THE EAGLE.

Published Every Thursday Morning, AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. J. McSWEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—

One copy one year $2.50 in advance or $3.00 if not in advance; and at the same rates for more or less time.

Single copies, five cents.

Five copies sent to one order, for cash, at rate of $2.00 a-piece.

The Weekly Eagle will be sent to Teachers, Ministers and Disabled Confederate Soldiers at half price.

The Eagle.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Vol. 7, No. 21] CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL, 29, 1875. Whole No. 333.

An Act to Call a Convention of the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; and whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, (two-thirds of all the members of each House voting,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby called, to assemble in the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject to the restrictions hereinafter [illegible].

SEC. 2. The said Convention shall be composed of [illegible] delegates from each county [illegible] the same number of members of the House of Representatives [illegible] Senate, and have the qualifications of voters of the House of Representatives [illegible] judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday in August, the sheriff of each county in this State, shall open a polling place for the election of delegates to the said Convention, at the respective places of holding elections for members of the General Assembly; the votes cast shall be counted, and the result declared in the same manner as the votes for members of the General Assembly; the returns of the election for members of the Convention shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Convention when it shall assemble as hereinafter provided; and the said Convention shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day and place aforesaid, by the Secretary of State, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, who, if there be no quorum, present, shall adjourn them from day to day, or from place to place, until a quorum shall appear; and upon the appearance of a quorum, the Secretary of State shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of a delegate to the Convention of the people of North Carolina, and that you will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the obligations imposed nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Act of the General Assembly ordaining a [illegible] election. So help you God."

And the delegate shall be permitted to take the oath of office and be entitled to a seat in the Convention, or act as a member thereof, until he shall have [illegible] the above oath or affirmation, and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to select their own presiding officer and such other officers and employees as they, from time to time, shall think necessary; and in the absence of a quorum, from any cause, the officers present shall have the same authority as in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly. The Convention shall have no power to enact laws, but may, after full discussion and deliberate debate, adopt or reject any amendment to the existing Constitution, or ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanics and laborers' lien, and the right of married women as now secured by law.

SEC. 5. To alter or amend section 3 of article IV, of said Constitution, so as to fix the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established; but the said Convention may not propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the proposed constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by the qualified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded.

SEC. 6. There shall be printed immediately two copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and five hundred copies within ten days after its ratification for the use of the registrars and judges of election in their respective counties, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875.

The New York Sun

[illegible] says the Virginia, says the [illegible] of our city [illegible] has just returned [illegible] from a more [illegible] the New York Day [illegible] Democrat [illegible] of the [illegible] Government, and [illegible] have the qualifications of voters of the House of Representatives [illegible] judges of the Election shall be the judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday in August, the sheriff of each county in this State, shall open a polling place for the election of delegates to the said Convention, at the respective places of holding elections for members of the General Assembly; the votes cast shall be counted, and the result declared in the same manner as the votes for members of the General Assembly; the returns of the election for members of the Convention shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Convention when it shall assemble as hereinafter provided; and the said Convention shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day and place aforesaid, by the Secretary of State, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, who, if there be no quorum, present, shall adjourn them from day to day, or from place to place, until a quorum shall appear; and upon the appearance of a quorum, the Secretary of State shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of a delegate to the Convention of the people of North Carolina, and that you will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the obligations imposed nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Act of the General Assembly ordaining a [illegible] election. So help you God."

And the delegate shall be permitted to take the oath of office and be entitled to a seat in the Convention, or act as a member thereof, until he shall have [illegible] the above oath or affirmation, and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to select their own presiding officer and such other officers and employees as they, from time to time, shall think necessary; and in the absence of a quorum, from any cause, the officers present shall have the same authority as in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly. The Convention shall have no power to enact laws, but may, after full discussion and deliberate debate, adopt or reject any amendment to the existing Constitution, or enact an ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanics and laborers' lien, and the right of married women as now secured by law.

SEC. 5. To alter or amend section 3 of article IV, of said Constitution, so as to fix the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established; but the said Convention may not propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to

so long as the North stagger under a grievous burden. There is a prodigious effort being made, on the part of certain Northern leaders, to save themselves and consecrate their policy by co-operating with a certain class of deluded Southern "statesmen." The experience of the past unfortunately admonishes us that the success of this scheme is by no means unpromising, and that the South is being prepared for political disasters not less dreadful than any which have hitherto compassed her about. That this is an apprehension never to be realized we sincerely trust; but madness may rule the hour in 1876 just as it did in 1872. Gladly would [illegible] unite and prosper on principles of truth and justice; for we feel that neither genuine amity nor solid prosperity can be brought about by moral cowardice or abnormal coalitions.

