BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

Mr. R. Lord, Purser of the steamship Prometheus, has furnished the N. Y. Express with the account, which will be found below, of the destruction of San Juan by the U. S. war ship Cyane. We forbear to express any decided opinion respecting the extraordinary proceedings of Capt. Hollins, until the facts of the case are fully and officially made known. We presume that the Captain acted under instructions from the administration, and that the responsibility of his acts rests entirely on the government at Washington. It may turn out that the bombardment of San Juan was a proper and justifiable proceeding, but with the lights now before us, we are strongly inclined to regard the measure as one of unnecessary harshness and violence. We have no distinct recollection of the insult said to have been offered to Mr. Borland, and which has been made the pretext for the destruction of San Juan. We read some weeks ago in the newspapers an account of a row between our Minister and the people of the above mentioned town, but we never dreamed that the indignity offered to Mr. Borland, was of a nature to call for the terrible retaliation which has been inflicted by the Cyane. Mr. Borland's constitutional proclivity to difficulties of this sort is well known, and nothing but the clearest and most unexceptionable testimony would suffice to convince us that he was not in some measure to blame for what occurred.

But admitting that the conduct of our Minister was wholly blameless in the matter, and that the insult offered to him was of the most flagrant character, still it strikes us that our government might have devised some better mode of obtaining redress, than that which it thought fit to adopt. The bombardment of a petty and defenceless town, by a United States war ship is an achievement that will reflect no credit on our country's arms and in no way exalt our national character. But we abstain from any further remarks for the present. On the return of the Cyane which may be expected soon, the Administration will no doubt make an official explanation of the whole affair to Congress. Here is Purser Lord's statement:

Greytown is no More!—The Prometheus arrived outward on the morning of the 15th, at 8 o'clock, having touched at Kingston for Coals. Found in the harbor the U. S. ship of war 'Cyane,' commanded by Captain Hollins, which had arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th inst., in 21 days from New York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between American citizens and the local authorities—also to demand a full and satisfactory apology for an insult given a short time since to the Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America. The authorities and inhabitants of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time and no apology having been received, Capt. Hollins, on the 12th, posted a proclamation to the authorities and residents, that unless an apology was made by 9 A. M. on the 13th he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came. He in the meantime took possession of the Transit Company's steamers and sent them to the town of [illegible] protection to all persons who chose to accept—and within one minute of the time designated by Capt. Hollins the cannonading commenced and continued with brief intermission to 4 o'clock P. M. During the interval no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to [illegible] for the saving of the property. At 4 P. M. a party landed commanded by a Lieutenant who burnt the town. San Juan or Greytown on the 13th was entirely destroyed. One or two small buildings in the suburbs remain to mark the spot. No lives were lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Access and Transit Company, tendered a free passage by the Prometheus to all who wished to leave—a few accepted the offer. The Cyane sails for Boston on the 17th, and takes Mr. Fabens our Commercial Agent [illegible]. Officers and crew all well. The H. M. [illegible] for Bermuda, and West India Company's mail steamer Dee, and a British merchantman, were witnesses of the scene, laying in the harbor at the time.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The New York Express recapitulates as follows, the circumstances of Mr. Borland's difficulty with the people of San Juan, which led to the recent destruction of that town by a war vessel of the United States:

A few months since, one Captain Smith, commanding an American steamer, shot one of the natives, who alleged, contemplated assassinating him. Smith refused to yield himself up to the local authorities, who demanded an investigation into the matter—nay, indeed, he would not even give bonds or his parole to appear at any future time before them. In thus setting the law at defiance, he was encouraged by Mr Solon Borland, who was then at San Juan on his return from his mission to Central America, who jointly with Captain Smith and other Americans, made armed resistance to the police who endeavored to arrest Captain Smith.—During the progress of the difficulty a missile of some sort struck Borland on the face, though there was no evidence, that we could ever discover, that it was purposely directed against his person.—This armed resistance against the local authorities was triumphant, and Captain Smith and Mr. Borland made good their escape in an American steamship.

