THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WALTER DUNN,

Editor and Proprietor. TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.— \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of twelve lines or less, for the first nsertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be con-

tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.— Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 331-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

' Music Store. Broad Street, Opposite the Washington Hotel, NEWBERN, N. C. JOHN F. HANFF would respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the public generally.

that he has just refitted the above establishment, and is now receiving a large supply of Pianoes, Melodians Violins, Flutes, Guitars, Banjos, Fifes, Accordeons, The Repulsion of the Yellow Bug from Flagellets, Claironetts, Bass Viols, Drums, &c., &c., together with all kinds of trimmings for the above instruments.

All kinds of Instruction Books, Church Books, Music Books, and the latest publications of Sheet Music, &c., &c., which he offers to the public on the most accommodating terms. PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED .-

Also, new Pianoes ligerally exchanged for old ones. PIANOS FOR HIRE. He tenders his sincere thanks to the public for past patronage, and hopes to merit and receive a contin-

nance of the same. November, 1857. "Down with High Prices!" XTENSIVE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

GOODS, fresh from the Importers, and direct from the Northern Markets. EMMET CUTHBERT Would respectfully inform his numerous customers

and the public generally of Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt. Hyde, Green, Wayne, Carterett, Johnson, Beaufort and Duplin Counties, and their vicinity that he has recently returned from the North with his usual complete assortment of STAPLE AND FAN-CY DRY GOODS! Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, &c. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Window Shades,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, JEWELRY, TRUVKS, &c. &c.
All of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash or to
Prompt Customers. Orders solicited and punctually attended to. Bought Cheap and for Sale Low .-"Large Sales and Small Profits." NEWBERN, NO. 34, POLLOCK-ST.

Carpetings

Opposite the Episcopal Church. Still they Come! More New Goods! Per Shr "Sea Bird," just arrived-1 000 Y'DS New Eall Calicos beautiful styles.

1 200 do, Musketo Bar. 800 do No. 1 Cotton Osnaburgs. do' Bed Tickings. 1150 do Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirt

> 50 Palm Leaf Fans, rough & finished. Bleached Diaper. Brilliantes, Dark Hoop Skirts. Long and short Bone and Cane. Black Elastic and Patent Scutter Belts. Ribbons, Tapes, Cotton, &c. Marlboro Plaids and Stripes. EMMET CUTHBERT.

Newbern September 20th Established in 1845! No. 34 Pollock Street, Opposite the Episcopal Church,

EMMOF CUTHBERT. WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN American, English, FRENCH & GERMAN DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps. Umbrellas. Carpets, Rugs, tion against the bug. Mattings, Ready Made Clothing,

Jewelry, Catlery, Perfamery, Notions, Children's Carriages, Willow ware, Baskets, Trunks, &c.

Newbern, Sept. 8, 1857. GEORGE BISHOP,

Manufacturer by Steam of Window-Sash, Blinds, Pannel Doors, and

OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP, a fail and varied Stock of Cabinet, farniture of his and warranted to give satisfaction both as to price and made like the box in No. 2 above, except they are not so speedy in their action as is

EMMET CUTHBERT, NEWBERN. N. C., Has just received his new Stock of Fashionable Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bought cheap and for sale low. No person should

neglect to call before purchasing elsewhere. WM. C. WHITFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, CORNER OF EAST FRONT & UNION STS. NEW-BERNE, N. C. Ware Houses and Wharf for Storage. Goods, Pro-

duce, Naval Störes and Lumber received and forward-Agents for Smith's Line of N. York Packets. JACOB GOODING, Jr., (SUCCESSOR TO ISRAEL DISOSWAY,)

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Pints, Oils, and Due Stuffs; Paint and Varnish Brushes, Window Glass, &c., &c. Orders respectfully solicited. CORNER POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C. GEORGE ALLEN, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HAS always on had a large and desirable stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the season, to which he respectfully invites the attention of pur-chasers. Brick Store, Pollock St., Newbern, N. C.

NEW SPRING GOODS. . FIRST OF THE SEASON. 1000 yards new style Prints. naburgs.

dozen Hoop Skirts, pieces fine White Flannel, do 191-4 wide Flannel, for making Spring and Summer Blankets, Ticks, thecks, Stripes, &c., &c. Swiss Muslins, &c., &c. Just received by EMMET CUTHBERT. March 20, '58.

