

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.



Work for the Month--March.

PROVISION CROPS AND PROCEDURE.—Put in, as soon as the season will allow, an abundant supply of Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Spring Oats, early Cow Peas, Millet, Doutra and Common Corn (broad and in the drill, for fodder, Lucerne, in drill, &c., &c. The Chinese Sugar Cane should also be planted and still further tested as a Syrup plant. For particulars of making, &c., see pamphlets sent per mail by the agents. In preparing for your regular Corn crop, plow or subsoil your land 10 to 12 inches deep (15 inches would be far better), manure heavily and plant early. Do not lose a moment after the danger of late frost is over. As soon as you have finished the planting of Corn and other provision crops, prepare for Cotton respecting which are various articles in present and former numbers. Sweet Potatoes should now be bedded out and provision made for an abundant supply of "draws." No crop cultivated in the South is more worthy of attention than the sweet Potatoe. It is one of the most valuable crops for man or beast, and no planter should fail to have full "banks" at the setting in of the winter, even if he does not make a "big crop" of Cotton. The Hayti (white) Yams, the Yellow Yams, and the Red "Negro Killers" (so called) are all fine and productive varieties. Irish Potatoes should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and covered with a thick layer of pine straw or leaves, as heretofore directed. Chinese Sugar Cane should also be sown plentifully during the present and the next two months, for green and dried forage. Plant the Chinese Sugar Cane seed far away from all plants of the Millet family, such as Doutra Corn &c. Also sow Lucerne, "Chilian, Clover." We prefer the drill system—land deep and rich—for these crops.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If you have over-wintered Cabbage plants set them out now. Sow more Cabbage seed to head in the summer. Flat Dutch is the best. Thin out Turnips, as soon as they have four leaves; leaving them at the distance of six inches apart; and sow more Turnip seed; Early White Dutch and Red Topped Dutch are the best for spring use. If you did not sow Onion seed (black) last month, do it at once; they will come into use in the latter part of summer, when all that were raised from sets or buttons are gone. If you did sow Black Onion seed in September, it can now be transplanted. Sow Carrots, Beets, ("Extra Early" is the finest) Parsnips, Salsify Lettuce, Radishes, Thyme, Parsley, and Rape (for early greens.) Plant all in rows 15 inches apart. Sow, also a little spot with Celery and protect them from the sun. When Cherry trees are in bloom plant Snap Beans; and when Apple trees are in flower plant Squashes (Scalloped Squash is the best) in hills 3 feet apart; also, Cucumbers, and Muskmelons 6 feet apart; the Nutmeg and Citron Melons are very fine and the earliest; Beechwood Melon is very superior, but a little later. All vines are greatly benefited by guano or poultry manure. At the same time, also sow Okra, Tomatoes and Egg Plants. Hill up Rhubarb. Asparagus will now begin to sprout; don't suffer any to run up to seed, but cut all down. Cabbages, which have been set out, and are starting, or grow, should once a week have a watering of liquid manure—a shovelful of Chicken manure, dissolved in 10 gallons of water, will be found an excellent fertilizer for them. All vegetables, that already have a start, should have a good hoeing by the latter part of this month. Plant a full crop of English Peas, as heretofore directed.

THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

If you have not finished pruning your orchard do it at once, omitting only such trees as are growing too luxuriantly to bear. Such ought not to be pruned until the leaves are pretty well sprouted. By this method, such trees will get checked and go to bearing; should, however, this late pruning not be sufficient, give them another severe pruning in the middle of July; that will prove satisfactory. As soon as the trees are beginning to bloom, hang up a number of wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with molasses-water, in your trees—you will catch a great number of insects and thus prevent them from doing injury to your fruit.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Propagate Dahlias as soon as you can see the sprouts or buds; with a sharp knife split the stem right through, leaving a piece of the stem and one or two buds on each piece; plant them so deep as to be covered with at least 4 inches of soil. Tie up all your flowering plants to stakes; the wood of the China tree, when splintered out, furnish the best and most durable stakes where Cypress cannot be had. If annual flower seed has not been sown yet, it should be done at once. Recollect, that fine seeds will only need to be covered slightly. If covered deeply, they will not sprout.