Borland arrived at New York soon afterwards, and thence set out for Washington in high dudgeon. It seems that he had an interview with the Administration there, with [illegible], we are persuaded, [illegible] hope to exercise, and the result was an order from the Navy Department despatching the Cyane immediately to San Juan. And the Washington [illegible] at the time wrote [illegible] that Borland was to be avenged.

The Express comments with great severity on the proceedings of Capt. Hollins, and denounces the whole affair as preeminently disgraceful to our national character. We copy the following just and forcible [illegible] from our contemporary's [illegible]:

Reverting to the [illegible] between Borland and the Greytown authorities, it is clear, that he [illegible] was to surrender himself to the local authorities, in order to justify [illegible]. And when Solon Borland [illegible] armed resistance, to enable an [illegible] offender to make good his escape, it [illegible] a bottle so fixed that Solon Borland mingled in the [illegible], not as an American [illegible], but simply as one of the mob. He was not accredited minister to San Juan. Had he occupied that relation to the local authorities, he might have had some color of excuse for taking Smith under his protection. As it was, however, the only relation he held toward the people whose laws he was violating, was that of an American citizen—a passenger through a foreign territory, on his way home. The Greytown officials did not know that he was a United States Minister, but even if they had so known, they could not treat with him, as such—for that would be a substantial acknowledgement on their part, of a very absurd principle—the principle that a foreign minister may interpose between the local law and offenders, over whom that law may have, as in this case it certainly had competent jurisdiction. We thus see that whatever injuries Mr. Solon Borland may have sustained, in mingling with the mob, for the rescue of Smith, it is preposterous to torture them into "an insult to the American nation."

It may be remembered, that subsequent to the Borland *melee*, the local authorities resigned their places, so that, for some weeks past, it would really appear that the place had no government—no responsible government whatsoever.

The pretext Borland & Co. set up for rescuing Smith was, that there was no regularly established tribunals—that is to say, no competent authority whatsoever, to give the offender a fair trial. If this were so, then why send Captain Hollins to ask "apologies" & demand "satisfaction," when there was nobody to give either the one or the other? In the face of these facts, then, we can appreciate the magnanimity and justice of the government of a great nation, like this, in sending its ships of war to do what the Cyane has done.

It seems that San Juan is without the jurisdiction of no particular State. It is a sort of independent colony settled by English and Americans, who hold what territory they claim by a grant from the Mosquito King. The Herald states that nine-tenths of the property of the place belonged to Americans, and that its bombardment and destruction was the bombardment and destruction of a de facto American town.

ABOLITION LITERATURE.

The South just now cannot be too cautious in the circulation of works which emanate from Northern publishing houses. On a recent occasion, in visiting a bookstore of a friend, we lighted upon a book which had on its title page the names of Charlotte Elizabeth. Turning over a few pages, we found it to be one of the most open and unscrupulous denunciations of slavery we had ever met with. We were surprised to find it so—and intended to warn our readers against its circulation. This is not an isolated case by any means. Deeply imbedded alike in works of the humblest and loftiest pretensions, you will not unfrequently find the poison of abolitionism tinging and tainting the entire performance and doing its deadly work the more effectually because of the skill with which it is concealed.—We make no charge by the gross against any Northern publishing houses—but we have observed that John P. Jewett & Co., and Dewitt & Davenport have issued very many of these works, and we would advise our readers especially to eschew the introduction of works published by those houses into their families without first giving them a careful examination. We notice that a volume of poems is about to be published, having this tendency.—Some of them are remarkably happy in their expression, but this will not atone for their defect in this particular. We allude to the Lyrical poems of Gerald Massey—which are announced as about to be published at the North. Take, as a specimen of the volume, the following extract from "Nebraska, or the Slavery-Abolitionist to his bride," which is said to be the production of his pen. He thus addresses his bride on the so called "punic faith" of the South and its consequences:

"They have broken every promise, bonny bride, bonny bride,
False as hell to League, and Covenant, and vow—
Torn the Babes of Freedom from us, bonny bride, bonny bride,
Grim as Herod! and like Herod they shall bow,
In the mire our banner's trailing, bonny bride, bonny bride,
It but symbols bloody stripes and bitter tears:
To a world of Tyrant's trading, bonny bride, bonny bride."