State Taxes for 1875.

On each taxable poll, 95 cents, "to be devoted to purposes of education and the support of the poor."

On every $100 value of real and personal property, including stocks, bonds, moneys, credits, &c., (subject only to exceptions made by law,) 14½ cents, to defray the expenses of the State Government.

For support of the asylums, 9 cents, and for support of the convicts and to be applied to a general prosecution of work connected with the penitentiary, 6 cents on each $100 value of property.

On net incomes and profits, other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever, 2 per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

The following taxes are levied under Schedule B, the same being a license tax for the privilege of carrying on the business or doing the act named, and shall not be construed to exempt the person from the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property, as above provided:

Theatrical companies, 2½ per cent. of the gross receipts, or $100 per quarter.

On each concert, or lecture for profit, $5.

On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or part of day, $25, and 5 per cent. of gross receipts, and for each side show or concert accompanying a circus or menagerie, for which extra charge is made, $10, and 5 per cent. of receipts.

All other exhibitions for amusement of the public, $10 for each performance.

Gift enterprises, $25, and one per cent. of receipts.

Book agencies, $10 per annum.

Billiard saloons, $20 for each table.

Bowling alleys, &c., $20.

Liquor dealers, 5 per cent. of purchase.

Retail liquor dealers, $3 per month.

Dealers in malt liquors only, $1.50 per month.

The purchase tax of merchants remains the same as formerly.

Public ferries, one per cent. of gross receipts.

National banks are required to pay a license tax of from $50 to $200 per year, according to amount of business done.

Auctions, one per cent. on gross receipts of sales.

Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except from sales of articles which are the growth or production of this State.

Persons who keep horses for hire, $5 for each horse.

Peripatetic dentists, $5 for each county.

Peddlers of goods, wares, &c., $10 for each county.

Lightning-rod men, $10 for each county.

Circuses, $50 for each county.

Drummers, and persons who sell by sample or otherwise, $50 per annum.

Insurance companies, (foreign,) 2 per cent. of receipts.

SCHEDULE C.

On each marriage license, $1, and on each marriage contract, or mortgage to secure creditors, where the amount secured exceeds $300, $1.

Twenty-five dollars' worth of personal property is exempt from taxation.

At a meeting a few days since of the general committee of arrangements of the Mecklenburg Centennial, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the general committee of arrangements in convention assembled, that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied to paying the expenses of the Centennial Celebration on the 20th of May proximo, including the barbecue, and that all surplus funds and supplies be turned over to the monumental association.

The new compulsory educational law of Maine requires that children between the ages of 9 and 15 years shall be sent to school for a period of at least twelve weeks each year, unless excused for cause upon the certificate of a physician. It is made the duty of the school committee, or town supervisor, to enforce the several provisions of the act.

The condition of things in Mexico is, indeed, deplorable. Money is scarce, trade is stagnant, robberies are frequent, and a general condition of dissatisfaction and disquiet prevails. The people seem to be anxious for a change of some kind, no matter what it may be, and the ignorant classes go to extremes in their demonstration of that behalf. The robbing of mines, the majority of which are worked by foreigners, has become a regular occurrence. As soon as large amounts of bullion have been accumulated, the bandits make a raid on the mines, carry off the treasure, and [illegible] obtaining ransom money. In short the majority of the people seem to have no conception of law, industry, or justice, and the suggestion is made by disinterested travelers that nothing will save them from eventful barbarism except a foreign protectorate. The *Star* and *Herald*, an American newspaper printed at Panama, in discussing this suggestion, remarks:

"The impression is that it should be placed under an American Territorial Government. If the American people are unwilling to assume this responsibility, they have no right to debar other nations from doing it.—The interests of civilization and humanity demand as much. The advantages, commercial and otherwise, that would accrue to California by the welfare and good government of Mexico would be incalculable."

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP—*Splendid Prospects.*—A gentleman who has traveled extensively through Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio and Southern Illinois, informs the St. Louis Democrat the winter wheat crop now in the ground in all that region is in excellent condition. Some farmers supposed the broadcast sowing would prove a failure in such States as Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, where the snow did not lay long on the ground, but examination of the plant proves the reverse. Not only is the growing wheat in excellent condition in these States, but the area put in is large. In the more Northerly portion of the winter wheat belt the earth has been very steadily covered with snow, and there can be no doubt that when a thaw comes it will be sudden. Spring will be skipped, and summer will begin.—The weather will be hot and forcing, and the growth of the wheat plant will be rapid. Another thing seems to be pretty certain, and that is that there will be a big corn crop in 1875. Corn is now bringing a price that will insure a large profit to the farmer, and hogs are high also. Thus there are two incentives to produce corn largely.