FARMERS BANK. THE subscriber will give full value in trade for Bills of the above named Bank, or will-give current money for them at the rate of Ninet ets. on the dollar. (39) E. CULBERT.

CURTAIN HOOKS AND LOOPS, also Blue and Gold Brockstelles, for Curtains. Green and Gold, do do do Crimson & Yellow, do do do Also, New Muslin Draperies.

Just received by (39) E. CUTHBERT.

GOOD NEWS Long Looked-for Come at Last! the schooner Sea-Bird, with

> NEW STYLES OF Soft Hats and Caps, for EMMET CUTHBERT,

界魚勁閉霓頸飘魚

TEADEN BA

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

AGRICULTURAL.

Pumpkin Vines, &c.

Messrs. Tucker & Son-The class of vegetables liable to the attack of the yellow bug, though not staples, are yet important. The pumpkin, as ordinarily cultivated by the farmer, in the corn-field, is valnable in connection with the fall feeding of beef and pork, and the production of milk. It is the more valuable to the farmer because, when cultivated in connection with corn, it is produced so cheaply. The winter squash is a valuable item in the stores of the family. The cucumber in July and August, and melons of all sorts in August and September, become cheap luxuries wherever there is a light soil and a sufficiency of heat to ripen them. The greatest obstacle often to their production is the attack of the yellow bug. And yet his repulsion is readily and cheaply accomplish-

MODES OF REPULSION.

1. Cover the hill, just as the plant begins to appear, with thin bats of cotton or flax tow, securing them against the wind by earth placed on the edge. The rising plants will lift up this covering. It may be removed altogether when the plants make the fourth leaf. Such a covering excludes a portion of the light and air from the plant harsh winds and light pests. On a small scales in a private garden, I used this mode

with great success in my boyhood. 2. MILLINET COVERED BOXES.—These are made about 12 or 15 inches square, and about 6 or 8 high, of thin boards, the top being covered with Millinet, put on with carpet tacks. A light brace ought to be mainly to the phosphates and the ammonia let into the top of the box, across one course, The Oldest Dry Goods House in New- to prevent the box from working out of shape, before the covering is put on. This phaces, and 16 of ammonia. Ground bones box is also a protection against wind and light pests, though, by shutting off a portion (sheep bones 70, horse bones 67, ox bones of light, it hinders the growth somewhat in fine weather. Even without the addition of the millinet this box is usually a protector per cent. of ammonia, provided the bones

and for field or market garden use, this concerned, there is no fertilizer in the marmode is much more ready and cheap than the preceding. Prepare yourself, first making a moulding frame. This is done by require a large amount of ammonia but do taking good pine boards about 8 inches wide require large supplies of phosphates, bones sawed into four pieces so as to make a bev- are more than equal to guano. eling box about one foot square at the bot-Scroll Sawing and Turning executed tom, and fifteen inches at the top. A brace should be let in and nailed firmly across one of the corners, the whole thing being and slowly dissolve, and that, consequently,

> or encumbers. Then let the earth be firmly banked around the outside up to the top of the box. Then strike the box a light of years, should obtain the benefit of a blow on one side to loosen it a little, when it may be lifted out, leaving a firm, sloping bank around your hill. Two men should always work together in making them, standing on opposite sides. I used such object, bones have been very extensively banks many years in a market garden .will stand a heavy rain uninjured. The they may be removed readily with the hoe. of agriculturists to other methods of ren-Occasionally the bugs will get into these earth boxes; but, all things considered, I certained that the cheapest and most reliaprefer them to any mode I protect the ble mode of treating bones, so as to derive young plant from the cold winds.