The circulation of such volumes as these has been the greatest curse inflicted on the South. They have tended more to instil abolition sentiments in our youth, than all other agencies combined. Create for ourselves a healthful, vigorous literature at the South, and we plant ourself behind a fortress, secure and safe, whatever dangers from without may assail us. Give up to the North the training of our minds, and the supplying of our books and periodicals, and our independence as a people, will be ere long destroyed, and we shall be bound hand and foot to the North, and compelled to do its bidding.—*Evening Bulletin.*

A Child Killed by a Panther!—We learn from the Abingdon Virginian that a little daughter of Mr. Barker, living in the lower part of Washington county, was killed a few days ago by a panther. Mrs. Barker had sent the little girl to a spring for water. The child staying longer than was necessary, the mother went in search of her. Near the spring she found traces of blood, and a short distance beyond, a portion of her child's body. Mr. Barker was not at home, but the agonized mother succeeded in raising a small company, who went in search of the animal that had torn from her a beloved little one. A few steps from the place where the remains of the child were found a large panther was discovered in a tree. The unerring rifle of one of the company, so soon as that monster was observed, brought him to the ground.

[illegible] infallible Remedies for the Cure of Eruptions and Blotches on the skin.—[illegible] was a great victim through the follies of youth, to eruptions on the skin, being covered with these unsightly blotches, in fact, he was utterly unfitted by his appearance to enter into Society. This young man, eight weeks back, tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these remedies, his blood was so cooled and purified that the whole of the blotches disappeared, and he now enjoys excellent health. [illegible] will cure any disease of the skin [illegible] of twenty years standing.

[illegible]

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 3, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

☞ C. C. McCrummen is authorized to collect subscriptions and other claims due this Office.

MR. BADGER.

If there be any whig who feels any hesitation in going to the polls to-morrow, (our paper is issued on Wednesday this week,) let him read the following article in reference to the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. It is a true account of Mr. Badger's influence in Congress. He is one of the first men in the country, and no whig can perform a more important duty to the State or to the country, than that of securing the continued services of Mr. Badger in the National Councils. This the people can do in one way only, and that is by electing Caldwell and Ramsay; for if democrats are elected, they will certainly *serve party*, and his valuable services be lost to the State. But elect a whig Legislature, and we shall send up such men as Badger and Wm. A. Graham, or the Hon. D. M. Barringer. They will not only reflect credit upon the State, by their eminent fitness for such an elevated position, but by their skill and ability will do much to guide the ship of State through the storms, which may arise within the next few years. Look at this subject calmly, and decide at once what is the course of duty.

MR. BADGER AND THE CAPE FEAR BAR.

"It will be remembered that the Hon. W. S. Ashe, of the Wilmington District, once complained of a "want of co-operation in the Senate," in procuring an appropriation for the Cape Fear Bar. Mr. Badger, who of course was the non-co-operator, in half an hour pushed through the Senate the $200,000 Bill, and sent it to the House for him to go and do likewise with it there. If Mr. Badger could get the Bill through the House to which he belongs, consisting of a large political majority against him, in a few minutes, surely Mr. Ashe, with such hearty and hasty co-operation in the Senate, could in six months get something done with his Bill in the House, where a very large majority are his political friends. But it was no go with Mr. Ashe. It could not make a track. A Democratic House would not listen a moment to his entreaties, to give him a hearing; nor to Mr. Ruffin, "who was *not opposed*" to the appropriation; nor to the persuasive oratory of Dr. Shaw, who was willing enough that Ashe should have the money if he could get it; nor that "distinguished Statesman," who was rather favorable to the appropriation, though he could not exactly see what effect it might have upon his election, to the Senate. No: these four democratic worthies were likely to lose the Bill in Committee of the Whole, when luckily the Resolutions of the Bar Convention reached them, with the prestige of the name of our Democratic Governor as President of the Convention. Surely this democratic House of Representatives will now listen to Messrs. Ruffin and Ashe! Not a bit of it. A motion by Mr. Ashe to suspend the rules to present the Memorial and Resolutions was denied. But the same Resolutions were, at the motion of Mr. Badger, immediately considered by the Senate, and appropriately referred. This was done at once, and cheerfully. So much for "want of co-operation in the Senate."

