

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 927.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST.
(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
References—M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McLean, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 14, 1870

DENTISTRY.
The old firm of ALEXANDER & BRAND is hereby revived, and the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed. All teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.
June 6, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over R. Koopmann's Store.
Dec 13, 1869

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office near by Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS.
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
This well-known house having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Jan 24, 1870.
H. C. ECCLES.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kilby Street, Boston, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
REVER BY PERMISSION
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Murensen & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
F. Y. Byrnes & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McKen, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
R. W. Dwyer & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
J. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Murensen, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The first Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1870, and continue until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed in the first Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869
Charlotte, N. C.

LARGE STOCK.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 15, 1870.

The first gold mine in the United States was discovered in Meadow Creek, Cabarrus county, N. C., in 1790, by Conrad Reed. The California gold mines were discovered by Wm. Marshall, on the 9th day of February, 1848, at Sutter's mill upon the American fork, a tributary to the Sacramento, and extended from 34 to 49 degrees of north latitude. Their product since their discovery to the present time has amounted to fourteen hundred millions of dollars.—*Saturday Examiner.*

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on Saturday the 9th day of July, 1870, that valuable Tract of LAND belonging to Wm. Wallace, deceased, lying on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, about 8 miles from Charlotte, containing about 160 Acres. About one-half of the Land is under cultivation. The above Land will be sold subject to the widow's dower.

Terms—Nine months' credit with interest from date, with bond and good security.
JANE WALLACE,
Administratrix of Wm. Wallace, dec'd.
May 30, 1870 Gwpd

1870. HARRIS & PHARR, 1870.
AT
Old China Hall,
Between Tate & Deane's and First National Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in China, Glass, Crockery and all other House Furnishing Goods to be found in any first-class Crockery House.

Our Goods having been selected with care and with the intention on our part of meeting to the fullest extent, the wants of Merchants making purchases for retailing, and also for the wants of families, all of which we offer for Cash.

We solicit orders by mail or otherwise, and a call from buyers, when they visit our City, before making their Spring purchases.
Jan 31, 1870. HARRIS & PHARR.

Just Received.
Fine lot of Fulton Market Corned Beef, fine lot of Spiced and Pickled Pig's Feet. This is something attractive to all epicures, very fine.

Twenty-five cases CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a summer beverage used exclusively in large cities. Price 50 cents per bottle or \$10 a case of twenty-four bottles, (wholesale).

Large lot of strictly Family Flour, country mills, best brands, which we warrant.

A very large lot of WHISKIES and APPLE BRANDY, which we offer especially to the wholesale trade. Also, Champagne of various brands.

500 Sacks SALT, just arrived and for sale at 20 Barrels New Crop Muscovado MOLASSES.

20 Boxes Extra and Common brands CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.
June 6, 1870.

King's Mountain Military School,
YORKVILLE, S. C.
The Second Session of the School year of 1870, will begin on the FIRST OF JULY and end on the 30th of November.

Terms—For School Expenses, i. e., Tuition, Books, Stationery, &c. Boarding, Fuel, Lights and Washing, \$145 in currency, per session of five months.

For circulars containing full particulars, apply to
C. A. GOWARD,
June 6, 1870 1m Principal and Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.
This celebrated Watering Place, formerly called North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Wednesday, the 1st day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a section remarkable for its delightful climate, beauty and healthfulness, these, together with the virtue of the waters, make it one of the most desirable Watering Places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are, the White and Blue Sulphur, and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these waters, and are sovereign remedies for all Female Diseases, diseases of long standing, diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach, kidneys, Pulmonary diseases, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

From the numerous wonderful cures that have come immediately under my own observation within the last four years (by the use of these waters) I am satisfied that this is the place for all whose condition can be improved by the salutary character of any water that flows from the earth, and the medicinal qualities of the same are not excelled.