YOUR VINE PLANTS .- This plan has often been recommended. I have not tried, but mentation and putrefaction, combining to certainly think very favorably of it. It is easy, near the close of the summer. to save tomato seeds cheaply and in large quanti- the ground bones in a heap, saturating them ties. Less perfect fruits may be selected than those used for your main crop. In ing the whole up closely with sand, earth, than those used for your main crop. In dring the whole up closely with sand, earth, that the weather was dropping your melon or other seeds, drop dropping your melon or other seeds, dropping your melon or other seeds, drop dropping your melon or other seeds, dropping your melon your melo do Sheetings, Shirtings, and Oz- a few tomato seeds with them, and a circle becomes quite soft. A ton of hones dissolaround them. Then cover all up. The ved in this way, is thought much cheaper tomatoes will spring up as soon as the at \$40 in England, than most of super-phosvines, and gain height faster. When your phates at \$30. A good authority has said vines are out of the way of the bugs, pull that this is the cheapest way in which

be quite too expensive for the farmer and market gardener.

5. Mixtures of fresh wood ashes, plas-TER, SNUFF, FLOUR, the latter being used to produce the adhesion of the other things, are often used, and with more or less good effect. When the proportion of ashes is too large they sometimes burn the plant. Such mixtures are, at best, but an imperfect protection of the plant, at least they have been so in my experience. They also need renewal after heavy rains. One imperfection attending their use is the almost impossibility of applying them to the lower side of the leaf of the plant, where often the bug works the most fatally.

The application of a cheap wash with a syringe-a wash having a permanent and offensive odor and taste, but one not acrid, might be useful. Of what such a wash should be constituted, experience alone can determine. Many things highly offensive to one species of animal are not so to an-

In conclusion, my experience throws me back on the millinet covered box, for the market garden, as being the cheapest and surest modes of defence. C. E. GOODRICH, Utica, 1857.

What are the best Substitutes for Guano.

In consequence of the very considerable increase lately made in the price of Peruvian guano, the above question is being very freely and frequently canvassed by British Farmers.

entertained that one of the best substitutes for this unrivalled fertilizer, so far at least as turnips and some other root and green the solution of the phosphates therein con- der was given to stack arms. This being done, Captained. In order to judge of the comparative value of these fertilizing properties which they contain- The best Peruvian Guano contains about 22 per cent. of phos- for their guns, that they might defend themselves afcontain about 60 per cent. of phosphates, 58 1-2, calf bones 54, swine bones 62, fish bones 55, according to Sprengel,) and 9 were fresh and unbolled. So far then, as 3. DIRT MOUNDS .- In light, sandy soils, the per centage of phosphates and guaon is ket that can claim an equality with bones, and for erops which, like turnips, do not

The great objection to the use of bones is based on the ground that the phosphates contained in them are not in a soluble state. that it is made beveling and much stronger often desirable. In one case this slow so-Place this box around your hill of melons !ubility of bones may be accounted as an advantage, as it would be better that lands dressing of bones or phosphates gradually, distressing situation. than all at once the first year. But for most purposes, it were better to have them more speedily available: and to effect this treated with sulphuric acid, to convert the They may be made probably for one-half- slowly soluble into the speedily soluble phos disappointments incident to the use of sudering bones soluble, and it has been as-4. Tomatoes sown among and around them, in the ground state, with half rotted manure; the acids resulting from the fermake the phosphates more readily soluble. Another and easier plan consists in placing

[Selected for the N. C. Christian Advocate.] IF I WERE A VOICE.

(COPIED FROM RECOLLECTION.) If I were a voice, a persuasive voice, That could travel the wide world through, I would fly on the beams of the morning light, And speak to men with a gentle might, And tell them to be true. I would fly, I would fly, over land and sea, Wherever a human heart might be, Telling a tale or singing a song

In praise of the right, in blame of the wrong. If I were a voice, a consoling voice, I'd fly on the wings of the air: The homes of sorrow and guilt I,d seek, And calm and truthful words I'd speak, To save them from despair. I would fly, I would fly, o'er the crowded town And drop like the happy sunlight down Into the hearts of suffering men, And teach them to look up again.

If I were a voice a convincing voice, I'd travel on the wind, And wherever I saw the nations torn By warfare, jealously, spite or scorn, Or hatred of their kind, I would fly, I would fly, on the thunder crash, And into their blinded bosoms flash; Then, with their evil thoughts subdued, I,d teach them Christian brotherhood

If I were a voice, an immortal voice, I would fly the earth around. And wherever men to idols bowed. I'd publish, in notes both long and loud, The Gospel's joyful sound; I would fly, I would fly, on the wings of day, Proclaiming peace on my world-wide way; Bidding the saddened earth rejoice-If I were a voice, an immortal voice.