But this is not all. The friends of the bill were about giving it up to despair. The House would not touch it, and every attempt to pass it was deemed almost hopeless, when Mr. Ashe bethought himself that if that "co-operation in the Senate," which had been of such signal advantage to the bill could only be transferred to the House of Representatives, all might be well. But unfortunately Mr. Badger, whose voice had such potency in the Hall of the Senate, could not be heard in the other end of the Capitol. But he cared not for that. It was out of his bailiwick, to be sure, but it was for his country and his native State, which he loved. And although he had been so ungenerously and unjustly reproached for a "want of co-operation," he gave his untiring energies, by personal appeals to his friends, and assuring members individually of the justice of the cause; and *his co-operation*, not in his own forum either, but with the members of the other House, succeeded at last in rescuing the bill from the Slough of Despond. It passed the other day, rapidly, cheerily—and *that is* the way it passed—and *that* is the man by whose unbounded and now abused popularity and influence that very important act of justice was passed! We are proud of our Whig Senator, and of the power he wields, and of the means, high and honorable, by which he has acquired an influence, which no other in the Senate can boast. He has performed his double duty well. He acts for two in the Senate, and it has fallen to his lot to act, in a measure for *two Houses* in the above matter.

We have been led into these remarks on account of the manifest indications, in certain quarters, of a disposition to bestow far more than their due quota of praise upon Mr. Ashe, for his instrumentality in securing the appropriation for the Cape Fear, and upon the President for *not having vetoed it.*—*Raleigh Register.*

TO NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS AND MILLERS.

Some friend mailed to us, from Charlotte, two copies of the "United States Economist Prices Current," published by E. W. Dunham & Sons, Commission Merchants, at No. 5, South st., N. Y., from which we make the following extracts to which your serious attention is invited. In the number of the said publication dated July 14, 1854, we find the following:

"Much of the Flour arriving from Virginia and North Carolina during the past month has been put up into such miserably bad barrels, that it has been almost impossible to dispose of it; indeed, it would bring a much higher price in bags. We call attention of millers and others to this, with the hope that some change may result from it."

And again in another part of the same article the writer says:

"The first arrivals of North Carolina may be noted this week; in quality it is quite inferior to last year's crop, is much lighter, and the bulk of it in bad order, heated and badly cleaned."

And in the Number dated July 21st., we find the following:

"We have heard much complaint during the past Spring and Winter, of the bad condition of much of the Flour coming from North Carolina and Virginia. The barrels are, many of them, a disgrace to the maker, an injury to any miller sending them to this market, as a difference of 25 a 50 cts. per bbl. is claimed by the purchaser, in consequence of the bad packages, or barrels, as they are called, and claims for light weight are almost invariable in sales of the country brands. If heavier staves were used, and every bbl. was head lined, we should hear less complaint of short weight, and the bill of cooperage would "sing small." We have alluded to this subject now with the hope that some improvement can be made, as New Flour is about coming into market."

Now we respectfully submit to the farmers of North Carolina, whether they are not deliberately striking down their own interest, and injuring the reputation of their good old mother, the State, by persisting in their present careless and slovenly practice of putting up flour for market? Who of all the millers in this part of the State, will lead off in setting a good example in this business? Surely there are some who can pluck up courage enough to make the experiment of packing flour in strong and handsome barrels. Indeed it is not an untried experiment: quite the contrary, for it is an established fact that good flour put up in neat and strong barrels, always command the highest prices. We do hope, for the credit of North Carolina, that the millers will direct their attention to this subject, especially as they are certain to realize an advantage by so doing.

Crops.—The wheat crop in this region, has turned out fully an average one, if our accounts be true, whilst the Oat crop was never better. Corn is in doubt. It suffered a good deal for lack of rain during the month of July. Recent rains, however, have in some degree restored what was at one time a cheering prospect of a heavy yield. But the crop was seriously damaged by drought, particularly on dry up lands which too often are poor and badly cultivated. Deep ploughing and a plenty of manure would produce a wonderful change upon run to death fields; but they are remedies which their present owners are afraid to try.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that there is to be a Railroad Convention held at Centre, in Stanly County, on the 9th day of September next to take into consideration a project in which the whole Western and Northwestern portion of the State is deeply interested. This call, we suppose, is made by those who contemplate a railroad route which shall pass through Fayetteville, and thence by two roads reach Wilmington and Beaufort on the seaboard; and extending West to Salisbury, connect with the western extension of the North Carolina Railroad.