WORTH A TRIAL.—A farmer in southern Alabama, advises persons smoking hams to throw upon the fire occasionally a handful of china berries, which he says will be an effectual preventative against the skippers. It is worth trying anyhow.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, we mean a railroad en route to the Pacific, through Texas, from the eastern to the western boundary at El Paso, is a reality. Five hundred men or more, are at this moment at work upon it in Texas! We have received the first annual report of the Company, which was organized a year ago under the laws of Texas, and both from it and some of our Texas exchanges, we learn that there is no longer a shadow of a doubt as to the actual construction of the road. Ten miles of it will be completed before the 15th of April, in order to secure the magnificent bonus granted by the Texas Legislature to encourage the construction of railroads within the State. The nature of this bonus may be learned from the following extract from the report: "On the completion of every section of five miles the Company becomes entitled to eight sections of land, or 35,000 acres. When ten are completed and ten more are graded, they are to be entitled to a loan of \$6,000 per mile or \$60,000 in all, from the State, and when twenty-five miles are completed, they will be entitled to sixteen sections per mile for the whole distance, that is, 346,000 acres, and \$6,000 per mile, say \$1,500,000.

The Company values the land, at the lowest calculation, to be worth five dollars an acre, so that the bonus granted by the State amounts at this price, to \$1,730,000 and a loan of \$6,000 in cash per mile! According to the estimate of the Chief Engineer, the road can be constructed for about \$20,000 per mile, and hence the grants of the Legislature more than double the entire cost of the road! This is the real secret of the energy that has been infused of late into the enterprise, and it is the foundation of our faith that the road will be built, and with all possible speed. The whole distance from the eastern boundary to El Paso is 783 miles, and the whole expense put down at \$14,681,183 as the highest sum that will be required. There is no question that the lands which the Company will secure as the road progresses will become exceedingly valuable, and will sell for many times the sum at which they are now estimated. Of this the Company appears to be fully aware, and with the example of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will not miss the golden chance that is already within its grasp, of realizing immense wealth from the sale of the lands along the route of the road, to any nothing of what will be returned to the stockholders from the business of the road when completed. We know of no railroad company which has such prospects before it as this one has. By the hypothecation of the lands it can command unlimited resources to push on the work. The means it has now are ample, and they may be increased to any amount necessary. We therefore consider the construction of this road within the least practicable period no longer a matter of doubt. Many of our readers have probably considered it a dream, something that would be realized by the next generation. They may dismiss their doubts, however. The Pacific Railroad is at our doors. It will be the prolongation of our Opelousas Railroad, and such a prolongation. Do our readers realize what a prospect this road will open to New Orleans?—N. O. Bulletin.

To a Daughter at School.

