THE DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gen. Arp has received from St. Louis a donation of dry goods, groceries and family luxuries, sufficient to last his household for the season.

Gen. Longstreet, and Major Owen of the New Orleans Washington Artillery, have formed a partnership in New Orleans, as cotton and commission merchants.

The Mrs. Stonewall Jackson concert in Richmond realized for the widow one thousand dollars.

Henry A. Wise is lecturing in Richmond on "Female Orphans."

Ex-Governor Letcher, Bradley Johnson and Gen. F. H. Smith are in Richmond.

The homestead of Henry Clay, at Lexington, was sold on the 12th instant, to the Regent of the Kentucky University, for the sum of $90,000. It consists of 325 acres, and will be transformed into the agricultural college of that State.

Governor Bradford, before retiring from office, pardoned William Watson, who was sentenced to eighteen months confinement in the penitentiary for stealing a coat from Joseph M. Palmer, Esq., of Frederick city.

Broomall, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, last week, introduced a preamble setting forth that as the white men of the District of Columbia lately voted that the black man shall not vote therein; therefore

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ordering an election by the black men of this District, who shall decide by ballot whether or not in their opinion white men shall be allowed the right of suffrage.

Maryland is in the very inception of a better future than was ever promised to it in all the past; but to secure it, to attain that position her natural position entitles her to, we must, as we have often said, have peace within our borders; we cannot have one-half of our people at antagonism with the other half, and upon issues which the return of peace shows are needless.—*Balto. Commercial.*

"As some flippant speculation has been indulged abroad as to the causes for the absence of Mr. Harris from his seat in Congress at this time, we have deemed it proper to state that he has been confined to his home from the effects of a fall upon the ice during the late severe freeze. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that he is now rapidly convalescing, and expects to be able to resume his representative duties in a few days.—*St. Mary's Gaz.*

The Western papers are complaining that it costs three bushels of corn to send one to market a distance of one hundred miles; one hundred bushels to get a pair of boots; one thousand bushels to get a suit of clothes, and two tons of corn for a ton of coal.

At the next session of the Legislature a United States Senator for Maryland is to be chosen, and our *liberal* Governor is an aspirant for the position, and having made himself so extremely unpopular with the masses as to render his election by a Legislature representing the people of Maryland an impossibility, Governor Swann advises the continuation of the present Registration Law upon our statute books until the members of the Legislature shall have been elected and he probably sent to the United States Senate, after which he cares not a fig for the Registration Law, or those who have been outraged thereby.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between the man of really great mind and him of mere pretension—between the solid statesman and the petty politician—is made manifest in the difference of opinion held on the question of "Test Oaths," by Hon. Ed. Bates of Missouri, and Gov. Swann, of Maryland.

Mr. Bates, whom as Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, holds that "Test Oaths" are always "odious, oppressive and cowardly," and that they are "always the resort of desperate parties, who (as violent as timidity can make them) seize upon this method to weaken their adversaries, whom they are afraid to meet in fair and open controversy."

On the contrary, Gov. Swann contends that Test Oaths are justifiable, necessary and proper, and should be maintained, though at the sacrifice of the rights of a majority of the people of his State, and at the expense of conscience.

This is the difference between the man who permits the office to seek him and the one who is continually seeking office—between the acknowledged statesman and the political trickster. The one acknowledges the right of conscience, the other denies it. The one would scorn to hold a position obtained by violence and fraud, the other never obtained to any, except by that means—the one leads public sentiment, the other truckles to it.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing from this county, gives the following as an expression used by Mr. Swann, at the court house in Westminster, in the political campaign of 1860: "Let a Northern army ever attempt to cross Maryland to coerce a Southern State, and I will throw my body in the breach." But he didn't, and now claims that those who followed his teaching are justly deprived of citizenship, while he is the chief exponent of "whatever there is of loyalty among our people."

Illinois produced half a million dollars worth of cotton last year.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

The spontaneous movement of the people of the State, looking to a combined expression in opposition to the Registry Law, has opened anew the bitter flow of vituperation and vindictiveness which has been the characteristic of the Press in the interest of the ruling faction. The miserable subterfuges and unblushing falsehoods to which they resort are indications of the known instability of an unrighteous cause, which needs all the bolstering and trickery of its advocates to continue much longer its sway of despotism. As an example of the slanders which are heaped upon our best citizens by those who represent "whatever there is of loyalty among our people," we quote a few expressions from an article in the leading journal of that class. It is upon the subject of the repeal of the Registry Law, and contains more in the same strain.