It is hoped the proposed Convention will be numerously attended by all the friends of such an improvement, and if carried through as we believe it will be, we shall then have a true North Carolina road, and one which will effectually bind together the mutual interests of the two extremes of the State. We missed it awfully, when we failed to build the Fayetteville and Western Railroad in 1836-'7. Had that been done then, we would have had a western and an eastern extension long ago. But it is never too late to do well, so let us up an at it now.

We publish pretty full accounts, in this paper of the destruction of Greytown, by the American War Steamer Cyane. We find a large portion of the press condemn this proceeding, and if the accounts given be true, not without reason. Our readers are referred to those published in this paper, from which they can form an idea of the provocation which called forth such severe punishment on the part of our Government.

☞ The following is the message of the President, approving the Cape Fear Bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have this day given my signature to the act "making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina."

The occasion seems to render it proper for me to deviate from the ordinary course of announcing the approval of bills by an oral statement only, and, for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension which might otherwise arise from the phraseology of this act, to communicate, in writing, that my approval is given to it on the ground that the obstructions, which the proposed appropriation is intended to remove, are the results of acts of the general government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, July 22d, 1854.

It is said, that the reason Senator Douglas abuses the Know Nothings is because he applied for admission and was refused.

"THE KNOW SOMETHINGS."

"This is the appellation of a new secret organization springing up in the Northern cities. Its name indicates opposition to the "Know Nothings," and will doubtless contribute immensely to extend the membership of the latter, and fan the spirit of opposition to foreigners. "The Know Somethings" are understood to comprise in its membership, the foreigners of every class, who can be trusted with the secrets of the order. Their objects are political ones—They are opposed to the Maine law, to the Sunday laws, to land monopolies, to slavery, and to all laws which, in their opinion, are at variance with the largest liberty. We shall give a more particular account of their objects in our next.

Warm Days and Nights.—Monday and Tuesday, and to day, (Wednesday,) would pass for warm days on any part of the habitable globe. The nights are so warm that it is almost impossible to sleep. The Mercury ranges between 86 and 90 at the usual hour for bed.

Kenansville Rail Road Convention.—We have the proceedings of this Convention and will give them in our next. They indicate an encouraging state of public feeling in reference to an improvement which takes Salisbury and the West in its scope. Up, ye people of Salisbury and the West, and prepare your hearts for a noble work. A field is opening for the display of your strength and energies, and a sure reward awaits the effort.

☞ A bearer of despatches from Russia, came over in the Pacific, to propose ceding Sitika and other Russian territories to the United States for money consideration.

☞ The Senate and House have passed a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the destruction of Greytown.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ALPS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, July 31, 1854.

The steamer Alps has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of July 19.

The news from the Principalities indicates a decisive battle. Omer Pasha was at Giurgevo with 17,000 men, and the allies and Turks, 60,000 strong, were advancing to reinforce him.—The French were already at Rustchuk, and the English half way between Shumla and Rustchuk. The Russians were at Fratenechti, 70,000 strong, and were continually being reinforced.

The Russians had been defeated at Chernavodo and the place captured by the Turks. The Russians had also been defeated at Wateschi. It was rumored that the Russians had also been defeated at Wateschi. It was rumored that the Russian General Arnep had committed suicide. The death of Prince Gortschakoff was reported at St. Petersburg. 500 persons had been arrested, charged with plotting against the Government.

In Spain the revolution was spreading. The garrison of Barcelona had declared against the Government.

The steamer Atlantic arrived out on the 19th.

Liverpool, July 19.—The circular of Hollinshead & Sefey states the sales of cotton, since the sailing of the Africa, at 18,000 bales. On Tuesday there was a better demand at stiffer rates. Breadstuffs had largely declined. Ohio flour 34s. 6d. Corn 39s. 6d.

Provisions slightly lower. Lard steady. Consols had advanced to 92½ a 92⅞.

