

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, July 5, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 9.]

AN ACT to equalize the representation in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Counties of Escambia, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, shall each be authorized to elect two members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, as now directed by law; all other counties in said Territory shall, respectively, be authorized to elect one member each, in the manner now directed, or which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and such counties shall have not at this time a member of said Council, shall be authorized to elect one before the next session thereof, on the first Monday of September next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to employ more than three clerks, nor to direct the printing the Laws of said Territory in more than three newspapers, at the public expense.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Council, and for other purposes," as provides, in paragraph number seven, for the superintending the printing the Acts, revising the Acts, and the allowance thereof, so much of the said Act, as paragraph number eight, so provides for the printing said Acts, and the allowance thereof, and so much of the said Act as provides, in the sixteenth paragraph, for a clerk in the Executive Office, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to superintend the printing and revision of the Laws; and it shall be his duty to send a printed, and not a manuscript, copy to the Department of State, and another printed copy to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be laid before Congress; and the amount appropriated by the said Legislative Council shall not exceed, annually, the sum of seven thousand dollars, including their pay, mileage, printing, and incidental expenses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That an Act, entitled "An Act to alter and fix permanently the sessions of the Superior Court of East Florida," be, and the same is hereby, approved.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the twenty-first section of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the several Acts now in force, regulating judicial proceedings," passed February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

JOHN BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 7th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 10.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, viz:

For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk in the office of the Commissioner, five thousand dollars.

For compensation for the Messenger, seven hundred dollars.

For office contingencies, eight hundred dollars.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as authorized by law, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one thousand dollars.

For payment of sub-agents, as allowed by law, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters and translators employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies under the orders of the War Department, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the Act of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal, and for other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops, one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendencies and agencies, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For holding a Treaty with the Wyandot Indians, one thousand dollars.

Approved: June 18th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 11.]

AN ACT to revive the Act entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided by the Act entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the said Act is hereby revived, and shall continue in force two years from the passage of this Act, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where a person inhabits one quarter section and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion: Provided, such occupant shall designate, within six months from the passage of this Act, the quarter section of which he claims the pre-emption under the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and who were deprived of the advantages of the law

passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on said law by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter, at the minimum price of the Government, one quarter section of the public lands, within said land district.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 12.]

AN ACT further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all widows who now are, or have been heretofore, in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the Act entitled "An Act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said Acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said Acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: Provided, however, That the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereon, if any such there be: And provided further, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 13.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to reserve for sale, out of any public lands that have been heretofore offered at public sale, and that remain unsold in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, together with the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to one thirty-sixth part of said Western Reserve; which said quantity of land may be reserved in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; and when so reserved, the same shall vest in the said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in the said Western Reserve, and be held by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 14.]

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as limits the duration of the Commission created by the said Act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said Act.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two."

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the Act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is, allowed to the Commissioners, appointed by the President, to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid Act, approved on the second day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 16.]

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of claims of the militia of Georgia for services performed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which said unexpended balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated for the payment of the said militia claims of the State of Georgia.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 17.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Army at Harper's-Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of completing the canal from the public dam across the Potomac river to the works at the Army at Harper's-Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 18.]

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio; also, that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for continuing said Road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several Acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an officer of the corps of engineers, to be selected by the Department of War, shall be charged with the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland Road through the States of Indiana and Illinois; and that said officer shall have, under the direction of the engineer department, a general control over the operations of the said road, and over all persons employed thereon: Provided, That no per centage shall be allowed to such officer for disbursing moneys appropriated for the construction of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland Road east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An Act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States Road within the limits of the State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also, an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An Act concerning the Cumberland Road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War—the money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such sums and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as the sum by this Act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this Act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively through which the said road passes; and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road.

know little of into bodies of which they know less—heedless, in their thirst for gain, of the pernicious consequences which follow their want of a thorough knowledge of their profession—in which they resemble our dentists, one half of whom care not how many jaw bones they dislocate, provided they can keep their own in motion—So much for charlatans: let us return to our object.

An infusion of the roots or leaves of the dandelion makes a refreshing drink in many diseases.—It is used much in broths for the sick, by the French, who consider it aperitive and febrifuge.—It is esteemed also by them as an excellent remedy in the jaundice, and in obstructions of the spleen, as well as in inveterate gonitis and rheumatism. With the juice of its leaves and roots, mixed with rhubarb, they make a vermifuge syrup for children.