Speaking of the members of the Legislature who signed the call for a State Convention, it says: "Their presence as members of the Legislature bears witness to the latitudinarian construction put upon the State Registry Law." Those who framed the infamous enactment, under the transparent plea of *exigency*, were careful that the net was woven close enough to exclude all but those of their own fin from office. But by the lax administration of their official functions, some of the Registers but illy did their masters' bidding, and allowed a few honest men to slip through the meshes. This should be seen to at once, and those only have the positions who will rightly perform their *enviable duties*.

"If the law be repealed," says this organ, "its effect would be to restore the privileges of citizenship to men who voluntarily forfeited their rights by opposition to the State and the nation during the rebellion." Daring to say aught against the acts of those who usurped authority in Maryland, and tyrannized over and misrepresented the legitimate majority, was considered a voluntary forfeiture of rights. Opposition to a centralizing National *Administration* has been so often styled "treason to the *nation*," that the hackneyed expression has grown as contemptible as the word *rebel* or *copperhead*. So long have they accustomed themselves to the use of this slang that their tongues fit to it like a swine's feet in the mud.

"Extend to these men the right of suffrage," says this oracle, "and you will burden the property and energies of the State with an unbearable debt, which will prevent immigration, blight commercial prosperity, and impose such a weight of taxes on real estate as will reduce the price of land below all former standards." This sounds graceful coming from the party which during its maladministration has emptied the coffers of the State, burdened her with an enormous State debt, and enriched its partizans by the sweat and labor of the masses. It fears "the right to freedom which ought to carry with it the rights of freemen," would be denied, and Sambo's vote not be allowed to strengthen their ranks.

"We have managed the affairs of the State for years past without the assistance of these people." Yes, by injustice they have despoiled men of their rights, and reaped a great harvest of public plunder—they have managed affairs, and the period of their reign will not be the fairest page in our history.

When these men call those who bear the preponderating burthen of an almost insupportable taxation enemies of our good old State, we throw back the lie into their teeth. But believing opposition to tyranny to be a Divine injunction, we are the unflinching political enemies of the whole Radical party, from their chosen leader himself who lords it at Annapolis, to the most insignificant trickster who craves the crumbs which fall from his table.

Latest Congressional Outrage

On Thursday last the Lower House of that fanatical body, the Rump Congress of the United States, passed the bill forcing negro suffrage upon the District of Columbia. The vote stood 116 in favor, to 52 against it. Our readers doubtless were prepared for this, as they should be for the perpetration of any other outrage by that body. Of the Maryland delegation, Mr. Harris was absent from indisposition, Messrs. McCullough and Phelps voted in the negative, John L. Thomas was not present and Francis Thomas, who disgraces the Congressional District of which our county is a part, *voted for the bill!*

Some may be charitable enough to attribute the action of this individual to his eccentricity—to aberration of intellect. But it was simply the outcropping of that malady peculiar to his constituency—"nigger on the brain." Besides, it was to be expected that the chosen champion of manifest oppression in our midst should disregard the unanimous sentiment of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and assist in the enactment of this infamous measure. Mr. Thomas, with a zeal characteristic of proselytes, outstripped his Maryland Abolition coadjutors, but they too will ere long stand upon his platform.

A Party Test Question.

The rage among Republican leaders just now is Amendments to the Constitution, a great number of which have been proposed, and which they are endeavoring to force through Congress without debate or due consideration. Indeed, should they succeed in all their designs, it would be difficult to recognize in the Constitution as amended any of the structure handed down to us by the sages of the Revolution, and under which we have, for the best part of a century, lived happily, flourished and prospered.

One of the proposed Amendments is to base Representation in Congress upon the number of *voters* in each State, instead of upon population, as has heretofore been the case. In this, as in most or all of the other amendments proposed, "the negro on the brain," and not the public good, is the ruling passion—the chief end in view. It is only another mode adopted by the Radicals for enfranchising the negro. Knowing full well that the direct question of negro suffrage could not be carried in half a score of the States of the Union, they have resorted to the subterfuge of an Amendment to the Constitution in which their hobby is so delicately concealed as that it might escape observation and opposition.

