

Work for the Season.

Kitchen Garden.—The severe frosts having probably already past, vegetables of every sort should be planted. Tender plants of all kinds, it is useless to sow or plant, until the ground is warm. When the Apple, is in full bloom, is early enough for them. Plant, now, Beets and Cabbages for a succession; Dwarf and Running Beans, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Celery, Cucumbers, Squashes, Melons, Lettuce for the late crop, Marjoram, Nasturtiums, Parsnips, Peppers, Okra, Pumpkins, Summer Savory, Sweet Basil, Sage, Salsify, Tomatoes, and Thyme. A late planting of Irish Potatoes and English Peas, made at this time, sometimes succeeds.

The offsets of the Artichoke remove, reserving the best for planting. Dress the old stools with manure. Do not cut Asparagus too closely. Cut the large, finer shoots, but leave the weak growth to strengthen the roots. Transplant Early Cabbage, Sea Kale, Celery, Lettuce, and when the danger of late frosts is over, Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, also, Melons and Cucumbers, raised in pots or baskets, in the hot bed. Water, if needed, at planting, and shelter them by sticking one or two shingles in the ground, in such a manner as to shield them from the sun, until their roots are established.

Seed beds must be watched, the weeds removed—when young plants are well up, loosen the soil around them with a narrow hoe. If the ground is dry, do this in the evening, and water the plants immediately after. Do not water or hoe around tender plants when there is danger of frost, as they are more likely to be injured thereby. Thin out the young plants of Turnips, Onions, Spinach, Beets, etc., as soon as you can distinguish them; as, if allowed to grow too thick, the crop will be greatly injured. Give all plants abundant space for full development.

Fruit Garden.—Figs can still be safely transplanted. Cleft-grafting may be continued on the Apple and Pear until the young shoots begin to elongate, but it is better to do it earlier. Newly planted trees, and indeed all young trees not perfectly erect, fasten to firmly planted stakes, compelling them to take an upright habit. Mulch those recently set, directly after a rain. Protect fruit trees from frosts by smoke; by its application, crops of fruit have been saved in orchards where the mercury sank to 24 deg. Should the young growth of the vine be frozen, let it be rubbed off, and new shoots will be produced that will fruit. If the first shoots are partially killed and start again, they will not fruit themselves, and will prevent other buds from starting that, if the injured ones were totally removed, would shoot freely and produce a fair crop, somewhat later than if the first had not been frozen.

Finish pruning over-vigorous trees, also the Peach which has been delayed in order not to hasten the period of bloom. After pruning, rub off all the useless and ill placed shoots that start, when not over an inch in length, permitting only those to remain that are needed for the production of fruit or the beauty of the tree. Thin out the suckers of the Fig, permitting not over four or five stems, at most, to remain. If Dwarf Pears are too profuse in blossom buds, sometimes no fruit will set, the vigor of the tree being exhausted in blooming. Of such, by removing one-half or two-thirds the buds and blossoms, we have found fruit to set and grow well on trees which, without this care, entirely failed. A part is always better than the whole, when a tree is overloaded with blossoms or fruit.

Strawberries may still be planted, and Raspberries set out. Cut the latter nearly to the ground. Both will fruit next season. Finish planting seeds of the Apple and Pear.—Transplant the young seedling Peach-trees that spring up under the trees, when quite young, as they will be fit to bud the last of the season. Attend to newly grafted trees, filling cracks in the wax, removing suckers and water-sprouts that would abstract sap from the grafts.

Keep a watch upon insects and destroy noxious ones as they appear. In clearing our forests, they are driven to the orchards and gardens, becoming yearly more and more destructive. W.

Meat for Working Hands.

We are so accustomed, in this country, to the consumption of flesh in large quantities, that it has become an idea that it is almost indispensable, especially to a laboring man. Hence, we learn, that some of our farmers, although they know that our army is suffering, have not been able to reconcile it to themselves to reduce their weekly ration of three and a half pounds of bacon per head. Another reason, perhaps, for continuing it in full amount, in many cases, is the desire to keep the servants contented; but if the necessity for a decrease were frankly stated, or, if need be, a show of force exhibited by the Government agents, and if additional supplies of vegetables, or additional privileges of raising poultry, etc., be allowed, we suppose the difficulty would be readily obviated.