In Germany they dry and reduce to powder the roots of the dandelion, which they mix, in proportion of one-third, with their coffee, on account of its cooling properties, preferring such this mixture to pure coffee or tea, as more nourishing and healthful. In short, dandelions have always been considered in France and Germany as peculiarly useful in all visceral obstructions, when eaten as greens or salad, or used in pismas. From their stimulant deobstruent powers in promoting bilious discharges they have from long experience found them highly efficacious in all bilious infections of the liver, by their keeping the body gently open, and by their diuretic and attenuating properties.

In the dropsy the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. "The ancients," says Willinch, "were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medicinal plants which grow in our own climate."

On visiting a friend, at his seat in a neighboring town, who complained of a distressing fullness of his system, arising from what he called trifling indulgences and his sedentary habit, I mentioned to him the virtues of the dandelion, and recommended, as the season for gathering them was fast approaching, a free use of it, with a severe abstinence. He observed, the procuring and preparing dandelions was attended with much trouble. You must first, said he, send at a distance to dig them up, bring them home, wash them, pick off the decayed leaves, steep them in water to take off their bitter taste, then you must boil them in soft water, strain them and dish them up; while a simple order in hieroglyphics from a physician will bring me, from the apothecary's, a dose of calomel, the sovereign remedy for all complaints. Give me, said the lover of Madeira and good cheer, Dr. Calomel—he is my favorite—away to the Old Nick with your dandelions, your sorrel and your spinage.—Do you think I am a horse to eat grass? Give me the mineral medicines, such as mercury, arsenic, zinc, steel, antimony, iron, copper and lead, throughout all their preparations; these are the bull dogs and blood hounds of the pharmacopoeist and modern practitioner, which take hold at once of the disease and shake it to extermination. None of your abstemiousness, your roots, herbs, French pismas and French soups, so thin that one would suppose they were made of four leaved clover, for me. Let me have a good joint, beef and cabbage sprouts, chowder and shin soup, or calves' head, turtle fashion. When the system wants reducing, or when the bile troubles me in the spring, Dr. Calomel will do more for me in an hour than all your Bouillions points, grasses and fastings, for a month. After this sally, I advised him, as best suited to his state of mind, if not of body, to order for his supper a barbecued tom cat stuffed with trepannyails. He smiled, and I left him. I have since heard he is laboring under a severe attack of the jaundice, and that he has been forced to have recourse to that admirable remedy in his case, the *da daniel de coction*, which his jaundice physician assures him will work a cure.

Approved: June 20th, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SLATTERN.

I mark'd her well. She wore a cap so soil'd,
It seem'd as though it had hung a month in smoke
And in ungraceful manner 'twas dispos'd
Around her temples—serving not to adorn
Nor to protect a head which all eyes saw,
Of such kind office stood in utmost need.
Her hair, in matted clusters, from beneath
That dirty cap escap'd, and waving free
In wild disorder, half her features hid.
Her dress had once been white (when it was new)
But now, a black, conjecture had been po'd
To guess its proper life. 'Twas stain'd with spots
Of every die, and stripes of every shape,
Save those which Fancy, with her hand-maid Art,
And suter Taste—best pleas'd and best employ'd
When call'd to decorate the fair, and then
Most happy in their skill—see next to see.
In her sick hose a grievous rent appear'd
On either heel—design'd, I wench to let,
Her feet enjoy the benefit of air.
Such water was dash'd upon—while her shoes
Slip-shod and loose, with seam-rot soles, and gapes,
Were worn, ill-fitting, on contrary feet.
Her children were unwash'd, their hair uncom'd,
Their garments patch'd with ill-assorted cloth,
And "out at elbows" was her husband's coat.—
Her house was tony turvy; cobwebs hung,
From the smok'd ceiling; tables, desks, and chairs,
With dust were covered; and the windows look'd
As tho' they'd not been wash'd since the great flood.
With busy bustle flitting about,
In "setting things to rights" was the employ'd,
While strange confusion, worse confounded, mark'd
Her efforts at adjustment—for what yet,
Perchance, had in its proper station stood,
Was by her over-sactiveness displaced.—
Apologies abundant for the plight
In which her person and her house were found,
Were glibly made; while the whole blame
Of that most dread disgusting filthiness,
Was cast on all, save the true cause—herself.
Determined at the moment to be neat,
And to display her skill in housewifery,
At a disporting glass, a twitch or two,
She gave her cap—then seiz'd a broom,
And with such force her dirty carpet swept,
That soon a cloud of dust the chamber fill'd,
And, like a mist, its friendly veil spread o'er
The scene abhorrent—Gladly I escap'd
From that loath'd interview; and as I left
The palace of the queen of dirt, and breath'd
Heaven's purer air again, I wond' and said
I rather would be tied down to a stake,
And thrice be flagg'd on each returning day,
Than be the husband of a thing like her—
I cannot call her Woman.