Our rooms, in both cottages and other buildings, are large and pleasant; cottages containing from two to six rooms each, suitable for large or small families. Many rooms having been already applied for, arrangements will be made to accommodate a large number of visitors, and it is to be hoped that our Southern people will patronize the Sparkling Catawba, which ought to be the pride of North Carolina, as well as the South, for no watering place can offer greater inducements for either health or pleasure.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors and cigars. Good Tea and Coffee, Billiard Tables, one of which will be of the most approved style.

Good Bath Houses, for Foot, Plunge or Shower Baths, and Sulphur Baths, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music, six or more performers, has been engaged for the season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who will have good attention.

The Sparkling Catawba this season will be under the management of Mr. John L. Eubank, (who, for the last three years, has been manager of the Healing Springs in Virginia)—assisted by Mrs. M. A. Wrenn, and visitors may rely upon finding a good table.

The cars, on the Western and Morgan Railroad, leave Salisbury every morning, Sundays excepted, for Hickory Station, the Springs Depot, where backs with good drivers will be ready to take passengers to the Springs, a distance of six miles, over a beautiful, well shaded road.

A good Laundry connected with the Springs, and washing done at reasonable rates.

For four weeks, \$48. Per week, \$15. Per day, \$3. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price. No charge for infants, or children under two years of age. Reasonable deduction made for large families who spend the season.

Tickets at reduced rates, or return tickets, can be had on the different Railroads to the Sparkling Catawba.

J. GOLDEN WYATT & CO.,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba Co., N. C.
June 6, 1870 2m

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills,
Cures Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

Tutt's Expectorant,
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,
The Great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,
Warranted the best Dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by Druggists everywhere.
Feb 14, 1870 6m

Wine Making.
Columbus county, N. C., on the Wil. & Manchester Railroad, makes more pure Wine than any other county in this State. A correspondent of the Wilmington Star writes from Whiteville, the county seat of Columbus, as follows:

"Columbus is undoubtedly the greatest wine-making county in the State. In fact Whiteville presents the appearance of one extensive vineyard. Here the native Scuppernon and Flower vines, trained upon neat and substantial arbors, grow in the luxuriance of beauty and healthful vigor. Old prolific vineyards scarcely outnumber new ones that are in rapid growth, and the planting of vines is still extensively carried on in the proper seasons. The wine pressed from these grapes and the brandy which is also distilled are pure and unadulterated, possessing a strength and delicious flavor which at once delight the palate and please the senses. Upon the ground of merit alone, the essential features of which are purity and excellence of quality, they should be introduced into general use. Prominent among wine manufacturers here is that of the 'Whiteville Wine Company,' which carries on extensive business. I have tasted their wine of the vintage of 1868, which I regard superior to the majority of the stuff called Sherry and held in such favor. I have also tasted their Flowers wine, richer in color than Claret, and which a few years will render superior in quality. The brandy, distilled by them from the Scuppernon, will excel the spurious article yelet French, now so much sought after, in a few years. Mr. Butler, an experienced wine-maker and scientific gentleman, and Mr. D. P. High, also one of the proprietors, and experienced in wine-making, give their personal attention to the business. Both their wines and brandy are endorsed as pure by many leading physicians in the State, who recommend them both for medicinal purposes and general use. Finer table wines cannot be purchased anywhere, and when our people discountinue the practice of drinking the abominable, adulterated, poisonous and intoxicating whisky which is in such general usage, then will we enjoy better health, and not until then."

To MOTHERS.—Bow-legs and knock-knees are among the common deformities of humanity; and wise mothers assert that the crookedness in either case arises from the afflicted one having been put upon his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. Crompton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first-mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in, of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with the soles pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slipped. So the remedy is obvious; keep the baby's soles covered. Knock-knees the doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one knee tucked into the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than the other, the patient has always slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been that most deformed. Hence the preventive is to pad the inside of the knees so as to keep them apart, and let the limbs grow freely their own way.