COTTON ESTIMATES.—In their issue of the 10th of July, 1874, our friends of the Chronicle and Sentinel, speaking of the cotton crop, said, "the yield under most favorable circumstances could not be much over 3,000,000 bales." They also said that "four million bales is an extravagant estimate of the growing crop."

Our friends, in view of the falling off in receipts, which may or may not be attributable to the dreadful weather of the past three months, are disposed to crow over their sagacity, as they so deem it to be.

The receipts are already 3,150,000 bales. When the total crop shall have been completed on September 1st, those who estimate at 3,000,000 will, in our opinion, be nearer the mark than those who prophesied a crop of "not much over 3,000,000 bales."—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

A number of ladies of North Carolina, after consulting together on the subject, have issued a circular dated at Chapel Hill, in which they broach the praiseworthy scheme of raising a fund for the support and care of the poor and infirm among their own sex in the State. The circular says: "These ladies propose to raise such a sum as will purchase a house, with land attached, fit it up for occupation, and leave something to be invested for an income. Appeal is made to all parties and denominations, and it is hoped the appeal will not fall on listless ears. Communications on the subject may be addressed to Mrs. C. P. Spencer, Chapel Hill, and reference may be made to W. H. Battle, W. A. Graham, B. F. Moore, and W. N. H. Smith."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS—WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Court of Claims has just decided that full pardon and amnesty to those concerned in the late war, while it blots out or throws into oblivion all personal offences, does not restore to them the proceeds placed in the Treasury from confiscated property sold. "The word 'pardon,' must," the Court says, "be construed according to its meaning as found in English statute law at the time of the formation of the Constitution. The King had no power to restore estates except those in which he might be personally interested. Besides, the proceeds of the confiscated property being received to the Treasury, it could not be drawn therefrom, except by virtue of law passed in conformity with the Constitution.

In referring to the recent opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Minor, contending for the privilege to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, in which the Court decided that the "constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks: "It is thus decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the right of suffrage is within the control of the several States. [illegible] of the recent amendments [illegible] relation to [illegible] right [illegible] and distinct [illegible] from a State to the Federal government which it had not before the adoption of these three amendments. Judge Hughes, of the United States Circuit court in the District of Virginia, recently rendered a decision which this finding of the Supreme Court practically confirms. An indictment charged that the defendants unlawfully prevented certain legally registered voters, qualified according to law, from voting at a municipal election in Petersburg. Judge Hughes said that the Federal courts have no jurisdiction to protect rights which accrue from the citizenship of a State, but only such as accrue from citizenship of the United States, and that the right to vote was among the rights accruing from State citizenship. This position was maintained by an elaborate argument. It was asserted that 'the right to vote, even of citizens of the United States, is left, even by the Fourteenth Amendment itself, to be regulated and defined by the States, which had always held that power.' It is decided that the State has the power of regulating the right of suffrage in both State and national elections. The court that decides thus is not likely to decide that the Federal government has a right to keep a hotel in Guntown, Massachusetts, or to 'regulate' a theatre in Cincinnati, or to dictate to the driver of a stage-coach in Alabama as to whom he shall carry, or what rates he shall charge. If the right even of a citizen of the United States to vote is subjected to the pleasure of the State, most certainly the right of a person to conduct a theatre or a hotel or a hack is without the jurisdiction of the Federal government."

Marriageable Ages in Different Countries.

In Austria the ages of discretion, both for males and females, is 14, and unless this age has been reached by both parties, the marriage is not valid.

In Russia 18 for males, and 16 for females.

In Italy 18 for males, and 15 for females.

In Prussia 18 for males, and 14 for females.

In France 18 for males; 15 for females.

In Bavaria the rule is different in different districts; in one being as low as 14 for males, and 12 for females.

In Denmark 20 for males; 16 for females.

In Greece 14 for males; 12 for females.

In Hesse Darmstadt and Baden the consent of parents is necessary to males until their 25th year, and to females until their 21st.

In Saxe Coburg Gotha the law is somewhat curious about marriage.—The general rule is, that a man cannot marry until he is twenty-one; but an exception is sometimes made, by grant of the Government, upon petition, where the parents of the young man are unable, from age or other cause, to manage the farm or their business, whatever it may be, and it is deemed that the assistance of the young woman will be useful in the household—not, we presume, exclusively in playing the piano.