Adopt the Amendment as proposed and how would stand the State of Maryland? With three-fifths of her voters disfranchised, her slaves, for which she is now in part represented, all liberated, she would be entitled to not over *two* Representatives, instead of the *five* she now sends to Congress. But admit that her voters now disfranchised be all restored to the right of suffrage, she would yet lose the power which three-fifths of her slaves have heretofore entitled her to, and which she would henceforth enjoy for her entire negro population.

But say the Black Republicans, you can increase your Representation by "*extending the elective franchise*," or in other words, by throwing open to Sambo the ballot-box—by making the negro a voter. This is what this Amendment in plain language proposes to do, and we are told by the Baltimore *American*, their leading organ in this State, "that *it is to be regarded as a party test question*." We gladly accept the issue, and will meet them before the tribunal of public opinion on the ground they have selected, fearing nothing of the ultimate result.

A CHANGED MAN.

It is but a few years since that Thomas Swann, the present Governor of Maryland, as the recognized leader of such "Know Nothing" organizations as "Blood-tubs," "Rip-raps," and "Plug-uglies," was denouncing the foreign element of our population as ignorant, degraded and dangerous, and endeavoring to restrict them in their rights, and render them odious in the eyes of those "to the manor born."

Now we find this same Thomas Swann recommending to the *earnest attention* of the Legislature the project of establishing a Board of Emigration to secure to this State "*a fair proportion of the emigrants arriving.*"

In this recommendation Mr. Swann is either giving the lie to all his former professions and assertions, or he proposes to inflict upon this State a multitude of evils. If foreigners, as he was wont to assert, are grossly ignorant, desperately degraded, and dangerous to our liberties and free institutions, then he should, instead of giving them encouragement to come in our midst, exclude them by most stringent legislative enactments.

But times have changed. The hobby upon which he then rode into office no longer serves him, and he has discarded it. But he should do our foreign population the justice to honestly acknowledge that his whole course then was a cheat and deception, and that he did them gross and intentional injustice.

Then and Now.

Of late years we have been taught to believe that the President was the Government, and that opposition to the President, his policy or Administration, was treason to the Government. Mr. Stevens, his Radical supporters and admirers, declare the Southern States out of the Union; on the other hand, President Johnson proclaims that they are not out, and never were. Here is an issue as plain as one can well be drawn—here is opposition to the President and his policy of Restoration. If this constituted treason two years since, times must have wonderfully changed if it may not be denominated the same now. Where is Stanton and his bayonets, his military commissions, his Bastiles, &c.? Stevens has been uttering treason against the Government, and is certainly entitled to the benefit of some of them.

The National debt of the United States amounts to almost three thousand millions! Ain't that a nice sum to contemplate! How we will all have to sweat the balance of our lives, to pay even the interest on this sweet little pile! How dearly we are all paying for the beauties of Abolitionism! How much of this mountain debt has gone into the pockets of thieves, God only knows!

INDEMNITY.

Gov. Swann, in his Message, recommends, and the Legislature will doubtless adopt, measures for rewarding at the public expense Gov. Bradford's "loyalty." It is proposed to appropriate from the State Treasury funds sufficient to re-erect Bradford's palace which was destroyed during the rebel raid into this State. This too when the Treasury is bankrupt—when the people are already bowed down with taxation. Hundreds of people in this County, of as undoubted loyalty as Gov. B., suffered seriously by that or anterior raids, who are as much as he entitled to be recompensed for their loyalty and losses.

In accepting the situation of Governor, Mr. Bradford accepted also its responsibilities, its profits and its honors, and should not now seek, whilst clinging to the profits and honors, to shift its responsibilities from his own shoulders to those of the people. If Gov. Bradford is entitled to be paid for losses sustained by rebel invasion, so is every other man in the State, whatsoever may be his position or condition. The position occupied by Mr. Bradford no more entitles him to sympathy than that of the humblest individual. Once set the precedent by voting him relief, and there will be no end to the drain upon the Treasury. It will open the door for thousands of other cormorants who are watching with eager eye the opportunity to pounce upon the public purse.