Executors Sale.
As Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jonathan Reid, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 23d of June, 1870, the Tract of LAND on which the deceased resided, known as the HOME PLACE, containing 310 Acres, lying 13 miles from Charlotte, in Steel Creek neighborhood, on Beaver Dam Creek, near the Catawba River, adjoining the Lands of C. A. Hoover, Jas. S. Collins and others.

Persons wishing to look at the Land may apply to the undersigned at White Hall, or to A. J. Wyatt on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.
S. W. REID,
May 31, 1870 3w Executor.

Notice against Trespassing.
All persons, without regard to color, are warned against passing through or visiting my orchards, or throwing down the fences around my premises. Especially are they warned against going on the Martin place or interfering with the fencing. My own laborers, as well as other persons, are forbidden from trespassing in the way mentioned, as the law will be enforced against all alike. I will divide my fruit with those in want when it ripens.
J. M. MATTHEWS.
June 6, 1870. 3w

Notice.
We hereby forbid all persons, white or black, from going through our enclosures either on foot or otherwise, hunting on our Lands with or without dogs or guns, or putting fish baskets in the Creek which runs through our fields, or fishing with hooks or trespassing in any other way, as we will enforce the law against such persons.

W. P. ROBINSON,
C. G. ALEXANDER,
Mrs. MANERVA BARNETT.
June 6, 1870 3wpd

Save two big Profits.
LEATHER! LEATHER!!
Buy your Leather from the manufactory at Peter Brown's Tan Yard on Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.; just below the N. C. Railroad.

Harness Leather at 40 cents per pound;
Upper Leather at 60 " "
Kip and Calf Skins equally low.

Tan Bark and Hides wanted.
May 23, 1870 3m McALPINE & CO.

Woman's
BEST FRIEND.
To relieve the aching heart of woman and bring joy where sorrow reigned supreme, is a mission beyond which the smiles of Kings dwindle into utter insignificance. To do this is the peculiar province of DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR; which, from the numberless cures it has accomplished, is appropriately styled WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND. It purifies the blood and braces the nervous system. It cures Constipation and clarifies the skin. It never fails as thousands of ladies testify. It is used by the most eminent Physicians in Georgia in their private practice.

For full particulars, history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around each bottle.

For sale by J. H. McADEN and all Druggists in Charlotte.
Principal Depot, BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
June 6, 1870.

Capital Punishment Abolished in Holland.
The Dutch Chambers have abolished the penalty of death by a majority of eighteen votes in the Upper House—the record standing 43 years to 30 days. The struggle that preceded this decision was, however, long and determined, as it had been previously in the Belgian Legislature. The great speech of the debate was made by Mylbeer Heenskerk, who vehemently and eloquently opposed abolition, basing his dissent upon the antiquity of the punishment, the danger likely to result to society from abolishing it and the principle of rightful self-defence on which communities of men have hitherto based the infliction of the death penalty. But his reasoning and eloquence—his good sense, we may add—were displayed in vain. A sentimentalism, perhaps mistaken, as the consequences may show, overbore the experience of ages and the votes of both Catholics and Protestants of the old orthodox schools, who alike claimed the necessity of the scaffold to restrain the godless and ferocious passions of the time.

The result that has ensued was, however, so well known beforehand that the supporters of capital punishment confined their efforts to attempting to maintain it for regicide, parricide, assassination and poisoning. Several of the Liberals went so far as to claim the abolition of the penalty for the army and navy only, but all amendments were rejected, and execution for murder is, literally, "played out" in Holland.

It may be that, under a different climate and different circumstances, it is a safe experiment to relieve our human tigers of the fear of axe and rope; and Germany, too, would seem to think so; for the new Prussian criminal code proposes the abolition of the death penalty excepting for clear cases of assassination; but we are still very doubtful indeed whether such a change on this side of the Atlantic could be tried with safety for a week. The beer and light wines of Northern Germany and the low Countries, operating upon phlegmatic constitutions, have no such effects as the fiery fluids consumed in such quantities by our quick, nervous and excitable populace produce; and it is more than probable that within thirty days after the abolition of capital punishment in this country, were so rash a measure attempted, there would be a universal outcry to restore it. Hemp has its uses as well as soothing syrup.

