? Certainly it is. Well, why make unjust insinuations in regard to the matter? Will not the progress of internal improvement be checked by such allusions? We think it will.

We will simply remind whig papers that they cannot blame democratic members of the Legislature if they were to oppose the State's going farther into works of internal improvements, after their recent grumbling about State finances. If they are sincere friends of improvement, why indulge in any uncalculated remarks about deficiencies? Gov. Reid is not to blame—the Public Treasurer is not to blame. Who, then, is to be blamed for the low state of the Treasury at this time? We do not know, unless it is the Legislature that authorized the State's subscriptions to schemes of internal improvement.

The whole matter is now taking the turn that we expected it would. If democratic Legislatures subscribe to internal improvement schemes, whig papers will set up a hue and cry about the low state of the Treasury and "high taxes;" and if they do not vote State aid to such works, why there will be no end to the abuse heaped upon their heads.

We are in favor of the State's subscribing liberally to internal improvement works, but we know that the recent remarks of some whig papers are calculated to do a great deal of harm to the cause.

Congress.—The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill, introduced at the former session, extending the naturalization laws to children (born abroad) of American parents, citizens of the U. States. Also the bill for the payment of invalid pensions was passed, after it had been so amended as to place the widows of officers and men who served in the navy of the Revolution, and were married since the 1st of January, 1860, on the same footing with the widows of officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution under the act of 23 February, 1853, and making all their pensions commence from the 4th of March, 1848. Mr. Brodhead, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill for the appointment of a Board of Claims, &c., reported a substitute for said bill, which provides for the establishment of a Court for the adjudication of claims. A bill to establish a Department of Law in connection with the Government, &c., was partially considered and deferred to Tuesday.

In the Senate, on the 26th, a memorial was presented from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking the adoption of measures for the relief of Dr. Kane, the missing arctic navigator. In the House, Mr. Bridges moved the passage of a resolution preventing the importation of foreign papers, which was adopted. Mr. Cobb introduced a bill amending the law of last session graduating the price of public lands.

The Tobacco Plant advertises for a dozen able-bodied men to attend to the business of those persons in Clarksville who attend so much to other people's business as to have no time for their own. Any quantity can find similar employment in this town. A great number here being so much occupied with the concerns of others as to render it utterly impossible for them to look after their own.

North Carolina Banking.

In order that the Legislature in committee of the whole, may decide which and how many Banks shall be established, the Committee of that body having the subject under consideration, have, we understand, determined to report all the banking bills which have been referred to them. The bill to recharter the Bank of the State (whose present charter expires in 1860) was introduced some time since by Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, and that to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was introduced by Mr. Fennell of New Hanover. Without expressing an opinion favorable or unfavorable to rechartering the old Banks, we will, for the present, merely remark that we consider the application as being made too early—two or four years hence would have been time enough. If the Legislature at its present session should resolve to extend the charters we imagine the institutions would be of little accommodation or benefit to the public in future. Expecting no favors they would probably give none.

Besides the bills to recharter the old Banks, there are applications to establish the following: The People's Bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to be located at Wilmington, with branches mainly along the line of the Central Railroad; the Bank of Goldsboro; the Bank of Wilmington; the Bank of Plymouth; the Bank of Greensboro; the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville; the Central Bank of North Carolina; the Bank of Pamlico; the Bank of Halifax; and the Bank of Pittsboro.

The Re-opening of the Slave Trade. The State of South Carolina has always been noted for her public spirit, energy and intelligence, and for the leading position which she has sustained among her sister States of the South. Whilst the patriotism and ability of her public men have been acknowledged and appreciated, and the chivalry and boldness of her councils have been admired by her slaveholding competitors, nevertheless they have not generally followed her lead in the exciting and trying crises to which southern institutions have from time to time been exposed. They have generally adopted counsels believed to be more prudent than those which she proposed. With how much sagacity they have acted in this respect we will not here attempt to settle.

We have observed a growing disposition among the journals of South Carolina to look favorably on the project of re-opening the slave trade—of renewing the traffic in slaves brought from the coast of Africa into the southern portion of this Union. It was with no small astonishment that we received the first inkling of the agitation of a project so novel and so startling—so utterly opposed to the prevailing sentiment of the civilized world. We have been able to view the whole scheme as nothing more than a piece of political Quixotism. Unless we assume the dissolution of the Union as a foregone conclusion (a thing we cannot yet consent to do) where is the possibility of carrying it out? Is it a reasonable supposition that a Government which barely tolerates slavery in the southern States, and which has long since enacted stringent laws against the slave trade, will consent to repeal those laws? Will the people of the North (who hold the balance of power) consent to such repeal? Never. The opposition to it would be, in comparison with the feeling now entertained at the North against slavery, as the whirlwind to the zephyr. Not only would this be the case, but a large number of the southern people would be found in opposition to the scheme. Their conscientious scruples would never permit them to favor it.