DEAR ROSALIE:—Your improvement in some branches is commendable, but you have acquired a bad habit of pronouncing some words which is barbarous, and the use of certain phrases which is very vulgar. During your vacation, several of these dropped from your lips, which I have recorded, and now allow you to look into the mirror. You never used such phrases at home, prior to last winter; hence I infer two defects in that far-famed Academy—a good many green young ladies are your companions, and your teacher, are not sufficiently strict to correct your very awkward manner in these things. Your blunders in Grammar are intolerable. Got. 'I've got my lesson, dinner, hat, satchel, &c.' 'I got to see her just as she was starting, &c.' Have, as a verb, implies possession, and is more elegant than 'I've got.' I have learned or committed, my lesson. I was allowed to see her, or make her a visit or call. Went. "She had'n't ought to have went." Several errors in this. She ought not—to have gone. "Intended to have wrote." This is in one of your late letters! But the past infinitive can, not be connected, grammatically, with a verb expressing intention. Intended to write, is correct; but intention to do a thing must be joined to the present infinitive. Set. "She set down"—"she set on the chair." Set is the past tense of sit, the verb you ought to use; for set is an active transitive verb; he set a post, or set out a tree is proper. Lay. "She laid on the sofa or bed!" Lay is the past tense of lie, the verb you ought to employ; we can say "he laid himself on the cold ground;" but he lay all night on the battlefield is correct. Et. She et her breakfast. Ate is the past tense, not et; it is a Latin conjunction. Done. "She done it." Do, did, done, done is the participle, and wrong. Break, broke, broken; but you would not say, "she broken it." I do, did, have done. Fix. "I'm fixing to go." To fix, is to fasten to make permanent, but fastening to go, is contradictory. To fix a post, and speak of fixtures; to fitting, arranging, or preparing to go, is proper. Seed. Your sister says you used this word "I seed her do it;" but this astounds me, and shows how prolific and contagious are bad habits and illiterate associates. Learn. "The principal learns me Arithmetic." The teacher teaches,—the pupil learns. No scholar uses learn in this way. Them. "Them trees—them books." Them is a personal, not an adjective pronoun; hence cannot qualify nouns; those trees, books, houses, &c., is proper. Like I do. "All the girls do like I do." Like may govern an accension, but cannot precede a nomination in this sentence. The girls do as I do, or act like me; but not like I do. I am in blushes, you may be certain as I record these errors, but it is better that you be corrected now, than to wait till your own school, which I hope will commence in a year or two, shall detect them. What confidence could you exhibit before a class of young ladies if you had, in the lurry of the moment, allowed some of the above expressions to escape you? They would be all in a titter, and you would never forget it. Then you have contracted a bad habit of pronouncing that is horrible: you make a long and narrow where it ought to be broad; viz: basket, passed, cut, etc.—Though I have frequently corrected the expression, you yet use "I am mistaken," &c., when this is far from your meaning. "She is mistaken when she says the Ganges run through Ireland." No—She mistakes—she is in error—does not know Geography; mistake, mistook, mistaken. I may mistake her expressions, especially if her enunciation was indistinct; but I cannot affirm "she is mistaken in regard to the Ganges" she is ignorant, she mistakes the meaning or the words of the author. That long, that high, that big, &c., some times escapes your lips; but the habit is not confirmed of using that for so—so long, high, big, &c. How could you, this side Mason & Dixon's line, contract the use of onto so glibly? "She got onto the horse, fence," a real Yankeeism. Barbarous as it is, it has crept into some books printed "down East."

Your affectionate Father, S. A.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The New York Day Book speaks in very complimentary terms of its city contemporaries and their reporters. He says of them: "The editors of each one ought to be indicted for publishing such papers. They keep a set of half civilized reporters, who stand in constant fear of losing their places unless one gets an 'item' ahead of the other. Hence they go like a pack of dogs around the city, barking and yelping, and chasing down every old woman, or half frightened to death child, and taking down every word they say as gospel truth."

MR. BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL SEIT.—Mr Buchanan has got his inaugural coat made by an honest Dutch tailor of Lancaster who has patriotically stitched it with stars representing the thirty one States of the Union. The idea is a good one, and could only have originated in Lancaster county where the Union is a cardinal principle with the dutch yeomanry, who will not have it separated without tearing the whole fabric, material and workmanship, into shreds. It is also symbolical of Mr Buchanan's administration. With the Union stitched into the Democratic policy, and with the right kind of buckram in the cabinet to stiffen it, it will wear out its term—a credit to the manufacturer, a satisfaction to the wearer, and the admiration of the people.—Phil. Ledger.

The magnitude of the banking operation in New York on the 4th inst, may be gleaned from the fact that the business of the Clearing House amounted to very near forty millions of dollars, being the largest amount ever passed through the establishment in any one day.

RAILROAD MEETING IN CARTHAGE.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting in Carthage, on Monday last Col W. B. Richardson presiding, and Messrs. A. R. Black and H. C. McLenn, Secretaries, the following action was had in regard to the proposed road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields:

Whereas, a movement is now being made by the friends of the enterprise, to secure the "Cheraw and Coal-fields Railroad" charter, and build the Road. Therefore, Resolved, That this is the time for action, immediate and well directed action, and to this end, we pledge ourselves to do every thing that we can, towards furnishing material aid to the contemplated project.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the route from Cheraw to this place, traverses a region well timbered, the value of which will be greatly enhanced by the Road, we feel authorized in saying a right way will be given free of charge through this county. Resolved, That the contemplated Road will be a direct channel of trade between Charleston and the richest portion of the State; this will be mutual advantage, and we confidently believe, a reason sufficient to induce the people of South Carolina to take an active part in forwarding this great enterprise.