AGITATE! AGITATE!!

From now and henceforth let it be the duty of every man, disfranchised or not, who is a lover of justice and equal rights, to excite and arouse the people on the subject of the right of suffrage as defined by the Constitution and laws of this State. The odious restriction which deprives a majority of our people of their "*born heritage*—the right of suffrage," must be removed—the people must do it. Let your remonstrances go to the Legislature—let your grievances be heard in primary assemblages, in county conventions, in private and in public.

Some Shoddy journals call the assemblages of citizens in opposition to the Registry Law of our State, "*Rebel meetings.*" These presumptuous *Rebels* should be attended to. They certainly deserve "banishment beyond the lines." Would it not be well to call on Provost Marshal Colonel Fish? He could vindicate Maryland *loyalty*, and be at more pleasant business than making boot-heels in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Demise of Garrison's Liberator.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison announces in his last week's paper, that *The Liberator* stops with that number, having been published thirty-five years. He says his work is done, and thus holds forth:

"The old covenant with death is annulled; and the agreement with hell no longer stands. Hail, redeemed, regenerated America! Hail, North and South, East and West. Hail, the cause of Peace, of Liberty, of Righteousness, thus mightily strengthened and signally glorified! Hail, ye ransomed millions, no more to be chained, scourged, mutilated, bought and sold in the market, robbed of all rights."

That is the talk! the Constitution and the Union overthrown, and now the traitor's work is done. Hail, ye millions of white men, bankrupt and beggared! Hail, ye ransomed darkies, dying by thousands in the by-ways and hedges! Hail, ye New Nation, wherein dwelleth white men and negroes in loving embrace! Happy, glorious America!—*Day Book.*

The Legislature.

We do not notice that much progress has been made by the Legislature, in actual work, though a very large number of measures, of every degree of consequence, have been introduced. Among the more important topics are the critical condition of the State finances; the proposed restoration of the right of suffrage; a new assessment of property, &c. It will require hard work to finish in thirty days.

SOMETHING NEW.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier, and having a double covering. This peculiarity of construction makes this skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible, that it rapidly adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crushing without injury to its shape. These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages, which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inexperience of single springs, will duly appreciate.

THE ELECTION IN QUEEN ANNE'S.—The special election held in Queen Anne's county on the 15th inst., for a member of the House of Delegates in place of Mr. Lee, resulted in the election of Colonel Lemuel Roberts, the candidate of the democrats and conservatives, over Crane, Union. Mr. Roberts is the father of R. Scott Roberts, Esq., former publisher of the Westminster Democrat.

THE race horse Bombshell, well known to lovers of the turf in this vicinity, died in Baltimore on Monday. The horse belonged to John W. Marsh, Esq.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Meeting at the Court House—Delegates to Baltimore—Names of the Alternates-Resolutions, &c.

Pursuant to published call, a large meeting of citizens opposed to the Registry Law of Maryland as it now exists assembled in the Court House at Westminster on Monday last. The meeting was organized by appointing Jacob Powder, Esq., Chairman; and Daniel Stull and G. W. Manro, Esqs., Vice Presidents. On motion Samuel A. Lauver and Richard Manning were appointed secretaries. Those present from Districts which had not had the opportunity, from the short notice, to hold Primary Meetings, were declared delegates. On the call of Districts, nine were found to be represented, the Ninth and Tenth not answering.

A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, consisting of Messrs. Philip L. Slingluff, Wm. N. Hayden, Joseph M. Parke, Sterling Galt, Nimrod Gardner, Dr. Henry E. Beltz and John Maus.

The committee retired, and shortly after reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice that the disastrous civil war between the North and the South is over at last; that it has ended in the preservation of the Union; and that there is still reason to hope that the harmony and love of union which once prevailed among us may yet, by wise counsels, be restored to our beloved country.

Resolved, That whilst we condemn, as unwise, the course of the South in resorting to arms instead of awaiting the result of other elections, yet we cannot but remember that the Republican party of the North is not blameless in provoking the South to desperation; and that whilst they may boast of their agency in helping to save the Union, it should not be forgotten that if it had not been for the agency of the Northern ultras in getting up the quarrel there would have been no Union in danger, nor any necessity to save it at a cost of hundreds of thousands of *lives*, and thousands of millions of *debt*.