A Word to Young Men.
The most reprehensible, in fact, one of the meanest things that a man can do, and it is not an uncommon occurrence, is to monopolize the time and attention of a young girl for a year or more, without any definite object, and to the exclusion of any other gentleman, who supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage, and fastens upon the young lady, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "flirt."

Let all your dealings with women, young men, be frank, honest and noble. That many whose education and position would seem to warrant our looking for better things in them, are culpably criminal on those points, is no excuse for short comings. That woman is often injured or wronged through her holiest feelings, adds but a blacker dye to your meanness. One rule is always safe: Treat every woman you meet as you would wish another man to treat your innocent confiding sister.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.—Time out of mind lawyers have been allowed a wide latitude of expression, and they have used the privilege without stint. It has been fashionable to brow beat witnesses and blackmail litigants. In the progress of the McFarland trial we have seen the attorneys as unsparring and as reckless of their epithets as usual. But the question arises, is it not time to have an end to this sort of thing? Long ago the press was obliged, by the pressure of public opinion, to give over its senseless personalities and its willful misrepresentations. No journal can flourish at present that makes a habit and a merit of its violence. Readers do not wish their intelligence affronted or their good taste set at defiance by falsehoods excused by party zeal and billingsgate sprung from party spite. The courts are proverbially slow. They yet retain many things that have no merit, except that they have come down covered with the moss of the middle ages. Much of this is positively absurd, whilst not a little of it is palpably wicked. Of the latter class is the bad manners of counsel, and the quicker they reform this altogether the better both for decency and justice.—*Louisville Journal.*

The entire alphabet is found in these four lines:
God gives the grazing ox his meat,
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high.

Notice to Contractors.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the grading, masonry and bridging of 60 miles, or any portion thereof, of the Air Line Railroad extending from this City to Spartanburg, and upon which work will be immediately commenced.

Profiles of the first ten miles are now ready, and others will be soon furnished to those who may desire to examine them before contracting. P. A. Welford is authorized to receive and conclude all contracts.

P. P. DICKINSON,
Air Line R. R. Office under National Bank.
June 6, 1870 1f

Corn, Flour and Bacon.
A large lot in store and for sale at
May 2, 1870. W. J. BLACK'S.

Mackerel! Mackerel!!
A large lot of 1 Barrels, 1 Barrels and Kits, fresh,
R. M. MILLER & SONS.

Important to the Ladies.
I take great pleasure in informing the Ladies that B. KOOPMANN has now on hand the best selected and assorted Stock of Millinery Goods in this city. Special attention given to our splendid assortment of Silk Illusion Hats and Bonnets, trimmed after the latest fashions; also, all kinds of Material suitable for making Hats and Bonnets, such as Silk Illusion, plain and dotted, French Silks, Satins, French Flowers and Laces. Large Stock of beautiful Sash Ribbons and Trimmings, Embroideries, Linen Laces, Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes and Thread Lace.

Respectfully,
M. KOPPEL.
June 6, 1870.

Agricultural.
An Essay on the Management of the Farm.
BY JAS. R. THIGPEN, OF EDGECOMBE, N. C.

Farming, as all other professions, requires not only diligent attention, but a mind to comprehend the nature and character of the soil and what is necessary to be done to produce, not only a good crop, but the best paying crop, and at the same time add to the fertility of the soil.

To do this, it is not necessary that a man should wear his muscles out at hard labor, day by day, as thousands have done and never become thrifty, but one who will calculate and look through the entire proceedings of the farm; the man who has method and order, who keeps up to time, calculates how long it will take to do this and that job, what it costs and the probable net result.