Resolved, That the President of the meeting appoint fifty Delegates to represent the county of Moore in the "Cheraw and Coal-fields Railroad" Convention to be held at Cheraw, South Carolina, on the first of April next. Under the last Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Duncan C. Campbell, William C. Campbell, R. A. Stuart, Hugh Leach, Neill R. Currie, Jesse Bean, Esq., Thos. D. Williams, Arch'd Melver, W. D. Harrington, Daniel C. Clarke, Duncan Patterson, Alex. Campbell, Dan'l McKenzie, Esq., C. C. McCrummen, H. C. McLean, A. R. McDonald, A. R. Black, A. R. Kelly, Dr. John Shaw, Dr. H. Turner, Dr. S. C. Bruce, G. S. Cole T. B. Tyson, Alex. Melver, Sam'l Barrett, Clemeat Dowd, Col. Jno. Morrison, Haywood Muse, Alexander H. McNeill, M. D. McNeill, Malcolm Kelly, Alex. Kelly, W. M. Person, John W. Warner, John H. Warner, K. H. Worthy, Sylvanus Barrett, William Barrett, Esq., H. H. Martin, John M. Troy, James Currie, W. P. Martin, J. J. Alston, Joab Cizek, W. M. Person, Thos W. Ritter, Eli R. Sowell, R. W. Goldston, B. Coffin, Archibald Ray, Thomas B. Shaw, Alex. Monroe, Archibald Buchanan, Duncan Keith, I. D. Patterson, D. R. Shaw, A. M. Blue, George Foshee, Harris Tyson, Richard Street, Dr. C. Chalmers, W. P. Caueron and Rev. W. Harris.

The co-operation of friends of the work in the counties interested and elsewhere was solicited; thanks tendered to a number of gentlemen for their earnest advocacy of the work, and a number of eloquent speeches made.—Observer.

A CURIOUS SQUIRREL'S NEST.—Bird's nest, whether of the edible kind or otherwise, has always been a matter of curiosity; but squirrel's nests appear now to have borne off the palm, according to the following, from the Cud-d (Ala.) Gazette: "We received on yesterday, from 'Howart', a letter dated Red Bayou, Jan. 10, 1857, accompanied by a squirrel's nest, which contains what he says is a squirrel's nest. He represents that the steamer White Cliffs, on her trip from Fulton to Shreveport, struck a large cypress tree in Red Bayou, and among the limbs that fell on her fore-castle, was one that contained a nest, supposed to have been manufactured by a squirrel. The nest forms a mass of varnished matter, seemingly decomposed for the most part, adhering lightly together. We find in it two rifle balls of different sizes, duck shot, gamblers' ivory checks, fishing lines, percussion caps, egg shells, pieces of glass and broom straw, the lead that covered the cork of a bottle, and divers other things. There is no telling what may be in the centre, for we have not broken it up, perhaps valuable coin and diamonds. The mystery is, how, in that wild and unsettled region, such articles could be found by a squirrel, and further, how the little animal should have taken a fancy to them. The nest, is in our office, where it may be seen by those who take an interest in curiosities."

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I freely confess to you that I would rather, when I am laid down in the grave, have some one in his manhood stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it; but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him" or I would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer—and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of a grateful memory shed upon the grave than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.

CONFLAGRATION IN VERMONT.—The magnetic Telegraph says that the State Capitol of Vermont was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening last. The occurrence excites no surprise down this way. It is well known that that edifice has been in a highly inflammable State and condition for years past, in fact has long been used as an incendiary depot or magazine. Vast stores of abolition hand grenades and rockets have been manufactured there and sent forth to all parts of the Earth, but principally Southward for purposes inflammatory and explosive. No wonder the old abolition powder house is gone at last—has suffered what she so long sought to inflict. It never did so much good as in the going on wings of fire.

If another must be built, it should be of iron so as to stand a red heat of fanaticism; and let it be built out of the unexpended balance on the twenty thousand appropriation for "Bleeding Kansas."

THE NEW SENATE.

The following is a list of the members who constitute the Senate of the present Congress.