New Orleans Vigilants---Laughable Scenes.

The New Orleans Cresent, of the 10th inst, recounts the following interesting particulars regarding the retreat of the Vigilants, on Tuesday morning, and other incidents connected therewith. Some of the par- more and more fixed in the opinion that he came ticulars we cannot vouch for as they were obtained nearer the order of superior beings than any person I second-handed, but as all matters relating to the vig- ever personally knew, or can rely on from the report of this stupid and suicidal policy. The speculators The opinion seems to be very generally ilants possess interest, we till the story as it was told of history or my limited acquaintainces with the history or my to us, without being positive us to its strict correct- tory of those who occupied the stage before us.

The Vigilants left the State Arsenal in a body. about two hundred strong, under Captain Duncan; safety, but that they, being privates, were not in so look out for himself. The men, understanding that

Many of them, instead of coming back to the city to make their escape as best they could; whilst others

he received an order from Lieut. Leggett to dismiss prisoners. They were accordingly dismissed, and adno harm should happer them. This, however, only

a night among the mosquitoes in the swamp, many of them had taken sick and were altogether in a most

they seemed to get over their fright, or at least to get cent a piece. When properly made they hates. The inconvenience and frauds and out from behind every corner, or earth explode at evsecond time of working among your plants per-phosphates, have turned the attention safely, and the pleasure they felt after their terrible be believed the present appropriations sufficient, if must have been one of chose pleasures that is not of-

Several of those who were known to belong to the Vigilants were vesterday seen in the streets, going

and privation they underwent at Fort Vigilance. pense and general misery among the Vigilants, than old a debator to be caught in that way." with urine or fluid from tanks, and cover- and unwholesome, were little better than the Black coffee were not just the thing for the numerous epicu- misled by misrepresentations.-Raleigh Register. rean palates that found themselves under the Vigi-

A Rich Porr .- A manufacturer and vender of pat-

The Name and Fame of Washington. There is this peculiarity in regard to the character of Washington, that the reader never becomes wearied with any thing connected with it. Every year de velops some new incident portraying his character as almost peerless in all that constituted the patriot and the sage. How few men with "specks of our nature" in them could have passed through such an ordeal as he did without a stain! The subjoined article affords a pleasing exemplification of the effect which "truth and sincerity" always exert upon noble minds. It shows that Governor Jourson made no mistake when he singled out the illustrious Virginian as worthy to credit, banks, currency and internal improvements command the armies of America:

LAURENTINUM, Burke Co., Ga. June 17, 1858, Messrs. Epirons :- The remarks which have recent ly been made in your valuable paper upon the question, "Who nominated General Washington as Commander-in-Chief," has attracted public attention. To Governor Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, certainly belongs that distinction. During a visit which I rerecently paid to J. K. Tefft, Esq., the celebrated au-Washington is a memorandom of Governor Johnson, now organized, the proprietors were to apply to one written in 1815, four years proceeding his death, to of them for a large loan, and by offering as good a be preserved by his family in memoriom. I was greatly inpressed with the moral beauty of this memorandum, its simplicity and piety; and at my earnest instance Mr Tefft kindly allowed me a copy. No memorial of the good and great men who planned and conducted our Revolution should be lost. The thoughts commodate such speculators as will agree uniformly of such men, more than the imagines majorum of Rome, will incite the present generation to virtue.

This encloses two of the many letters I received from George Washington in the course of a long inti- class of the community being willing to make an mate acquaintainces and friendship which I was hon-ored with; nor were out frequent conversations less in such funds. Indeed, were they to do so they could reserved. Some of them I could now repeat, almost verbatim, so impressive was his penetration, his wisdom, and the purity of his mind. These two letters, with the rough draft of my answer, I leave as a rich legacy of honor to my decendants; not to swel them with pride, but with the hope that it may stimulate them in the course of virtue, to the active practice of that which is founded in truth and sincerity.