How often is it we see good, honest, hard working men, who labor unremittingly and never accumulate but very little, while others in the same neighborhood who commence under more unfavorable circumstances, by proper management, rise to prosperity and bring happiness to themselves and all around them.

Why is this? Because the latter study to properly understand every minute, from the greatest to the least, pertaining to the farm, while the former make misapplication of their labor by bad management.

We do not intend to theorize upon farming, not because we object to the wisdom and experience of the past as the teacher of man, but because it is our purpose to give our own practice and experience; for when a man enquires of us how to do this or that about farming, we know of no better way to inform him than to tell him how we do.

Therefore, in order to be understood, we shall advise the farmer to do as we do. We request you not to over-crop by planting too much, since this will throw your business back, and the result will be a short crop, besides your land will be injured; under these circumstances you cannot have that order which is needful to produce success, for you will be forced to hurry up; consequently your team will soon be tired down and your freedmen, or laborers, will be more likely to leave than if you were not over-taxed. In addition to this, the farmer who plants more than he can well cultivate cannot improve by that drainage, composting and deep plowing that should be done to raise the fertility of the land. Management of laborers is a lesson a number of farmers have yet to learn.

Farmers should, in the first place, learn to respect the negro as freedmen, deal honestly and promptly with him, require nothing but what is reasonable, and require rigid obedience, pay him a reasonable price, and he will do much better than if you pursued a different course.

It was necessary in ante-war times to have him attended to, of he would not do his duty. Under the new order, emancipation has not taught him his duty to his employer, for it seems he is incapacitated to understand his true condition, for freedom has made him less faithful; therefore, to succeed with him you must attend to him more strictly than formerly.

In the management of the farm it is absolutely necessary to have a good team, and that your team may be able to do good service and last years longer, every farmer should have four mules to every three plows he intends to run; then if one should be galled, as is often the case in crop time, he could rest him, when if he had to continue to work, he would be injured.

Not only this, he would not be compelled, as some men are, to commence plowing after a rainy spell before the ground becomes in good order, or hauling compost, for he could catch up by having these extra mules.

Some might suppose they would incur too much expense by plowing the fourth mule; try it, and you will find that it requires no more to keep four good mules in order to do the work of three, than it does for three that are worked like a great many are.

If you provide them with good quarters and food, when you start they will move briskly, and three of these mules will do more work in one day than four galled and jaded; consequently here is the saving of one hand.

Farming Implements.—Farmers should use the very best farming implements; by these we mean wagons, carts, harness, plows, &c., &c., besides they should be kept in good order at all times. When a farmer is well provided with these, the laborers can have no excuse for the want of a good tool to work with. We consider it impossible for a farmer to succeed well unless he adopts this rule.

Composting.—"If you feed the land it will feed you." Therefore, it is necessary to husband up all the manures you can at home, and since but few can raise a sufficiency, it will pay to use a liberal quantity of unadulterated imported fertilizers.

We are satisfied that three hundred pounds of Peruvian guano will pay a larger per cent than one or two hundred to the acre.

Our counsel is to haul vegetable mould, ditch bank, swamp muck and mix upon every acre from 500 to 750 bushels, with marl, cotton seed, stable or barn yard manure and ashes, then if you have not enough to compost all your land, get imported fertilizers to finish out.

Do not, because some of your land is rich, neglect to manure it; this is the very land that manure pays best on; besides if you wish this land to remain rich you must manure it.

Ditch your Land.—If your land is not drained, the best management must prove a failure to a certain extent, under the most favorable circumstances, for in dry seasons your soil will suffer more than if it was well drained; and all know what effect wet seasons have upon it.

To drain land well in Eastern North Carolina, you must ditch, not one or two feet deep and stop, but all black soils and a part of the flat clay soils require the water to run on the white sand in the bottom of the ditch. This sand, in the black alluvial soils, is generally from three and a half to four and a half feet deep.