New York, July 31, 1854.

The brother of ex-President Fillmore has died in Minnesota of cholera.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

New York, July 31.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was 1,150, including 241 from cholera.—In Philadelphia 500, including 90 from cholera. In Boston the deaths from cholera were 175.—At the State prison 125 cases, but no deaths had occurred. Baltimore is still free from the disease.

New York Cotton Market, July 28.

Cotton is dull, with a declining tendency.—Coffee firm at 10½ a 11 cents for Rio. Ohio flour $8 25 a $8 75.

Efforts are making to give the President the $10,000,000 asked for in his late message relative to Cuba.

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Editor: I see it stated that Mr. Thomas Bragg, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, in his speech at Charlotte, proclaimed from the public stand, that the undersigned was "Deaf," with other slanderous imputations and that the Certificate I signed, in company with others was *false*, and "got up for electioneering purposes without regard to truth." However disagreeable to me it may be to be dragged from private life before the public, yet a due regard for my character which I value more than gold, impels me to vindicate it from the aspersions of a demagogue, who seeks his own aggrandizement at the sacrifice of the character of others.

"He that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which does not enrich him,
And makes me poor indeed."

The assertion of Mr. Bragg is *entirely FALSE*, and he knows it to be so, and he dare not make the charge here where I am known.

I have observed the course of the Candidate for Gubernatorial honors during the campaign, and am extremely sorry to see he has prevaricated and misrepresented every one, with whom he comes in contact. As for the truthfulness of that Certificate, no man dare contradict it,—the signers stand as high for veracity, and the many virtues that adorn society, as the same number of gentlemen in any community.

I would advise Mr. Bragg as a friend, to read the ninth Commandment, and profit by it.

THOS. COCHRAN, Jr.

From the Raleigh Register.

Fort Defiance, Jan. 3, 1850.

Mr. Gales: In my communication written at the Warm Springs on the 8th of November last, I advanced some reasons why a Rail Road should be constructed, connecting our Central Rail Road with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, by a line running from Salisbury, through or near by Statesville, Taylorsville, Lenoir, and through the Johns River Gap of the Blue Ridge, and valley of Watauga river, to the Tennessee Rail Road, at or near Jonesboro', Tennessee. I shall now conclude with some further views in connection with that subject.

* * * * My design was, to present this Road from Salisbury to the West, as an extension of our Central Road; as the main stem of a general system, worthy of the noblest efforts of a great State—leaving all the necessary branches to be constructed by individual or private enterprise. This extension, in connection with other Roads already chartered, would serve directly all the great interests in the State, and to some extent, every portion of her citizens. It would also open much the nearest connection with Kentucky and the north western States, and as near also with Knoxville and the "far West."

* * * * * * * *

The travelling intercourse between our State and the West and North-west, would be united upon our own Roads—to which may be added immense travel between our Federal City and the South-west. * * * *

In regard to freight, this route would possess equal or superior advantages to any in the Southern States, especially if extended to Lexington, Kentucky, where it would form a general connection with the North-west, and a continuous and tolerably direct line, passing through every climate and production in the United States. A highly commercial intercourse of commodities would thus be created, and new life and energy infused on the very day that the contracts shall be let. Passing too, through a large section of country possessing superior advantages in climate and water power, for manufacturing purposes,—abounding in stone, coal, plaster and salt, also in inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, pronounced by men of science equal to any yet discovered, and superior to any other on the American Continent; all these elements of wealth would serve to swell the tide of commercial and general prosperity.

By referring to a good map, it will be seen that this plan will carry out, in effect, the cherished plan of our own distinguished and lamented Dr. Joseph Caldwell; also, the original design of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road with greater advantages to our State; also, the design of the General Government, in 1831, in ordering the survey of a Road from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, to the South-western extremity of Linville Mountain, in North Carolina, for the construction of which the House of Representatives, in 1836, instructed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation.