In the American Union marriage is regulated by the different States, although Congress has assumed to prohibit polygamy. Not only are the required ages different, but the degrees of relationship within which marriage is permitted. In some States an uncle and niece are allowed by law to marry each other.

THE BANK OF MARION, S. C.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of "The Bank of Marion," held at Marion, S. C., yesterday, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

W. D. Johnson, Marion, S. C.
J. D. McLucas, " "
Duncan Murchison, " "
W. A. Wright, Wilmington, N. C.
J. W. Atkinson, " "
D. R. Murchison, " "
I. B. Grainger, " "

A meeting of the Directors of the new Bank was afterwards held at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—I. B. Grainger.
Vice President.—W. D. Johnson.
Cashier—J. D. Cumming.

The full amount of the capital stock (50,000) having been subscribed, the Bank will, we understand, commence operations within a month, or as soon as a suitable building can be secured.

Wilmington Star.

Programme of the Mecklenburg Centennial.

The following programme of the Mecklenburg Centennial celebration at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, has been arranged by the Executive Committee, of which Dr. Joseph Graham is Chairman, and Thomas W. Dewey, Esq., is Secretary.

One hundred guns at sunrise, and ringing of city bells, under charge of the Artillery Committee.

To march at 10 o'clock a. m., Grand Procession, through the principal streets of the city, under charge of Chief Marshal and Thirty Assistant Marshals, as follows:

Military Companies.
Fire Companies.
Masonic Lodges.
Odd Fellows.
Knights of Pythias.
Good Templars.
Patrons of Husbandry.
County Organizations.
Other Associations of City, County, State and Citizens.
Press Organizations.
Various Centennial Committees, Accompanied by Various Bands of Music, and their own Special Banners, Emblems and Insignia.

The Procession will be formed in the following order:

Military Companies on both sides of South Tryon street, right front resting in front of Central Hotel.

Fire Companies on West Trade street and on Church street, opposite Fireman's Hall.

Grand Lodges, County Organizations, other city, county and State associations, and citizens' and press' organizations, on East Trade street.

Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars, on North Tryon street, from the music with military company, to be assigned by Chief Marshal as guard of honor or escort.

In carriages the following:—The President of the United States, Governor of Tennessee and staff, United States Senators and Supreme and Superior Court Judges of North Carolina, Mayor of the city, and other invited guests, orators and reader, accompanied by committees.

Parade to be through the principal streets, to arrive at the speaking grounds at 12 o'clock M. After the various companies and organizations, &c., have been arranged by the Chief Marshal and assistants, the Centennial will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, D.D., after which reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence by ———, followed by addresses by ———. After the addresses, there will be, at 3 o'clock p. m., a Grand Barbecue, after which Military and Fire Company display.

At night, at 7 o'clock p. m., grand torch light procession with Chinese lanterns, emblems, transparencies, &c. After which addresses will be delivered from the stand in Independence Square, on the site of the original Declaration of May 20th, 1775, corners of Trade and Tryon streets. There will be general illuminations of the houses on principal streets.

The Celebration to conclude with a grand pyrotechnic display, consisting of beautiful emblems, figures, mottoes, &c., appropriate to the occasion, under charge of the Artillery Committee.

"How came you to be a drunkard?" asked a friend of Tom Marshall in a conversation with him. "Well, I will tell you all about that," said Tom.—"I graduated in law at Lexington, with the celebrated divine, Robert J. Breckinridge, and our friends thought we were the intellectual wonders of the age, and they advised us, by way of taking a high position at once, to attack Henry Clay, then in the prime of his fame and power, upon the first opportunity that presented itself.—That opportunity soon came. We were employed in a case in opposition to him. Bob made a speech and I made a speech, and our friends congratulated us upon our tremendous speeches, and we were basking in the sunshine of coming prosperity, when the old lion arose, and with one sweep of his paw drove Bob to the Bible and me to the bottle, where we have been ever since."

The proper title of Dr. McCloskey is "Cardinal-Archbishop," the last dignity being connected with the highest rank attained previous to its conferrence. He is to be addressed as "His Eminence" from the time of his promotion, but he cannot assume the scarlet robe until he has received the hat from the Pope, as his dominion is outside of Italy. In olden times the newly elected Cardinal was obliged to make the Pope's legate a a present of one hundred ducats at least—this being the fixed sum—but the amount is frequently much more.