Plow Deep.—On all of your clay sub soil land, plow deep, and if you plow in the fall and winter in time for it to freeze it would be better.

With your lands drained, plowed deep, composted, seeded and cultivated well, success is certain, for then every acre will yield you a good dividend, and you will not have any land, as is

the case at present, to spend money on, to absorb the profits of the better land.

Rotation of Crops.—While we have never practiced this as thoroughly as we intend to do, we have experimented sufficiently to say, that if farmers would practice it with a judicious system of manuring, that the production of soils would be greatly increased.

For instance, divide your farms into three sections, A, B, and C. In 1870, take the same force of hands and teams that you would require to cultivate all, as many do, (save a small section for pasturage purposes,) and do all you can on A, and B, in thoroughly preparing them with compost and they will produce, without a doubt, more than the whole.

After the crop is planted on A, and B, take the force and team it would take to cultivate C, and devote it to that section in improvement.

In 1871, cultivate B, and C, pursuing the same course as in 1870. In 1872, cultivate C, and A, and thus continue the rotation; by so doing, we think your crops will be double in 1873.

Application of Compost.—We will here give an outline of applying compost and our mode of cultivation.

Before we start to haul our compost to spread in the drill for cotton, we run our field off into lands, the space of five rows; for instance: if our cotton rows are 34 feet wide, we run these rows off 174 feet; we then check across the distance we suppose we will have the number of loads of compost to the acre. If we think we have 150 loads to the acre, we check this 174 feet across, which will make 144 loads to the acre. By doing this, we get our compost put regularly over the field. Then the rows are run, and when there is two on each side of the row that the compost is in, which make it very convenient for the shovellers to spread in the drill, since there will be no necessity for them to leave the heaps they can throw it from seven to ten feet.

We then ridge up with a turn plow and split and middle with a double mould-board plow. We are then ready to plant. We do not know that it is necessary to state that the seed should be planted shallow, and that they should come up in a narrow line—that is as straight as possible.

As soon as the plant shows itself, we commence plowing by the side of it with a small plow, a half shear or cultivator.

After we have thus run over, we start our hoes to chopping. We are not particular this time, as we merely block out, striking but one time in a place; where the cotton is healthy we have it chopped thinner than where it is puny.

We then have the plow to follow and side the dirt back immediately behind the hoe; after getting over this time we have the hoe to go ahead again, and are very particular as we endeavor to put it to what is called a stand. We then have the plow to follow immediately after the hoe, in order to plow the dirt back to the young plant; for if there should come a heavy rain it would cause the plant to lodge.

After getting over this time there is not much to be done by the hoe, except to go over and take the bunches of grass and weeds out that were left and perfect the stand—then good plowing is nearly all that is needful.

Our method of planting corn is to plant all one way, or what is called drilled corn; the distance we give our rows is from 54 to 60 feet. At the first plowing we plow the dirt to the middle; at the second we plow the dirt back to the corn, and at the third we sow peas broad cast, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, and lay it by as clean as a garden. The result is, we make a fair crop of peas, besides we have very few noxious weeds to go to seed, but we have a fine crop of pea-vines to furnish food for the coming crop.

We will here remark, that we plant our corn before we do our cotton, we take our whole force into the corn and give it a good working. By pursuing this course, we have ample time to do justice to the cotton, consequently neither our cotton nor our corn suffers for the want of work.

Besides this, it requires less labor to cultivate the crop, as one grassy row will require twice as long to work it.

Care of Stock.—We are satisfied that no branch of husbandry pays better than kind attention to stock. Not only this, we have a moral duty to perform, and if we were to permit our horse that lends us "his strength, the cow that gives us her milk," to stand in a lot of quagmire without shelter, on the leeward side of an old house or stack, we should feel miserable during the storms of winter.

By providing good quarters for stock, we save not only the stock, but a vast deal of manure that would be otherwise lost. When we clean our horse stalls out, the droppings are placed under a shelter.