The failure of these projects was manifestly attributable to difficulties which do not exist in the plan proposed, and which have unfortunately discouraged further efforts. The line from Portsmouth to Linville, surveyed by Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineer, in 1836, was perhaps the most impracticable that could have been selected, for uniting the interests of the Southern and North-western States, passing as it did through the roughest portion of Kentucky and North Carolina, and almost directly across the mountain ranges of Virginia and Tennessee, the passes through which Col. Long describes as "*not presenting any tolerable coincidence with the line of the contemplated Road.*" His description of almost the whole route is unfavorable, excepting allusions to the fertile valleys in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, and a flattering notice of which the Holston Rivers—which he says are to be regarded as *channels of incalculable importance*, whether viewed in connexion with the present project, or in reference to their future high destination, which assigns to some of these valleys, at least, the distinction of becoming hereafter a portion of the *great thoroughfare*, connecting by the most direct, easy, safe and practicable route between the cities of New York and New Orleans. Although the difficulties and expense of rendering the streams navigable, may render such an object unadvisable, so given improvement *no doubts are entertained*, that the facilities afforded by their valleys for the construction of Railroads, are such as to ensure, in all human probability, the eventual accomplishment of the latter."

Precisely through these fertile valleys "of North Carolina and Tennessee, the Road now proposed is designed to run; and the passes through the mountains *do present a remarkable coincidence* with the direction of this route. Passing smoothly between the South and Brushy mountain ranges, at some point in the valley of the Catawba, and through the Stone and Iron mountain ranges along the banks of Watauga river, to its junction, with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, I believe there is no very serious obstacle in the way, except the Blue Ridge, at the John's River Gap; and there is much reason to believe that this can be more easily passed than any other gap of the Blue Ridge in the State. By the junction alluded to, the connection with Knoxville will be completed, Leaving the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road at some point above Knoxville and following the survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad (or possibly a nearer route,) the connection with Lexington may be also completed.

It does appear clear to my mind, that this plan would be one of the greatest importance to the welfare of the States of N. Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky—one of vital consequence to the Railroad interests of each—*and a strong bond of union*—a bond which might prove to be the "Keystone" in the arch of this great Republic, and enable these three States to say with united voice to ultras, North and South: "thus far shall ye go and no further!"

As this project is truly national in its character, and a similar one (of far less importance) has been recognized as such, by the General Government; we might with justice and propriety appeal to her for aid. But shall it be said that these three great States are unequal to the task, with their own best interests—State pride—and a lofty patriotism to stimulate them!—Shall it be said that either of them could not pay a few millions of debt—when all the *great elements of wealth*, with which a kind providence has blest them, shall be brought into a state of activity! Shall citizens of North Carolina *still* say this? Oh banish such unworthy thoughts—or let us forget that North Carolina was ever a State!! Humbly solicit the appellation of "*Carolinians*" or *Virginians*—and

"In our noble sister's care,
Seek inglorious slumber there!"

WM. A. LENOIR.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.—We learn that the stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting at Haywood on Thursday and Friday last. The meeting was well attended, and good feeling and unanimity characterized all its proceedings. The President, Col. Murchison, made full report of the progress of the work, the cause of the delay, and the increased expense; which gave general satisfaction; and so restored confidence in the work that an additional subscription of $10,000 was made to complete it.

The former President and Directors were unanimously re-elected; and Henry A. London, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Rowan Agricultural Society.

The Rowan County Agricultural Society held its third quarterly meeting at O. G. Foard's Mineral Spring on this day, July 13th, 1854, D. F. Caldwell, President, presiding, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Dr. Ramsay, W. P. Graham was appointed Secretary.

Col. E. D. Austin, Chairman of the Committee on Grasses, read a report, and thereupon ordered to be filed and published in the Salisbury papers.

The report of the Committee on Premiums was offered, and adopted, subjected to certain corrections to be made by said Committee.

It was moved, that the Committee on Premiums appoint all the Sub committees connected with the subject of awarding Premiums, and assign to each its appropriate duty.

Ordered that the Corresponding Secretary have 200 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws printed.

Ordered that the next Fair of this Society be held at the Mineral Spring, on the lands of O. G. Foard, Esq., on the last Thursday of October, in the present year.

Ordered, that the Treasurer of this Society, be, and he is hereby instructed to call on the State Treasurer, for whatever sum, which of right, belongs to this Society.