As to the necessity of meat as an article of diet to laborers, even to those engaged in exhausting toils, we have striking facts which we will lay before our readers. They are extracted from Colman's "European Agriculture and Rural Economy, from Personal Observation." Colman was a citizen of Massachusetts, and his work, in two handsome volumes, was published by Little & Brown, of Boston. We are indebted for the opportunity of making these extracts to the kindness of an agricultural friend. Speaking of the harvest operations in England, the writer says:

"In the season of harvest, immense numbers of Irish come over to assist in the labor. * * * Nothing can exceed the destitution and squalidness in which they are seen. * * * At their first coming, they are comparatively feeble and inefficient, but after a week's comfortable feeding, they recover strength, increasing some pounds in weight, and if they are allowed to perform their work by the piece, they accomplish a great deal."

The following is the food on which they thus thrive, amid the severe labors of the harvest:

"Their living consisted of oatmeal porridge, and a small quantity of sour milk, or buttermilk, for breakfast; a pound of wheaten bread, and a pint and a half of beer, at dinner; and at night, a supper resembling the breakfast, or two pence in lieu of it.—Vol. 1, p. 50.

"In parts of Scotland, what is called the Bootie system prevails. * * * The laborers, if single men, are furnished with a room, fuel, and bedding; with two pecks of oatmeal, on Monday morning, and with a daily allowance of new or sour milk—occasionally they may have beer and bread for dinner, instead of porridge. Nothing more, however, is done for them. They prepare their porridge for themselves, in such a way as they choose; but this comprehends the whole of their living. It would not be true to say that this diet is insufficient for the support of a laboring man, as it must be admitted few laborers exhibit firmer health, or more muscular vigor, or really perform more work, than many of these men.—Vol. 1, p. 59.

"I have seen hundreds and hundreds of the laborers, who, after a scanty breakfast in the midst of their labors, sometimes severe, and always unremitting, had nothing for their dinner but a bit of dry bread and a draught of water, and who would return at night, when the toil of the day was over, to a supper as scanty.—Vol. 1, p. 338.

"The wages of the French peasantry are, in general, from a franc to a franc and a half a day per man, that is ten to fifteen pence, or twenty to thirty cents; and to women, about four-fifths of the former sum, or about eight pence, or sixteen cts. In this case, they ordinarily provide for themselves. In harvest, however, or under extraordinary circumstances, they are provided for in addition to their wages. Coffee and tea are scarcely known among them.—Their usual drink is an acid wine, not so strong as common cider, and this mixed with water; they have meat but rarely; occasionally fish; but their general provision is soup, composed chiefly of vegetables and bread. Bread, both wheat and rye, is with them literally the staff of life. With all this, they enjoy a ruddy health, and the women are diligent to a proverb. They seem unwilling to lose a moment's time. I have repeatedly seen them carrying heavy burdens upon their heads, and, at

the same time, knitting as they went along."—Vol. 2, p. 376.

From these extracts, we see on what diet millions upon millions of men, in the two most civilized countries of Europe, subsist themselves from year to year, and from youth to old age. Toiling as laborers are not required to toil here, they yet scarcely know the taste of flesh. What they thus endure constantly, we can surely endure for a time, when our liberties, and all that is dear to us, are at stake! We surely can make some distant approximation to the abstemious diet on which Irish laborers fatten as at a feast, rather than our sun should go down in darkness and blood, and unutterable horror. We can deny ourselves at home for a season, that the gallant soldiers, to whom we look for deliverance, may have proper and abundant food. Every good citizen will do this willingly, and of choice; the bad and the inconsiderate must be made to do it.—Rich. Sentinel.

Costume for Negroes.

A prolific and baneful source of the demoralization and dishonesty of our negroes, is their insane passion for imitating their masters and mistresses in the matter of dress. Like the peasantry or rural population of other countries, the costume of our negroes should be regulated by law, and they should never be allowed to array themselves in public in the cast-off finery of their betters. To a person of refined taste, the airs and assumptions of dandified negroes (male and female) is most disgusting and offensive; and their desire to possess themselves of flashy and expensive clothing leads to the commission of numberless crimes and immoralities, and seriously undermines all proper subjection and discipline.