Resolved, That the same radical fanatical spirit at the North which tended to provoke the war against the Union and to aggravate its features, is still plainly apparent in the attempt it is now making to keep the lately revolted States out of the Union, and in repelling all the advances of the South to a fraternal reunion.

Resolved, That we approve cordially of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, as the true one to restore the country, and hope he will improve the opportunity, now providentially offered him, to save his country and immortalize himself by resisting with firmness and independence the dictation of the radical Republican majority in Congress.

Resolved, That in order to defeat the schemes of those who are opposed to an immediate reunion of the States it will be necessary that all good and true friends of the Union everywhere should unite to restore nationality to politics, and confidence to all sections; and that to effect that purpose, we will unite (as soon as we are allowed to vote) with all conservative men, no matter what may have been their former political affinities.

Resolved, That the Registry Law of Maryland, though ostensibly designed to exclude rebels from voting, was really intended to insult and disfranchise a whole political party, and to enable a radical minority to usurp and keep control of the State; it was enjoined by a constitution—itself a fraud on the rights of the majority—and is an outrage on one of the dearest rights of American citizens, which it is not in human nature to endure quietly very long.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the country has lately had enough of violent commotion, and as we are inclined to hope that even a majority of the party in power may not have stomach enough to continue this outrage, we recommend, first, to resort to the right of petition, and the trial of all peaceable means of redress; begging our friends outside of the State, in the meantime, not to believe us capable of slavish submission.

Resolved, That this meeting will select six delegates to represent Carroll county in the convention to meet in Baltimore on the 24th.

Resolved, That they be elected by ballot, each District to give one vote.

Resolved, That the delegates who may attend the convention shall have power to fill vacancies or give the entire vote of the county.

The convention then went into an election for six delegates to the convention to be held in Baltimore on the 24th, and the following gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes, were declared duly chosen: Dr. Henry E. Beltz, Joseph M. Parke, Jacob Powder, G. W. Manro, Sterling Galt, P. L. Slingluff.

A motion was adopted that the Chair appoint alternates.

The Chair then appointed the following alternates: Messrs. Daniel Stull, Wm. Shriver, Dr. F. Butler, Jesse Brown, P. B. Mikesell, Jas. Blizzard and Michael Morelock.

The Chair hoped that no gentleman who had been chosen would allow trivial causes to prevent his attendance at Baltimore on the 24th.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Westminster ADVOCATE.

The convention then adjourned.

A gentleman on a visit to Washington one day very coolly opened the door of the Senate chamber and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" What do you mean by that? asked the stranger. The reply was: "Are you a Governor, ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister?" "I am a minister." "From what court or country?" asked the official. "From heaven," sir. To which he replied, "This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power."

TO ADVERTISERS.—This will be a stirring year in the history of Westminster, and we call the attention of business men and others to the superior advantages presented in the columns of the ADVOCATE. We intend to always have a good county paper.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Elias Bollinger, of Beaver Dam Mills, is requested to call for an advertised package left at this office by Mr. Noah Stansbury.

REVIVAL.—An interesting revival of religion is now in progress at the Winebrennarian church at Frizzlesburg, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Amey.

HANDBILLS.—The season for the spring sales has now arrived, and we would call attention to the superior work we are doing, upon the shortest notice. We have new type, the best of inks, and a superior Hoe Press.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY.—Erroneous reports have been circulated to the effect that the physicians of this place had agreed to increase their rates for practice, and a good deal of feeling was occasioned thereby. By a card elsewhere, it will be seen there is not the least truth in the report. The old prices will be adhered to.

Messrs. Bliss, Howard & Poole, of Baltimore, on Saturday next will have for private sale, at Bartholow's Hotel, in Westminster, about forty or fifty young mules, all in good condition, purchased in the West expressly for this market. Also, about thirty good young work horses, in splendid order. The sales will continue ten or twelve days. Time will be given on good security.

SALES TO COME OFF.—C. W. Webster will sell at public sale on Saturday next, January 27th, six valuable town lots, four fronting on Green street, and two on Bishop street. J. Henry Hoppe, Auctioneer.