Table with columns: Term expires, Name, Term expires. Lists members from various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Isaac H. Sturgeon to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri. John S. Cunningham, of South Carolina, to be purser in the navy, vice Edward Fitzgerald, deceased. Phillip Clayton to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. J. Patton Anderson, of Washington Territory, to be governor of said Territory from and after 17th March, 1857. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, to be governor of Minnesota Territory from and after 1st April, 1857. Turner Nelson, of Indiana, to be superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory of Utah. George H. Jones, of Virginia, to be secretary to the President to sign patents. William Weer, of Kansas, for attorney of the United States for Kansas. Lewis W. Sifford to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, vice Thomas K. Smith. Jacob Frontman to be deputy postmaster at Hamilton, county of Butler, Ohio, in place of L. M. Furrow, resigned. Theodorius Bailey, Hugh Y. Purriance, W. F. Lynch, Henry W. Morris, Francis B. Ellison to be captains in the navy. Alexander M. Pennack, George F. Emmons, Edward Middleton, Thomas T. Hunter, Gustavus H. Scott, David McDougald, Charles F. McIntosh, to be commanders in the navy. De Grasse Livingston, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, Trevett Abbot, Benjamin P. Loyal, Charles H. Cushman, Oscar E. Stanton, William H. Cheever, Henry A. Adams, George Brown, Charles Hawley, Bushrod B. Taylor, William H. Ward, Robert L. May, John W. Dunnington, Hudson M. Garland, James W. Shirk, Jesse Taylor, James P. Maxwell, Henry Erben, Francis E. Shepherd, Thomas P. Pelot, Edward P. McCrea, Edward C. Stockton, to be lieutenants in the navy. George P. Turner, of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the marine corps from 27th September, 1856. Allen Ramsey, of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the marine corps from 1st March, 1857, vice E. H. Youngblood resigned. Delavan Bloodgood, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy, vice E. K. Kane, deceased. A NEW DIAMOND.—Two French chemists, Messrs. Wobler and Deville, have succeeded in crystallizing the well known substance boron, which has hitherto been known only as a greenish brown powder, or in combination with an acid, and they submitted specimens of the crystals to the French Academy of Sciences a short time since. These crystals possess a brilliancy and refractive power which nothing equals but the diamond, and they rival even that in hardness, being capable of scratching corundum which, next to a diamond, is the hardest substance known. The specimens yet obtained are very small, and have a shade of red or yellow; but the color is believed to be accidental, and they hope that further experiments will enable them to procure it colorless. Boron agrees with silicon in many of its properties, and it is considered as intermediate between it and carbon. This discovery may soon put us in possession of a fictitious diamond which the most experienced eye will be unable to distinguish from the genuine.

A CHEERFUL PHILOSOPHY.—The following truthful passage occurs in one of the Fredericks Bremer books: "There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad, is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine, quietly through the world."

Here is a venerable marriage notice of the "olden time," taken from the New York Weekly Museum, June 9, 1792. Adjectives in those days were cheap and plenty: "Married.—On Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Beach, John Buchanan, Esq., of the amiable, incomparable, inflexible, and nonparallel of her sex, Nancy Lucy Turner, both of this city.

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North Carolinian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, March 21, 1857.

C. C. McCRAW is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

TO ADVERTISERS: Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule without exception.

Western Rail Road.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad was held at Market Hall on Monday last, Col. Jno. McKee in the chair. After the transaction of such preliminary business as is usual the following resolution offered by E. J. Hale, Esq., was adopted: "Whereas it is understood that the President and Directors of the Company have been applied to by several of the owners of mineral lands to negotiate for an interest in those lands in favor of the Company:—Resolved that this meeting is gratified to find that the owners of those lands have at length been aroused to the advantages of a connection with our road, and that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to make such arrangements of the kind as may be mutually advantageous." The election for President of the company resulted in the choice of C. B. Mallett, the former efficient and zealous president of the Board. The election for Directors was then held. Maj. D. G. McKee declined a re-election and nominated in his stead the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and it being understood that Maj. A. J. O'Hanlon was averse to serving as Director, owing to the pressure of other claims upon his time and attention, the board as elected stand thus:—Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Geo. McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, W. T. Horne, John H. Cook, H. L. Myrover, W. McLaurin, James Kyle.

The publication of a statement of the claims of the Railroad upon the support of the people of Cumberland was ordered to be printed, and we trust that it will be carefully read by every voter in the county before he goes to the polls to ratify or condemn the action of the magistrates respecting a county subscription. The matter has been and is still misrepresented to the people. Designing men, demagogues and self interested individuals are striving to prejudice the minds of our citizens against assistance to this great enterprise. Some we give credit for better motives while we pity their ignorance and condemn their self blindness. We conjure the people of Cumberland to think for themselves, and we present a few facts for their consideration. First, the importance of the Railroad to the State, and the vast resources which its completion will develop. And we cannot say more on this point than is embodied in the able and succinct report of the President of the Road, in another column. We call especial attention to it, and we ask every citizen of Cumberland to weigh well the prospects of benefit and injury before he forms an opinion or polls his vote. We tell you democrats of Cumberland, that an effort is being made to paralyse our energies and to defeat us hereafter by men whose allegiance to the party is of a very doubtful tenure. They represent that it is a know nothing manoeuvre to obtain the prestige of success in a work whose execution will be the stepping stone to the future advancement of works of internal improvement—and they further say that if the county agrees to the subscription, it will be mainly owing to the influence of know nothings basing their local political capital upon this subscription. We tell you that this is a misrepresentation; that these men are seeking popularity by decrying a work whose importance can only be estimated by the general good accruing to the whole people. As an answer to all this rignarole, we call your attention to the name of JAS. C. DOBBIN as a Director in this road, and we ask you if you will permit any man, whatever may be his claims upon your attention, your credulity or your confidence to prejudice you politically against the Western Rail Road? In fact, not only as Democrats in a party sense of the term, but as democrats in the more extended, the true, rational republican meaning of the word, we appeal to you to give your hearts, your hands and your votes to this enterprise. Be assured that it is for your own benefit, your own interest, as well as that of the state at large! Personally, and so far as we ourselves are individually concerned, it matters very little whether the Rail Road is completed or not, and we are therefore the better qualified to express an opinion whether or not the benefits would exceed the temporary inconveniences, if in fact any existed attendant upon the subscription.

In other quarters it is represented that the democrats wish to overtax their fellow citizens of the opposition, and capital is sought to be made of this declaration. All intelligent men can see the drift of these objection urged by the opponents of the road. Self interest is at the bottom of the whole of it. Ask a man what his objections are to the county subscription, and he will tell you that the PEOPLE will be taxed for it, that he is a great friend of the PEOPLE, that he wishes to see the burden of taxation removed from the PEOPLE &c. &c.

Look into that man's antecedents and you will find him to be either an old office hunter, or one who is looking to the dear people for an office, hoping to obtain it by a great ostensible interest in the welfare of the people. The arguments and representations of such men are worth about as much as were the promises of the know nothings to a democrat to support him for an office when they were sworn to oppose him.

PRESENTERS' REPORT.

Since the first year your road has been in vigor and to as great an extent as the command of would justify. The 2nd and 7th sections, division, (viz: to 4th under contract. The say 30 miles, will be the present month. made, and the line to race for an approximating Engineers are now em and staking it out pe tractors.

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The books and re have been examined Board, and found to The report of the t that the whole amou tal stock is \$241,23 amount subscribed an stockholder—and it i list shows so many amount is now due, t money is required. I

But we need not understand by the words upon the people of the county home in mind that pay the tax themselves money is subscribed course of time the completed—as that holders—so that t but a nominal impo lation within Cumb speak the more conf upon them the necsity for this sub which must accrue to completion of the r moment that a single upon the people, and long observation and matters, that the int people of the county and increased, we w the matter, and our that we would be of Magistrates in sub this enterprise. We witted individual w with the design of voters against the not more amused at his objections than w should find an editor publish his falderai tion of a few paltry vidual but sign his friends of the road w any assault from such going forth anonymo some harm unless we attaching any import ship or its declaratio to their opinions it is that every man's op based upon false pre feeling, envy, malice We would like to en to day's issue, but t will recur to it again time, we direct specia dent's report.

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