How I loved him, and his memory! There were, doubtless, specks of our nature in him. But I am will permit.

we shall be rewarded or punished according to our or five hundred negroes, old and young: This operacrops are concerned, is common ground their departure, and that he would take them to a ture existence and the enlarged capacity of the next bones, prepared in such a way as to hasten place of safety. They marched down the levee to superior class of beings we cannot possibly have aid- been taxable, thus increasing the tax and labor of all quate ideas of in our present state. Some imagine who remained in the State. that we shall have a remembrance of and somethingtain Dancan informed the men that it was necessary of the feetings of relationship in this life, with imthat he and the other leaders should remain there for proved powers of communitation. If this should be the state of things, may I meet Washington beyond THOMAS JOHNSON

P. S.—There is a pleasing Revolutionary incidents alluded to in this country During the occupation a member of the then Continental Congress, and who and Virginia, he stopped at Fredericktown, Maryland. Johnson, had an iron forge of wide repute. He kindly offered to give employment to Governor Telfair's servents, and there they accordingly remained till the recovery of the colony. Those were with one hundred dollars of Continental money for, a dinner, many a patriot of condition envise the peasants of Henry IV, to all of whom he vowed a "nowl in his

*PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

The last Standard charges that Mr. McRae has Extension, and that change was made at Oxford .allowing the individual subscription all along the line it was only a ruse to entrap them in some murderous and State subscription are made. There has not been provement-while the State is embarrassed as it is at laid down to meadow or pasture for a term stated that besides their starvation, and the horrors of has deciared his determination of facilitate the comdividual subscriptions to have the benefit of the State in the 5 per cent. This, he distinctly stated publicly at Clinton, and privately, in a full and free conversation between him and a friend of his from Edgecombe Judge Ellis distinctly admitted all this, to be the true position of Mr. McRae, thereby disavowing the ar-

But Judge Ellis has changed his position, for at the next winter as they sell now, he would recommend rayetteville and Coal Fields Road." This was his which will enable us in this way, by dil from them the fullest advantage, is to mix that we could hear of, interfered with or molested ville, and it was not until he reached Kenansville and pay at least 6 per cent. on the capital invested in Coal Fields Railroad to Fayetteville. At Clinton done for the State. It will be a great satisfa in reply to the question direct, he said he "was too pay the interest on the capital stock of both corpora-

The public must expect to see all manner of mis- both, and are taxed to build them, without have representation of Mr. McRae, for while Mr. Holden ever yet received one cent of benefit. Conwas accusin him of swearing at Mr. Wiley as a min- gentlemen, it is to our interest, and the in Hole of Calcutta-for it must be remembered that ister, Judge Ellis was admitting on the stump that ery other citizen of the State, that we sh

> Will the Editor of the Register be pleased to put his finger on that clause of the Federal Constitution which authorizes Distribution ?- Standard.

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of them till all cash charges are paid:

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of

COMMUNICATION.

Again : by requiring railroad stock to be deposited

FOR THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE. The Bank Question. (CONCLUDED.)

with the State Treasurer as collateral security, you not only secure the advantages enumerated, but still further, it at once and forever identifies the debts, of the State with the agricultural, manufacturing mineral, and all the other great industrial and commercial pursuits of life, as I shall proceed to show in so convincing a light that no one, I hope, will be disposed to controvert the point hereafter. Suppose, for example, that a company of geutlemen were to es-tablish a large Flouring Mill in Statesville or Mor-ganton capable of grinding with ease from five to six hundred barrels of flour per day. It is evident that tograph collector, residing in Savannah, he alluded to copies of General Washington's letters to Governor tity of grain to keep it in operation the year round, Johnson in his position, inviting him to accept the and the proprietors would have to be large capitalists, offices of Secretary of State and of Associate, Judge of | if they did not have to borrow money from some the Supreme Court. Accompany these letters of source at some time. Well, suppose as our banks are note as it was in the power of man to make, would he be likely to be accommodated? I apprehend not. And why? Simply because the banks have better customers, and they find it to their interest to acto renew their notes by paying them in New Yorks exchange. Consequently, it has been the case for years past, that speculators alone could get any great amount of accommodation at our banks; not other not comply with their engagements without submitrate of one or two per cent. Judging from the rate of interest that Mr. Fisher reported to the Legislature he was paying for the money he procured to complete the North Carolina Railroad. He procured his money of the banks in this way. I may refer to this matter in the conclusion of this article, if time