Mr. George King, residing on the stone road, near Grove's Mill, will sell at public sale on Friday, 2nd of February, a lot of valuable personal property. William Fagg, Auctioneer.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—We learn that on Monday, the 5th inst., Rev. R. Scott Norris, of Uniontown, was the recipient of an excellent overcoat, from an anonymous source, and we have no doubt has ever since been sorely perplexed how, or to whom to acknowledge the kindness. We, however, congratulate our Rev. friend at this substantial evidence of friendship on the part of some of his many admirers, while we highly admire their modest and christian spirit in not "permitting the left hand to know what the right hand doeth."—*Sentinel, 18th.*

THE LATE FAIR.—As many of our readers are anxious to learn the result of the Fair recently held at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the new Catholic Church, we have obtained from the Rev. Pastor the following statement:

1st night	Dec 21st 1865,		$70 93
2d	" "	22d "	133 94
3d	" "	23d "	371 71
4th	" "	25th "	398 22
5th	" "	26th "	278 47
6th	" "	27th "	189 16
7th	" "	28th "	172 00
8th	" "	29th "	152 95
9th	" "	30th "	90 00
10th	" Jan	1st 1866	205 64
11th	" "	2d "	72 31
			$2033 30
Additional after the Fair,			111 05
			2144 35
Expenses,			507 90
Net receipts			$1,636 45

The Pastor begs to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Westminster and vicinity for their kind attendance, and very liberal patronage.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Westminster Female Collegiate and Male Academic Institute, Rev. John A. Munroe, A. M., Principal, will commence the second session of its fifth scholastic year on Monday, February 5th, 1866. The high repute which this school justly has is well merited, and those having it in charge are reaping the reward of their assiduous labors by a large attendance of pupils. Young men receive a thorough collegiate course of instruction, and young ladies are taught all the needful accomplishments which are requisite to fit them for the adornment of their sphere in life. Parents and others would be agreeably entertained by paying the Institution a visit on Friday afternoons, when the whole school is examined by the Principal. Persons desiring information can send to the Principal for a circular.

THE GROWING OF SUGAR CANE.—On the 9th of January the York County Sorgo Association met in York, Pa., and appointed a delegation of ten to meet the Maryland State Sorgo Convention, to be held at Baltimore, in Armitage Hall, February 13th. As the growth of this product is likely to be interesting to a large class of our readers, we give the following conclusions, which were arrived at by this meeting:

In the selection of soil, clay spouty soil will not produce good syrup; a light loam or chanery soil, lying towards the south, is preferred. Prepare your soil well before planting, as in so doing you will not have the same quantity of weeds to contend with. Cane, in a great portion of York county, was planted entirely too thin. It should be planted, if in rows, 3½ feet apart, and two stalks together every six inches; or if in hills, 3½ by 2½, and 6 or 8 in a hill. If the ground is good, cane planted thin grows too rank and impairs the quality of syrup. Cane following cane the second year does better than corn after corn. Cane after cane, by applying 300 pounds of superphosphate of lime, (and get the best,) will give a good yield the second year. The seed will be worth as much for feeding cattle as a crop of oats, to say nothing of blades, which makes excellent feed in winter if properly cared for. One gentleman took off a crop of oats of 25 bushels to the acre, applied 300 pounds of superphosphate of lime, and got 200 gallons syrup to the acre, so that he had the seed, which equaled the oats, the blades, which paid at least for stripping, and 200 gallons syrup, worth at the very lowest wholesale, at the factory, $200 over his former year, for his 300 pounds superphosphate of lime. A very important part in the culture of the cane is to keep it free of weeds whilst small. In no instance use barn-yardmanure; use superphosphate of lime, and the best. The proper time in our judgment to cut the cane is when about two-thirds of the seed-heads are ripe, and when cut should not be exposed to the hot sun, but should be put under shelter at once, and will in many instances improve in quality. It should be in a dry, airy place. In selecting seed too much care can not be taken to get the purest and best. In doing so, when the seed is in a dough state, or even riper, select the solid cane entirely free from pith, and if the cane is free of pith no regard need be paid to shape of seed-head, (if not planted near broom-corn,) and no broom-corn should be planted within one-fourth mile of cane. Cane grown on good ground, by proper care, will improve instead of degenerating.—Care should be taken in curing seed for the next season that it does not heat. Keep it in an airy place and spread thin.