We shall have more to say on this very grave and momentous question hereafter; and we are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury of Mobile has not overlooked its importance. We quote from one of the papers of this city:

"One great source of temptation to the negro is his love of dress. No slaveholder furnishes his slave with the fine apparel exhibited by them on extra occasions. Their custom is the chief support of many of the shops about the city. And their extravagance in this respect has not been checked or abated by the war. In another city a uniform dress for slaves has been long in use, and is much approved. We suggest the consideration of the subject to our own municipal authorities."

PARDONING NEGROES.

The Charleston Courier has the following, and it is worthy of consideration:

The general fidelity and affectionate loyalty of servants is one of the most gratifying results and indications elicited by the war, so much beyond the fears of our timid friends and contrary to the predictions and desires of our malignant foes, who, looking only at the relationship established by hireling interest, cannot appreciate the tender regard and habitual attachment of our patriarchal and domestic and scriptural system of labor and service. It occurs to us that this fact deserves special recognition and acknowledgment. We shall be pleased to report any special instances that can be communicated, and we take the liberty of proposing an official recognition. We propose respectfully that the Governors of the States consider the propriety and expediency in concert with the Confederate military authorities, and issuing by proclamations, notices of full pardon and amnesty to all servants who have been taken off by force, or by want and involuntarily, and who return to their homes and masters or to their States. One of the means used by the Yankees in their villainous and cowardly efforts to put the negro into danger for their own interests, is to assure them that all who return or are recaptured will be indiscriminately executed. While we denounce and oppose all attempts of the Yankees to dictate to us any rules concerning our treatment of servants as recognized bearers of arms, we may honorably and consistently and considerably make a voluntary distinction in favor of the many servants who have been forced into the positions of soldiers, and

who have not voluntarily committed offences against their masters or the laws of the land.

OUR HOME BY THE RIVER SIDE.

Not in the land of the orange grove, Where a thousand fruits perfume the air, Where the wintry winds but seldom rove, And the face of the earth is ever fair; But on the banks of the mighty stream That laves two worlds with its swelling tide, O! there is the home of which I dream— Our happy home by the river side.

'T was there we saw, in the early spring, When the sun revived the earth's cold breast, The swallow come, with its glossy wing, To live once more in its olden nest; And my troubled heart exclaims, "How long 'Till the exiles halt, with grateful pride, The returning spring, with joyous song, In their own home by the river side."

But ah! the halls where our youthful feet Were wont to tread in their loved employ, Are the council halls where Vandals meet, And chiefs in gloat, in their savage joy, O'er a people prostrate in the dust, O'er fallen rights, Heaven's power defied, And an arm of flesh is the human's trust, In our loved home by the river side.

And now the voice of the turtle dove Is heard again in our stricken land, And our thoughts go back to the scenes we love, Withered and cursed by a hireling band; We think of the flowers we planted there, And wonder if they, to us denied, Will bloom again, as of yore, so fair, In our own home by the river side.

Will the crimson bloom grow deeper still The touch of a tyrant's hand to feel? Will the floral hosts their sweets distill Whilst the sunlight falls on Vandal steel? And will the bud in the blue coat worn The sooner fade, its disgrace to hide, When from the stem it is rudely torn, In our own loved home by the river side?

Will the voice of empty mirth be heard In the home for which our tears are shed? Can a true heart's depths of joy be stirred, In the place where Truth and Right lie dead? Alas, my soul! it is not for thee To read the veil so many have tried— Be it soon or late, but let me see Our own loved home by the river side.

Father in Heaven! There is a stream That issues forth from the peaceful Throne, And the sunlight there is Mercy's beam: And the fields are there for the righteous sown; It may be my lot to wander more, O'er troubled seas and storms to ride— Grant me, at last, on the other shore, An Endless home by that river's side! Columbus, Ga., Feb. 26, 1864.

Sawdust for Orchards.—A year last fall, I hauled a load of old rotten sawdust and threw it around my young apple trees. My neighbor over the way is one of those characters who plods on in the same old track that his father and grandfather did, believing that they knew all, and more too. My neighbor said if I put sawdust around my trees I would surely kill them. He said he put manure around some of his trees, and killed them. I told him I would risk it any how, I put fresh stable manure around one row, and sawdust around the next; around another row I put leached ashes; and the rest of the remainder of the orchard I manured with well rotted barnyard manure, and in the spring spread it, and well planted the ground with corn and potatoes. The result was, many trees grew very luxuriantly, but the trees where the sawdust was grew the best, the bark being smoother, and the trees had a healthier appearance. I will state also, that part of the orchard planted to potatoes grew greatly better than that part in corn. The sod was clay loam.—Cultivator.