Let us look into this operation and its tendencies and see if we can tell what is likely to be final result banks less than two hundred and fifty thousand dolration not only reduces the population of the State, lars, so long as they would have fived, or would have

If the reader will procure a copy of John Mitchell's articles, published in the Southern Citizen, in favor of opening the African slave trade, he will find that he makes the declaration that the grain-growing Southern States, as is the case of all the States south of us, are declining for the want of more laborers, and if they were to send off their negroes, and realize \$2,000 per head for them, it would be like cutting off a dog's true, then it is clear that any policy that contributes things must be decidedly prejudicial to our prosperity. near which place his friend and colleague, Governor the gainer by it but the banks and the traders themselves. The people are taxed for county prisons. judges, jurors, and all else, to enable these parties to maintain their rights and protect their property; yet, I repeat, they monopolize the banking capital and increase the borthens of the State greatly by the trade they are carrying on. No one makes a cent by it but the parties before named. Now, for the sake of contrast, suppose the proprietors of the Mill, or Myers & Co., proprietors of a large distillery in Salisbury, were to apply to a bank organized on the princhanged his position on the question of the Western | the interest of the bank in question to accommodate, the speculators or the millers and distillers? Clearly The point of change is that Mr. McRae is in favor of the latter; and why? When these millers, distillers, desired a large loan to enable them to penetrate intoambuscade, and so turned back and retreated to their | the slightest change in the position taken by Mr. Mc- the counties lying at some distance from the road, af-Rae in his Dancy letter, and that now occupied .- ter harvest, to purchase up a quantity of grain to on all occasions, declared himself the friend of Inter- in preference to all others? Clear it would, for the combers, green melons and all kinds of vegetables had nal Improvement, and determined to stand fully up following reasons among many others that might be given: If you intend purchasing cotton, grain and the like, gentlemen, you will, of necessity be compelpletion of the Western Extension by allowing the in- led to scatter widely our notes among the farmers inthe adjoining counties, and often at a considerable subscription as fast as they make their own and pay distance from the point they are issued, if you succeed in purchasing the quantity of grain you contemwhen money is placed in the hands of our thrifty farmers in the large grain-growing counties, in small loaned to merehants and speculators, and return immediately for redemption. Again, gentlemen, by affording you accommodations, you will stimulate our Rockingham and Wadesboro' both, he said, and this cultivating their farms; besides, it will enable you to will be clearly remembered in those places, "although | give better prices and employ more laborers than you and wretched seven days experience as Vigilants, they should not be, and the State bonds should sell tant for us, and every tax-payer in the State, by the vigorous prosecution of your respective businesses, you will be compelled to concentrate and manufacture the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the freight to be sent over our roads to our own markets. language there. He was so understood in Fayette- strict economy, to make both the roads and our bank Mosely Hall, that he said that none would be needed them. This will greatly relieve the people of the and he did not intend to recommend a dollar of ap- State, and our stockholders in particular, as none of propriation at the next Legislature, except for the them have received one cent of profit for all they bare even, he had not made up his mind to this' for there, see the day when all roads and banks will be able to

This shows, in some degree, what I mean when I speak of identifying our banks and their circulation with the industry and enterprise of the country, by racans of our railroads, &c. This is not the case at present. Many a time have I seen and heard of our mann actureres, miners and millers, who were working handreds of hands, and sending thousands of tons of wines are out of the way of the bugs, put up your tomato plants carefully, and throw them away.

In preparing your tomato seed for use, first seak them a few hours, and then nix amount of wood or coal askers sited. Stirt them with fifteen or twenty times their amount of wood or coal askers sited. Stirt them will together. In the use of this compound you will be able to sow your tomato seed more speedily evenly, and economically, than you could if trying to sow them alone.

It is sometimes recommended to bring forward your tomatos for this purpose in a hot red, then transplant them to yource tumber and other hills, but this method will place to the first seed them the seed to the first seed the transplant them to yource them and other hills, but this method will complete the seed to the first seed the transplant them to yource them and other hills, but this method will be placed to be seed to the first seed the transplant them to yource them and other hills, but this method will be placed to the first seed the transplant them to yource them and other hills, but this method will be placed to the first seed them the seed to the first seed the seed to the first seed the seed to t