The Cemetery Question.

MR. EDITOR: A change in the location of the proposed Cemetery seems to be exciting the minds of our citizens at this time, and I propose to add a few words to the many that have been *spoken* in regard to the change. A suggestion has been made and circulated with an energy that the Board of Managers would have done well to emulate, that the Cemetery ground as located, is a bar to the improvement of the east end of town—that the building lots on Main street, as yet unimproved, are few—that Green street from the Washington road to the Railroad did not furnish enough lots, or, if enough, not desirable—and that Church street should be extended to the Manchester road, and a new street laid out, parallel with Main and intersecting Court street and the Manchester road, south. To accomplish this the ground now enclosed for a Cemetery must be sold; also the old burial ground which generations past had provided and where their bones lie crumbling and whose substance has enriched the soil we now propose to desecrate.

The ostensible object of this is said to be, that it will increase the value of the adjacent property and afford room for improvement—to realize funds in the exchange that is to give the Company the capital wherewith to ornament the new ground yet to be selected. It strikes me this is a fallacy. For the place our fathers and our children have trod and where they have been buried should be an ornamental attraction that all other beauties, however desirable in the connection, would seem insignificant.

But let us examine into the financial part of this project, for that seems to be the popular idea. When the stock is all paid, and the present bills defrayed, with an enclosed eminence of, say 7 acres, including the old burial ground, and no further expense than the location of the burial lots, avenues and ornamentation of the grounds, the Cemetery Company will have in hand, say $500; with a surplus of (6) six acres, yielding an annual income of $75, or, if sold at same rates, $1250, in all $1750, with which to commence work. The new Cemetery projectors would purchase six (6) acres, (which, contrary to former opinions, they say, is quite enough,) which we will put at $1000. We will now remove the present fence; take off the panels, dig out the posts, haul both to the new selection, plant and replace the same. Mechanics say that it will cost more to do this than was paid for the labor in the first putting of it up, say $200. We must now commence the work of death. We dig in the solid clay and sand 2x6 and possibly a few scattering bones or a tuft of hair are all that tell of human greatness or of man's decay. Where is the rest? The moistened ground indicates that it is part and parcel of itself. The carriers take what they see, and cart it through the streets and off in the distance, where the eye of affection may but seldom see the hillock that marks the spot. One thousand ($1000) to move. Who will contract to excavate—fill up—haul—dig and fill up again, with the grassy mound on top, for less than two ($2) a head.—Here we have $2000 more. We are now in the new ground at a distance from the pavements of your city, and one must be made—take the nearest point—at an exceeding difference in the cost of $100. We have now $3300. The new enterprise projectors state that $4000 can be realized from the sale of the present ground. We will have when this is laid out as proposed, 40 lots or 20 acres—giving 3½ acres, including the dust of our former citizens, for streets and alleys. When lots on Green street were sold at $50, on the most desirable part of that street, near the central points of the city, can we expect to realize an average of twice that amount for lots not so central? Can you sell forty building lots immediately, for it is only by disposing of them when there is a pressing demand for lots that that price could possibly be obtained for them. If they cannot all be sold now, we are in a worse condition, financially, than before, and if forced on the market we believe that what they will bring at auction will not reach the high mark set. Four thousand dollars *to be* realized, less thirty-three hundred expense, leaves seven hundred dollars in hand, with six acres of Cemetery ground at a distant point, and no hacks. On the other hand if 13½ acres is too much, sell six acres and you have at the least calculation twelve hundred dollars in hand and seven and a half acres for your Cemetery and the $500, which will be of course available for either, and therefore not counted.

A STOCKHOLDER.

A colporteur, sometime ago, when engaged in distributing tracts among the poor benighted ones about town, met with an amusing incident. Coming to an isolated building, of humble pretensions, in the suburbs, he opened the door without the ceremony of knocking, saying: "Will you accept a tract of the Holy Land?" meaning the four pages of letter-press he had in his hand. The man of the house instantly replied: "Yes, be jabers, a whole section if you give a good title. But I'd like to know if there be much prairie or ague there to bother a poor divil?"

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