THE DANDELION, OR WILD ENDIVE.

Mr. Editor,—I was pleas'd to see yesterday, in our excessively dear market, that refreshing salutary herb, the dandelion, so seldom to be met with at this early season.—Its exorbitant price, however, being above my limited means, I was obliged to deny myself the gratification of a mess of this wholesome plant, from which many persons, for the same potent reason, turn aside to the tough, acescent flatulent, cabbage sprout, which the stomach of a drayman alone can digest.

The dandelion is generally considered among us, as unwholesome. For the benefit of those who live to eat, as well as the more useful class, those who eat to live, I will point out a few of its virtues, so well established in Europe, that in the shops of the druggists it may be found at all seasons of the year, in a dried state, in syrups, or otherwise preserved, while our scientific apothecaries despise or neglect it, though they are continually stuffing plants they

ers produced good corn, though the ears generally were smaller than those on the mother stalk, and (of course) there was an increase of fodder.—Without entering into an inquiry whether corn ought not to be planted so thick as to prevent it producing suckers, (if thick planting will produce it, of which I am not sure,) or whether the pulling them off may not injure the corn, by inflicting wounds on the stalks; I can now safely recommend Mr. Macon's practice as saving the time and labor of pulling off suckers, and what is of more consequence, as producing an increase of the crop of corn and fodder. I ought to add, that none but the suckers growing from the root ought to be suffered to remain.

W. M. WATKINS.

How to catch Crows.—Wilson, in his American Ornithology, says that crows have been employed to catch crows by the following stratagem: A live crow is pinned by his wings down to the ground on his back, by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These, sweeping down about him, are instantly grappled and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning man to catch at every thing within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again ready for another experiment; and by pinning down each captive successively, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock screaming about you, in concert with the outrageous prisoners below.

LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER.—BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous squeeze which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multiform, and confused. Nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, fightings, feasts, merchandize, deaths, ditties, &c. &c. made up my thoughts, which were various and mixed, and I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon found that I was but one of a large family, that was ushered into the world at the same time from the same prolific mother. Our whole litter was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation being one of the first born, was particularly oppressed, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive, longing wish to get into the world which was at length gratified. Morning and night came; and I was carefully folded and laid, M—see like, into a basket, by an urchin who was called the carrier. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire.—He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with threadbare rusty breeches: "have you got a spare paper this morning, my boy?" said tight string. "No sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on, muttering "not as you know, on Old Gripe; you are the same chap that promised me some coopers for a paper the other morning, and haist paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the papers, but won't get another from me I guess." My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destinations; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all prepossessing. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctant apprentice, swinging a key on his hand, wistfully eyed me; and casting a look about him feloniously seized and thrust me into his pocket.—My rightful owner by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize.—He entered his shop and I soon found that I was the first object of interest. After hastily drying me by the fire, in the progress I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined, and dismissed with condemnation. Nothing but foreign news, Congress and cabinet, love stories and accidents by flood and field; "a news paper should be a commercial report—our side at least should be devoted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A bareheaded boy made his appearance, with a "please to lend Ma your paper a few minutes, just to look at the ship news!" The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search: "How negligent and careless these printers are," said she, "not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird; they print of Poland poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that seems to be all they care about." Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, the poetry and the marriages which, in half an hour, "were all devoured with a wonder that they put any thing else in the paper."

An elderly lady now took me, who adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a "terribly uninteresting paper, hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents." In this way I passed through all hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused.—At the end of this period, I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they become useless. I was, however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandize and sent into the country. There, again I became an object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nine days wonder." I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and have learned that mankind are unreasonable, and ungrateful, and that in a world, of great variety of taste and wishes, it is impossible to please all.—Salem Observer.

Dr. SIMPLE.

From the Farmer's Register.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, (Va.)

March 20, 1834.

On Suckering Corn.—I had the pleasure, about four years ago, to spend a day in company with old Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, when our conversation was principally on subjects of Agriculture, and among others, the cultivation of Indian Corn. After having inquired whether I had the suckers which grew from the roots of corn pulled off, as is the common practice, and received my answer in the affirmative; he informed me, that he suffered them to remain, having, from repeated experiments, ascertained that they did not injure the corn, but on the contrary, the suckers more frequently than otherwise produced good ears of corn; and that if they failed to do so there was an increase of fodder. I have since tried the experiment and witnessed the following result:—That after carefully examining the ears of the corn on the stalks producing suckers, they were found to be as good as the ears on the surrounding stocks not producing them—that a large majority of the suck-