Mutual Influence.—Men move on as it were, arm in arm in crowds, and are drawn downwards or upwards in innumerable companies. Things are so ordered in the divine plan, that we are certain to do either good or harm one to another. We draw and are drawn, by one another, either to heaven or hell.

Horse Skins.—Taking into consideration the limited supply of leather, would it not be practicable to save the skins of horses slain in battle, and those that die in the service? A large number of hides could be saved in this way, and it is hoped that the proper authorities may consider this matter promptly.

If we at home perform our duty as faithfully as the soldiers on the tented field and on the battle ground, it will not be long before peace and comfort, ease and happiness, shall revisit our homes, and the bright sun of prosperity again shine over our land in its effulgence, lighting up with happy smiles the countenances of her independent sons and beautiful daughters.

NOTICE. 10,000 Lbs Rags Wanted. We will pay the highest price for this amount. We will pay you in goods or the money just as you choose it. Bring them in as soon as possible. SMITH & SMITHDEAL. November 16, 1863. 1026

Wanted—Lumber. I WISH to contract for a quantity of P.O.P.LAR, say FIFTEEN THOUSAND feet, per month, delivered on the Rail-road. Proposals will be received at this Office, A. G. BRENNER, Capt. Art'y Com'd'g. Office C. S. and Works, Salisbury, Dec. 28, 1863. 1022

FARMERS. I WILL pay liberal prices for a supply of Pork, Beef, Lard and Tallow for the use of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. I will receive either of the above articles at the several Depots on our Road and on the Western North Carolina Rail Road. Persons wishing to sell either of the above articles, will address me at once at this place, and T. J. Sumner, Company Shops, shall have prompt attention. THO. J. FOSTER, Purchasing Agent N. C. R. Co. Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1863. 1177

RAGS! RAGS!! COTTON AND LINEN RAGS wanted at this Office, for which we will pay the highest cash prices. By bringing their Rags to us our friends will aid us greatly in procuring a supply of Paper to print the Watchman up. Bring them in at once. January 25, 1864.

EXPRESS NOTICE. By ORDER of the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company no packages except money packages, will be forwarded without pre-payment. All money packages must be sealed with sealing wax. J. O. WHITE, Agent. Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1864. 9w3s

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS KEEP constantly for sale, FARM AND HOUSE NEGROES. Among which may be found valuable mechanics. We will devote particular attention to disposing and buying

NEGROES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE, ON COMMISSION. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE. From our long experience, have no doubt, will give entire satisfaction. G. V. ANCKER, & Co. Salisbury, N. C. Jan 25th 1864. 3mp235

WOOD WANTED. A LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD is wanted for use at this Post. Contracts will be given at a liberal price for 4 and 8 feet wood. Those wishing to contract will please apply at once at this office. JAS. M. GOODMAN, Capt. & A. Q. M. March 28, 1864. 444

SALT, COTTON AND TOBACCO FOR SALE in Confederate money of any denomination. Apply at this Office. March 14, 1864. 152

GUARD DUTY. THE undersigned is raising a Company to Guard the Prisoners at Salisbury, and is authorized to receive into the Company persons under 18 and over 45. Those who desire to remain near home and do light service, have now a chance to secure a favorable place in this Company. WM. W. BEARD, Salisbury, March 14, 1864. 9:43 Charlotte Bulletin and Raleigh Confederate will please publish one week and send bill to this office.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Parties indebted to me on accounts or otherwise, are notified that up to the 25th March I will receive the present currency in payment of debts due me.—After that date the new currency will be required in payment of all debts then due, or the old currency at 33 per cent discount. G43 CHAS. H. SNEAD

My Five Stallion, MEDLEY. WILL stand the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. Terms \$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance. Commencing the 10th of March—ending the 10th of July. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, N. C. March, 1864. 8mp238

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed local agents for the North Carolina Volunteer Navy, give notice that books have been opened at the Cape Fear Bank for subscriptions to the stock of said Company. D. A. DAVIS, JOHN D. BROWN, Agents J. J. BRUNER, March, 21st 1864. 4043

Wanted to Hire, A CARPENTER by the month. Board found. Apply to WM. E. EDWARDS & Co. March 28, 1864. 3444

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.