This is the way a colored preacher is said to have arranged his hearers for mutual convenience: "De fore part ob de church will please sit down, so de hind part ob de church can see de fore part, for de hind part can't see de fore part ef de fore part persist in standin' before de hind part, to de utter exclusion ob de hind part by de fore part."

David Dickson on Planting of Cotton.

The following is copied from a "Treatise on Agriculture," by the late David Dickson, Sparta, Georgia:

1. Lay off cotton rows four feet apart, with shovel plow, double furrow, and put in fertilizers eight inches deep.

2. Ridge with a long scooter five inches wide. Make the beds with turn plow, subsoil the turn plow furrows; split out the middles with shovel. Plant with a cotton seed sower, and cover with a board or harrow.

First plowing—run 22-inch sweep with right wing turned down, hoe out two or three stalks to the hill every nine inches, ten days after plowing. Second plowing—use same sweep, the right wing turned up a little more. Third plowing—in same way, run a third furrow in the middle to level.

3. Cotton standing thick in the drill will be much more forward in maturing.

4. Cotton only requires distance one way.

5. Be careful not to cut the roots of cotton.

6. Have a deep water furrow in the spring, work flat by [illegible] and scrape.

8. A cotton plant to stand two weeks drought, must have four inches soil and six inches subsoil; three weeks, six inches soil and same subsoil; four weeks, eight inches and the same subsoiling.

9. If you prepare your land and carry out this plan well, and manure liberally, you may expect from four hundred to one thousand pounds of *lint cotton* per acre.

10. Fertilizers bring a crop of bolls on the cotton early.

11. To improve the cotton plant, select seed every year after the first picking, up to the middle of October, taking the best stalks and the best bolls on the stalk.

12. On all farms there are some acres that produce cotton better than others; seed should always be selected from those spots.

13. Manure everywhere you plow and plant; your labor will be more certainly rewarded. It pays to use manure, and it pays best on land that pays best without it.

14. From the 10th to the 20th of April is the best time to plant cotton.

15. Apply one half of all labor and land to the making of full supplies of all kinds that are needed on the farm and enough to spare for those engaged in other pursuits, and you will have *more money* than if the whole was employed in making cotton.

16. Leave no grass to bunch and cause a future bad stand.

17. Plow cotton every three weeks, and let the hoes come ten days behind, cleaning it perfectly.

18. Continue plowing cotton till the 15th or 20th of August. Once or twice during the season shove out the middle with a furrow to keep the land level.

19. The plowing of cotton requires one and a fourth days per acre.

20. Cotton plants commence when small to take on and mature bolls and continue until they exhaust the soluble matter or reach the full capacity of the land. Two stalks will do that much sooner than one, and will so avoid the late drought, caterpillar, etc.

21. Cotton will grow after cotton a number of years in succession, with plenty of manure.

22. Make just the amount of cotton wanted, at *paying prices*. Keep out of debt; be the creditors; make your supplies at home; then and only then will you have power.

23. Rotation of crops, deep and deeper plowing ever year, incorporation of vegetable mold, returning the proceeds of the cotton plant except the *lint* to the soil, making as much manure as possible, comprise my system of improving lands.

24. One object in cultivation is, to keep the surface broken, so as to let in light, heat and air. Never stop the plows for dry weather.

25. My policy has been to make the most money with the least labor and capital, even if it appeared to be wasteful.

26. The cotton planter should make his whole supplies, everything necessary to run the farm.

The premium cotton crop, exhibited at the State Fair in Georgia in 1869, of eighteen bales on six acres, was cultivated according to Mr. Dickson's plan. With a capital of $25,000 to commence with, he made in fifteen years $500,000 by farming. He has been equally successful since the war. Pluck and brains will tell in farming as in any other vocation.

Almost any error in life may be remedied save an error in marriage. If a man make a mistake in one thing, he can rectify it by doing right about another; if one mine be unproductive, or one field barren, he can try for gold in some fresh direction—it is competent for him to turn up the sods of distant acres, and plant and reap there; but to find you have chosen wrongly in marriage, is as when a man discovers, just as his sun is close upon setting, that he has erred through life. There is no retracing either road, there is no getting rid either of the spent existence or of the lawful wife; the day is gone, the decision made beyond recall, and unhappy indeed is he who finds that he has taken the wrong turning.

Nothing is more common than for great thieves to ride in triumph when small ones are punished. But let wickedness escape as it may, at the last it never fails of doing itself justice; for every guilty person is his own hangman.—*Seneca.*

There will be built during the next year, six large, first class brick stores in Asheville, one Court house that will be an honor to the county, and a hotel (brick.)