We firmly believe that the slave population of the south is in a far better condition than were their forefathers in Africa. We doubt not that the character and condition of the race have been meliorated by their forced immigration into the cotton, rice and sugar fields of the south. But the horrors of the slave trade, as it has been practised, has justly subjected it to the detestation and approbrium of the civilized world. It would be, in our judgment, highly imprudent for the south, under the existing state of public sentiment, to attempt the re-establishment of this traffic. We say nothing at present concerning objections which have a deeper foundation—we put it solely upon the ground of impolicy.

The Argus of the 23d inst. is quite witty about the Know Nothings. Will the editor of the Argus answer us a question or two? Do you approve the principles of the organization known by the name of "Know Nothings"? Do you believe that no man who is of foreign birth should be allowed to hold a public office in this country? We think you are independent enough to take one side or the other, so come out and show your hand. Don't pass these questions by with witty remarks and laughable anecdotes, but let us know your true position. We expect an answer.

GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.—Boston, Dec 23.—A large and destructive fire occurred here last night. The following newspaper offices were burnt: The New England Farmer, Ploughman, The Christian Register, The True Flag, Recorder and The Youth's Companion; also a store.

Look out for the Thief.

Mr. Editor: For the benefit of the public I will inform you that a man named Peter Gotier made an attempt to steal a horse from the stable of Mr. Robert Stone, near Robeson Institute, on the night of the 20th. Stone discovered some person going from the direction of his stable, and as soon as he got his gun he pursued the thief and fired, when the horse threw his rider. Gotier's overcoat was found containing his pocket book with some papers in it bearing his name. He staid at Stone's the previous night, and left with the intention, as he stated, of going to Johnston county. It is supposed that he burned a barn on Cape Fear on the night of the 16th. I suppose he is the same man who was whipped at the last Cumberland Court for stealing Mr. Freeman's horse and buggy.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Senate on the 20th, on the Free Suffrage Bill.

In the Senate on the 21st, the committee on Banking reported the bills to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear and to incorporate the Bank of Clarendon in Fayetteville, with amendments, which were made the special order for the 9th day of January. Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to establish the Central Bank of North Carolina—capital \$2,000,000—any county to have a branch that subscribes \$200,000. The Senate proceeded to vote for Public Treasurer. In both Houses 134 votes were cast, of which Mr. Courts (the present incumbent) received 130.

In the House, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Bragg, the Governor elect: Messrs Singletary and Baxter, and the following the Inauguration Committee: Messrs Yancy, Patterson, Martin and Shipp. Mr. G. M. White presented a memorial from citizens of Bladen praying for a prohibitory liquor law. The Judiciary committee reported unfavorably on the bill exempting females from appearing in court as witnesses. The committee on private bills reported unfavorably on the bills to emancipate Dolly, Caroline and Peter. The following engrossed bill and resolutions were read the first time: A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville & North Plank Road Company; a resolution concerning the Cape Fear Navigation company; a resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.; a bill compensating Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property; a bill to compensate Wardens of the Poor in Sampson.

In the Senate, on 22d, a message was received from the House stating that it had passed the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay to the N. C. Railroad the balance of the State's subscription, with an amendment, which the Senate unanimously concurred in. The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

In the House, the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company was, on motion of Mr. Steele, made the special order for January 5th. After the passage of several bills on the 2d reading, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

CALCULATION IN REGARD TO COUNTING GOLD COINS.—The Argus of the 21st inst. makes the following curious calculations: "The enormous sum of \$204,000,000 in gold has been received at the mint at Philadelphia from California from the first discovery of the precious metal to December 1, 1853. Now, in order to give some idea to the general reader of the immense amount of \$204,000,000, I will merely state that, allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce avoirdupois, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 12,750,000 pounds, or 6,375 tons, allowing 2,000 pounds to the ton. To carry this weight it would require 6,375 wagons, containing a ton each, or \$32,000. Now, suppose each vehicle drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count sixty of one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction