Carolina North Argus.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. PURLIMED EVERY THURSDAY, BY FRANK. DARLEY.

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Engagements mode for quarterly, half yearly atly advertising at reasonable rates. Pay for transient advertising, when the num-investions are limited, due when banded in for stien; and for quarterly, half yearly or yearly betwents any time after first insertion.

Eron the Charleston Mercury,

t of the President and he Chernw and Conl-

that the Board aspected him to detime and attention to the interests of the h the view of infining life in the enter.

h the view of infaning life in the enter. ain as soon as possible. Sout a dollar of ready money in the treas-a first difficulty to overcome, was to pro-ways and means to do something-for some money, of course nothing could be An immediate appeal was made to some spiritedCharlestonians to subscribe for a few mal alarms, to enable the Directors to start corprise again fairly; and this was responded winterer to the extent of twenty eight ions to the extent of twenty eight nting to \$1400.

of the stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railread Company, pledging our Company to pay to paid in during the war. Some \$65,000 worth werth preserving and managing properly. ponding in amount with the dividends that may hereafter be declared and paid by the North Carolina Railroad Company, and that the means derived from the proposed subscription should be expended within the limits of North Carolina.

This bill pessed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate by one vote only. Two other bills were drawn by the President during the session, offered by friends of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, passed both Houses without opposition, and are now laws of the State. One of these authorizes the counties through which the road passes, as well as those in the vicinity, to subscribe to the capital stock as counties, and the other allows individuals, companies or corporations, to subscribe lands, bonds, stocks, &c., to the capital stock at a valuation to be agreed upon at the time of sub-

peribing. It is confidently believed that these acts will hereafter render important assistance to the Company in the future progress of the work.

Having thus rapidly glanced at what has been done the past year it is deemed proper to explain to the stockholders again, although it has been me repeatedly heretofore, the full scope of the enterprise coafided to our direction, and the exset condition of the Company at present.

From the Engineer's detailed estimates here with submitted, it appears that the entire length ness, the probable cost of the entire work to of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, from complete it, and what has been done already to-Interfactors of the Chornew and Continues of the Chernew and Coalfields Railroad, from Chernew, S. C., Stray Sch., 1967.
The President and Directors of the Chernew is Coalfields Railroad, from Chernew, S. C., Stray Sch., 1967.
The President and Directors of the Chernew is Coalfields Railroad, from Chernew, S. C., Stray Sch., 1967.
The President and Directors of the Chernew is Coalfields Railroad, from Chernew, S. C., Stray Sch., 1967.
The President and Directors of the Chernew is Coalfields Railroad Company respectfully insin—is 86 miles, which with 5 miles of turnouts, will make 91 miles of cheat the entire distance, and insguitude of this, so well statted as this has been, coald not have failed—for it is very will known that most of the Southern Railroads have been floished after hilf of the estimated cost this report, and an admirable profile of the estimated for the estimated cost this report, and an admirable profile of the estimates for the source is also presented.
To a such sterms as he might deem to the Southern Railroads have been floished after hilf of the estimated cost this report, and an admirable profile of the estimated to the source of the stock subscribed.
From the summary appendied to the Engineer's taken report, the following estimates are taken : So miles Turnouts } intermy to promote the intermet of the source wealth lost, and the residue sinking in value—held it is even approheaded by uncertain tenurey, sized heaving to proched the into the source wealth lost, and the residue sinking in value—held it is even approheaded by uncertain tenurey, sized heaving the proched de by uncertain tenurey, sized heaving the residue sinking in value—held it is even approheaded by uncertain tenurey, sized heaving the residue sinking in value.

91 miles Iron, at 80 tons per mile, say 7,200

| States and the second state and the states of the second states of | 10000 000 |
|--|-------------------|
| Grading and Bridging to be done | 629,687 |
| 91 miles Gross-ties, at \$650 per mile | 59,150 |
| Laying Track, at \$300 per mile | 27,800 |
| Chairs and Spikes, at \$350 per mile | \$1,850 |
| Depots on line | 20,000 |
| | and the second of |

\$1,423,187

20,000--64,988

Total estimate of the cost of Road finished\$1.488,176 RETINATES TO STOCK THE BOAD.

.42,000

made of the Confederate money subscribed and land-are assets, it is respectfully submitted, of work; estimated in current funds, was done, and nearly all of it paid for in Confederate Treas- and deeded to the Courpany. The deeds should ury notes.

These subscriptions amounting to \$171,700, judicious management of all this property is re-made and paid during the war, will have here- quired as would be given to it by an individual corresponding with subscriptions nade in the present currency of the country ; bat, it will be just and fair to allow the subscriptions made and paid at that time to be measured and settled by the present currency value of the work actually done as has been done during the year just now closand paid for with the money current at the time. Mug, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Such a basis of actilement would commend it. The beginning of the year was perhaps as unself to the judgment of all interested, and as the promising as the year on which we are now enter-scaling would be moderate, it is probable that all ing, and yes it will not be necessary to repeat would cheerfully sequiesce is such an arrangement.

This adjustment could be made now very fairly, and would not require much time, if a competers agent could give the matter attention. It ought to be attended to before long, whilst the matter is freeb and well understood, because, In nearly avery instance, those who subscribed and eventful and revolutionary times now passing, paid in this depreciated currency, hold just such ertificates from the Company as have been issued to other stockholders, who paid into the Treasury good money, or stocks in other roads which cost them money equivalent to coin.

The foregoing observations and figures will inlicate to the stockholders, with sufficient minute-

appreheuded by uncertain tenures, used heavi-ly, and rendered unproductive by the demoralized condition of the labor of the country ; and withal, the cost of living much more expensive than ever, it is certain that the building of railroads at the South, for the present, is impractible without the sid of foreign capital, which can hardly be expected under present eircumstances. Fully aware of the great importance of the Cheraw and Coslfields Asilroad, penetrating as-it does the heart of a splendid mineral region, where other railroads will concentrate at 2, ar their tooming freights into this great feet era. truck-with inexhoustible supplies of coal, iron

the present administration, it strikes others as it does the Board of Directors, that if even in the

If by contrasting the beginning with the end of

than it did a year ago.

that would enable an outerprising. Board of Di

otherwise promote the interests of the Company,

the country exhausted and waisted by the rayages of war, the foundations of society upturned by the political anarchy that prevails, with noth ing apparently certain, but everything unsettled, and the incubus of doubt and suspense stagnating the energies of our once quiet, prosperous and glorious sunny South, it can be truly said that pro gress has been made under such circumstances, complete it, and what has been done already to- surely the friends of this great enterprise need not feel discouraged nor despair of ultimate suc-

> Respectfully submitted. * B. D. TOWNSEND, President.

Charleston, S. C., May 8th 1867.

Another Order from Gen. Sickles. The following order from Gen. Sickles, relative to property confiscated by the Confederate goverument, we find in the Charleston papers of last week :

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,] CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9, 1867. GRNNRAL ORDERS, No. 19.

All persons in this Department employed or concerned at any time in seizing, holding or disposing of real or personal property, goods, chat-tels, shares in any bank, railroad, or other corpor ation, bonds, mortgages, notes, bills or assets of any kind, sequestrated by the late so-called Confederate Government, are required without delay to report in writing to these Headquarters their action, specifying the kind and amount of property sequestrated, the time and place of sequestion, and the names of the original own-ers, and of the parties by whom property is now held.

[WHOLE NO. 437.

FOR THE ABGUS.

To Improve Land-Practical. The lands subscribed should be valued, located Every farmer should oultivate alternately in corn and small grains, where the land is impoverished be recorded, taxes paid, and in a word, just such and where it is not a system of improvement can be carried on even where the same field is cultivaafter to be scaled and thus reduced to a value, proprietor. It is possible, too, that some favora ted in corn year after year. We leave out in this ble change may occur during the ensuing year, communication the improvement of cotton lands, as it is generally conceded that Indian corn imrectors to largely increase the capital stock and poverishes the soil more than cotton. Last year's experience tells us that hired labor will not pay on poor land. To make money we must improve, and to improve with the least possible cost our present exhausted fields is the design of every inwhat has been so fully set forth in this report telligent farmer. Nature has provided means to a great extent, and we would do well to avail ouralready, to convince the stockholders that the Company stands in a much better position to day selves of her aid. In seeding wheat or oats on exhausted land some fertilizer should be used--guano, stable manure or cotton seed, the last the most preferable. This will insure after harvest (the increased yield of the wheat having paid for the fertilizer used) a luxuriant crop of grass and weeds, which will extract ammonia from the at* mosphere. Before frost in the fall apply a conting of lime, (not less than five bushels to the acre, and fifteen would not hart,) turn under deep with a two-horse plow, and let it remain for corn till spring. It is well known that vegetable matter turned under in a green state affords much more benefit that when dry. While undergoing decomposition the gases exhaled render the seil porous, while lime or plaster, besides being the base of all fertility, a g x the amaionia held by the vegetable matter before decomposition. Of course, this excludes the right of pasturage, especially from horses and cattle. For these other means of subsistence must be provided. This is the most simple plau; and the result when once tried will cause any farmer to try the other. viz : After harvest sow down in peas broadcast, turning under what stubble and grass are on the land, the deeper the better. By the fall there will be a heavy crop of pea vines, grass and weeds; sow the lime, plaster or gypsum at the rate before mentioned and turn under. The pea-vine having a long top-root penetrates the subsoil and loosens the earth, extracting its support partly from the subsoil and partly from the atmosphere, while the vine, with its heavy foliage, will, after being ploughed in, go to enrich the soil. The third plan, which I consider far the most valuable in the same system of having the land te enrich itself, but which some doubt, is-after seeding small grain, having before applied some fertilizer as prescribed above to sow down a mixture of timothy seed and red clover, six quarts to the acre, (three of each,) permit the land to remain idle one year or two, and it can be grazed or mowed, yielding of the latter two tons of hay (the best pay in the world) to the acre. Then the second growth of clover, if the land is to be planted in corn, will double the yield from the previous one of corn. The pea-vine, however, no one doubts. It flourishes on any soil in this country, is available to all, and has been the great renovator of our sister State, and must be of North Caroliba. Every farmer should plant peas, sow peas and scatter peas wherever it is practicable; and especially the stalk lands he intends sowing next year should be sowed down in pens as early as he can lay by possibly and the vines not pastured on-not grazed-till the ground is barren atter the cora is gathered, but turned under with his wheat, together with guano or cotton seed. Clover will grow in this country and especially on the clayey lands of the White's Store and and Gum Spring districts, as well as about Wadesboro'. We need elever, and a good stand on an acre of ground is alone worth twenty dollars. A small field of clover can be experimented with. If it succeeds we know its value, if it fails our doubts are answered. There are numbers of bettoms on every farm where the native grasses flourish and where berds grass and timothy will grow. These must be suserved for meadow land, If we can raise clover and the grasses we can support our stock on much less corn. -Indeed. I have seen wagon mules in Virginia travel for weeks, dragging heavy loads, supported and kept in the condition by grazing alone. Political matters have no interest for us now. because by politics we can't make a living ; but agriculture has and we would be much interested, and I doubt not all your readers would be, to hear from the well informed farmers of the county something on the improvement of land.

new subscriptions, which were unayable on demand-the object mined to the subscribers-it was

Acc. Mr. Geo. W. Earle was appointed Ingineer, with instructions to reproduce as soon as possible the maps, profiles, estimates, calcula-tions, &c.-all of which had been lost when

Sherman's arrivy passed through the country In due time, Mr. Earle succeeded in restoring the lost papers, and the duplicates are quite as

satisfactory in every respect as the originals Mr. W. R. Godfrey, who had previously acted Secretary and Treasurer, well continued in that

Having taken these preliminary steps, the President and an Tresident passed over the entire rente of the road early in June last, inspected The Coalfields on Deep River, and extended the trip to Releigh along the line of the Chatham Roed, which would be a continuation of the Cheraw and Coslfields Railroad line to the capital of North Carolina, if both roads could be completed. Flattered by appearances and encouraged by the friends of the enterprise, all slong the route, the Directors were again called tegether on the 20th of June, and elaborate reports were submitted and considered, as will appear by reference to our journals. Having some intimations of a disposition to

aid us in the work from several interested corporations porth of our terminus, the President was directed to visit every point where there was the alightest prospect of obtaining assistance, which he did, but his efforts were unsuccessful."

His next appeals for aid were made to the scople of North Carolins, slong the line of the mad. At Wadesbero', Lilesville, Little's Mills, Pekin and Carthage, the subject was presented, and at some of the points named substantial evi-dence was given of the interest felt in the road. Besides new subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, amounting to some \$14,650, obtained in the vicinity of Little's Mills and Certhese, quite a number of persons, unable to sub-portise meney, subscribed land to the capital stock, amounting in the aggregate to 4843 acres, and pladges were given to grade some 2600 yards at the estimated rotes, and take stock scrip in pay-

Daring these meetings, it was proposed to ask aid of the State of North Carolina, because it was eliszed to be the only railroad in that State that had not already been liberally assisted by the Legislature. Accordingly, a memorial to the General Assembly of North Carolina, asking aid to the extent of a million of dollars, was drawn up, signed by the President and Directors, print-ed wish petitions, commending it to the Legis lature, and these were circulated and signed by te people along the route of the road. Copies of the memorials are herewith respect-

tese were presented to the General Assem-of North Carolina early in the session, and a I drawn by the President and offered in the male, was considered and rejected by a vote of

523.

For 4 Passenger and 4 Freight Engines, \$120,000 st \$15,000 each Passenger Cors, at \$4,000 each, 4 Sec. ond-class Cars at \$2,500 each. .. 100 Freight Cars, at \$1,000 each100.000 200 Coal Cars, at \$500 each100,000 Whole amount required to Stock the Road min prosent for contraction \$362,000

Which added to cost of Road-bed above

Total cost of the Road and equipment com-

Here we have located a road eighty six miles long, which will probably cost to complete and equip it \$2,000,000 ; but \$65,000, estimated in good money, has been already expended in locat-ing the entire line, and in grading about ten miles of the road on the Cheraw end.

Ou the other hand the books of the Coupany show the following subscriptions to its capital stock :

Individual and State of South Carolina sub-

scriptions in Northeastern Railroad Stock .178,000

This amount of Railroad Stocks transferred

- tion in Northeastern Railroad
- Stock, due when so much more work is done, but not yet trans-
- ferred ______\$120,000 Individual subscriptions in Rail-

read Stocks not yel transferred .. \$20,500-\$140,500

Total amount of Cheraw and Darl-

- ington and Northeastern Rail-road Stock subscribed..... Cash subscriptions made and paid ...\$518,650
- in during the war.....\$171,700 Cash subscriptions made but not paid during the war.....\$10,900
- Total amount subscribed during the

to this year

To the above will have to be added the subscriptions obtained during the current year, which will amount probably to \$16,000; besides some valuable land subscriptions amounting in tent soon, and that it would be self-sustaining the aggregate to nearly 5,000 acres, and two from the day the trains were started. tracts of land purchased for the Company, one containing seven hundred and twenty eight acres fully submitted for the consideration of the stockin Anson county, N. C., immediately on the road, which cost in 1864, \$7,200, and the other con- pedicat or practicable under present circumtaining about three hundred acres adjoining the corporation limits of the town of Cheraw, burgained for during the year at \$10 per acre-on which it is proposed to locate the depots, work-shops, &c., and te dispose of the residue in lots, when the progress of the work shall enhance its Directors as usual, and is not doubted but that and that he feels certain of making good erops value and render it a source of profit to the Com- the new Board, fresh from the stockholders, will-

pany. It will thus appear that we have a nominal capital of upwards of \$700,000 ; but \$171,700 of the amount was subscribed and paid in Con- has in hand a large amount of valuable property, federate money, and all of that expended on the and has besides a contingent interest in stocks innate, was considered and rejected by a vote of federate money, and all of that expended on the and has besides a contingent interest in stocks is and real estate, which if secured, will hereafter mathematicature reascambled, and the President attended the two connecting roads south of it still on the init of the construction of the road. Near the from objections as it hand,—the new subscriptions and the lands besides a contingent interest in stocks are and real estate, which if secured, will hereafter mathematicature reascambled, and the president attended the two connecting roads south of it still on the construction of the road. Near the two valuable which at the par value will amount to upwards of tracts of land purchased containing upwards of \$500,000 stock in the North Carolina of \$500,000, estimated in the present currency. 1000 acres, and eighteen tracts of land subscribed, lit currency is containing in the aggregate nearly 5000 acres of

and other minerals wanted in all of our South-ern citics, only awaiting transportation-developing, as it proposes to do, at least five wealthy counties of North Carolina, with a population of upwards of 60,000 inhabitants-to say nothing of the through travel that would be poured into this great central line from North to South-in fall view of these and other strong considerations which cannot be noticed in a brisf report, your Board would not pause in so important an undertaking if only ordinary difficulties had tobe encoun tered. But extraordinary obstacles now stand in the way of every enterprise of the kind, and plets \$2,000,175 besides such as are common to all great public improvements, ours is especially unfortunate in having opposition from a quarter where it would be reasonable to expect the strongest support. North Carolina, so far from aiding in the construction of a road which is located for seventy five miles on the soil of the State, has heretofore been strongly and persistently opposed to it, and very little substantial encouragement has been given to the enterprise even by the people along the route, notwithstanding the incalculable advantages which it would bestow upon the State and the people of the State.