Ordered, that W. P. Graham, O. G. Foard, J. D. Johnson, E. D. Austin and J. G. Fleming, be, and is hereby appointed a Committee, to make all needful preparations about the next Fair.

Ordered further, that the above named Committee be instructed to procure some one to deliver an Address at our next Annual Fair.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

D. F. CALDWELL, Pres't.

W. P. Graham, Sec. pro. tem.

JUDGES

To award Premiums at the Rowan County Agricultural Society.

Committee on Grain and Grasses.—E. D. Austin, Robert Harris, James Cowan, C. C. Krider and Thomas Hyde.

Committee on Stock.—O. G. Foard, W. P. Graham, Matthew Brandon, P. B. Chambers, and J. F. McCorkle.

Committee on Implements. Jno. A. Boyden, John Davidson, J. D. Johnson, James Campbell, and Thomas Barber.

Committee on Farming and Drained Lands.—Solomon J. Peeler, D. B. Wood, George R. Johnson, David Fleming, and Jno. S. Carson.

Committee on Dairy and Garden Products.—H. L. Robards, H. C. Jones, W. B. Graham, James Gibson, and P. Burke.

Committee on Essays.—B. Craige, Benjamin Sumner, A. H. Caldwell, Luke Blackmer, and J. J. Summerell.

Committee on Miscellaneous Articles.—Jas. G. Ramsay, M. L. Brown, Wm. M. Barker, J. K. Graham and John L. Graham.

It is desirable that all the members would pay to the Treasurer, O. G. Foard, the annual tax of one dollar, before the Fair, so that the Society will be able to award the Premiums.

Articles for exhibition should be on the ground at Mineral Spring, by 10 o'clock, that the Judges may have ample time to examine them.

JNO. F. FOARD,
J. G. FLEMING, } Com.
JNO. DAVIDSON,

REPORT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Your Committee, to whom the subject of Grasses was referred, respectfully offer the following:

Grasses are provided by a beneficent Providence, for almost all countries, climates and soils. But the cultivation of grass, exclusively as food for domestic animals, is comparatively of recent origin. And in this part of North Carolina, there has been *little effort*, heretofore, to cultivate grass. Within a few years, however, some beginning has been made, and your Committee indulge the pleasing anticipation of a rapid increase in that department of improvement.—And would respectfully suggest, the propriety of cultivating the red clover. The long, large top-roots of the clover reach to a considerable depth, render the soil loose and friable, and afford a large amount of valuable manure; and the broad leaves and large stems collect valuable properties from the atmosphere, and when turned under with a good plough, make excellent manure; indeed, we hold that red clover has no equal among the grasses as a fertilizer; and for pasturage or hay, has few, if any, superiors in this region. It will grow on any dry soil; but its finest attainments are made on a deep sandy loam mixed with some calcarious matter. Plaster of Paris or gypsum produces an excellent effect on the growth of clover, though lime and ashes are very good substitutes for gypsom. Your Committee suggests the Spring as the better season for sowing clover seed; and oats as the better associate.

One bushel for ten acres is the quantity most generally recommended; and that doubtless, is sufficient for field sowing, or for seed, but for lots, intended for green food, twice that quantity would, perhaps, pay well.

The value of the red clover, as food for domestic animals, though known to most farmers, is certainly not properly appreciated. To be fed in a green state, it may be cut as soon as tall enough, and continued till full bloom, but not later; and for hay, it should be cut before full bloom.

The seed is most abundant in the second crop; and if the farmer wish to continue clover and to obtain a thicker stand, the stock should be removed by the middle of May. Then the seed will mature, in an ordinary season, by the 1st of August; and an after growth will afford a fine lay to turn down in the latter part of September or October, and the field will be well seeded.

And here it may be remarked, that clover seed will remain in a good soil for years, uninjured, and vegetate whenever, in the course of cultivation, they are brought within a proper distance of the surface.

Your Committee would recommend the Orchard Grass as next in value to red clover: indeed, for mowing, they advise a mixture of orchard grass and clover as being more valuable for both green food and hay, and on land intended for pasture a mixture is highly recommended. A Pennsylvania farmer after cultivating the orchard grass ten years, gave it as his