Among the expedients that have been consid ered by your Board, is that of attempting to expend the means already in hand upon this end of the road, commencing at Cheraw, and building it if possible as far as Pee Dee river, some thirty three miles above the starting point.

Even this short link would be important its a feeder to the roads South of it, and would in the opinion of your Board not only silence all opposition to its further progress in North Carolina, but would be likely to induce the opponents of the road as it now stands, to wish it speedily pushed through from the river to the Guif.

\$120,000 Northeastern stock to be transferred by the State of South Carolina when that amount of additional work is done, could be converted into cash at par, the 33 miles alluded to above could be built, or if only \$150,000 in each could be raised, the road could be graded to 'Pee Dee river, and then by mortgaging that section, and, if neo ssary, pledging our railroad stocks as collateral security, it is highly probable that the road could be finished and put in operation to that ex-

These intimations and speculations are respectholders, if any of them should deem progress exstances.

Without settled convictions or even distinct impressions as to the best policy for the future, it is submitted that the organization must be maintained by electing a President and Board of wisely direct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, whether it shall be determined to move forward or to stand still. The Company now

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES. J. W. GLOUS, Captain 38th U. S. Infantry.

A. D. C. and Act. Assist. Aj't Gen. Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Captain 38th Infantry, Aid de-Camp.

AT It is curious, to say nothing more, to ob. erve with what unnnimity the Radical press have dropped all allusion to the stories of Southern outrages. We hear nothing now about "burning school houses," "murdered freedmen," "expelled Unionists," and all the varied catalogue of crimes charged upon the South with which the columns of the Radical press teemed for months. Kentucky now seems to be the focus of Radical assault. We are told that "negroes are killed," "Union speckers mobbed," "United States soldiers resisted," and "the spirit of the people is rebellious" beyond endurance. The ory will be taken up, we have no doubt, on all sides, in order to prepare for Congressional interference with a State which ventures to give an overwhelming majority against the Radical ticket. [National Intelligencer.

Two important decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court of Louisiana on the 14th. In the case of Wainright vs. Bridges, the Court holds that no recovery can be had for notes given for the purchase of slaves. In the case of Brown ve. Shackeford, the Court holds as previously, that no recovery can be had for notes based upon Confederate money. In other words such money was illegal.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA.- A Melbourne paper says: "Eight years ago fourteen rabbits were turned out in Mr. Austin's estate of Bar woo Park. The number of progeny shat last year in this, estate was 14,253; and in spite of this destruction, and what goes on outside the estate, they have swarmed over the neighboring country, and have been found at considerable distances around."

17 Advices from Now Orleans state the Times, Crescent and Picayane have received of ficial warning that they must not publish articles reflecting upon the Reconstruction act, al-though the dispatch goes on further to inform us, they are to be graciously accorded the privilege of attacking the Radical party or the Administration.

nor The editor of the Natchitoches Times has had a conversation with a planter of Rapides parish, who expresses himself delighted with the Chinese laborers employed on his place. The gentleman declares that he never saw men better fitted for the cultivation of lands in Louisiana, henceforth.

About seventy Cherekee Indians, from North Carolina, recently arrived at Fort Smithby steamer. They came as emigrants to the Cherokee Nation, where they intend settling. They report about 2,000 more in that State, who intend emigrating to the Cherokee country the coming fall.

Gen. Schofield has ordered the Lincoln Mounted Guard, colored, of Richmond, to disband, and has prohibited their parades or drill.

I will give a system of improving cotton lands. Respectfully, AGRICOLA.

nen. A large number of monks and priests in Italy have taken advantage of the new privileges conferred upon them by the new law for civil marriages, and have rushed into wedlock with unexpected alacrity. Even the nuns have caught the infection, and the matrimonial mania threatens to complete the abolition of the convents begun by the civil law. Human nature appears to be a good deal stronger than the most rigid monastic vows.

mm. At the time of the earthquake in Missouri and Kansas, April .24, an acre of ground three milesfouth of Carthage, on the Miami canal, sunk ten feet, showing that the sheek extended to Ohio. The ground sunk bodily, leaving a per-pendicular wall of ten feet or more on all sides. The canal bank was seriously endangered by the subsidence.

non. Daniel Webster was right when he remarked of the press: " Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, amply rewarding its patron, I care not how humble and unprotending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a printed sheet without putting inte it some-thing that is worth the subscription price."

men. The Democratic majority in Kantucky is about \$5,000.

If the railroad stocks already in hand, and the