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The Carolina Watchman.

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Proprietor and Editor.
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WEEKLY WATCHMAN.
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Carolina Fertilizer.

CASH PRICES
$50 00 PER TON OF
2,000 POUNDS.

TIME PRICE
$53 PER 2,000 lb. payable Nov. 1.

THE HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY HAS BEEN FULLY MAINTAINED, AND IT IS CONSIDERED BY THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN IT A FAIR TRIAL THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURED.

Liberal and advantageous Terms for Large Lots Given on Application.

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AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jas. A. McCONNAUGHEY,
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J. A. CLODFELTER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture,

INVITE attention to their stock of Cottage Bedsteads French Chamber Suits, Walnut and painted Cane Seats Chairs Rocking Chairs of all descriptions, Extension Dining Tables of all kinds—Wardrobes, Washstands, What-Notes, Sofas, Reception Chairs and Parlor Suits. Also, many other articles which we are prepared to sell as cheap or cheaper than any House in the western part of the State.

Be sure to call nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, next door below the Express office, see our stock and hear our prices. Our terms cash. Special orders (made from photographs in our office) will be supplied.

A full assortment of Rosewood, Metals and Walnut Burial Cases, which can be furnished at 3 hours notice.
March 19, 1874—1y.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—IN SUPERIOR COURT.

To Gray Wood—*Non-Resident*, You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you (to wit.)

DAVIDSON COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

J. K. JONES,
Against. } SUMMONS.
GRAY WOOD,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIDSON COUNTY—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to Summon Gray Wood, the Defendant—above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the JUDGE OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of March, 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fails to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Paintiff will apply to the Court for judgment against the Defendant for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five 80-100 Dollars and Interest thereon from the 11, Oct., 1872, till paid.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 20th, day of January, 1875.

S[eal.] C. F. LOWE.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

You are also notified that the above named paintiff has sued out an attachment against your property upon a Bond executed by you on the 11th day of October, 1872, for the sum of three hundred and sixty five 80-100 Dollars with interest thereon till Paid and that said Warrant of attachment is returnable to the Superior Court of Davidson to be held at the Court house in the Town of Lexington. on the 6th Monday after 3rd Monday in March, A. D 1875 when and where you are hereby required *to answer*. This 15th Feb., 1875.

C. F. LOWE.
Clerk of the Superior Court for Davidson Co.
Feb. 25, 1875—6w. Printers fee $10.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GUANAHANI!

AN IMPORTED NATURAL GUANO.

A GENUINE ANIMAL DEPOSIT.

A MONOPOLY OF THIS VALUABLE DEPOSIT HAS BEEN CREATED in favor of this Company by the Crown officers. The name "GUANAHANI!" is a Registered TRADE MARK at the United States PATENT OFFICE, and all persons are warned from making use of the same in connection with fertilizers of any kind.

THE COMPANY GUARANTEE THAT

EVERY CARGO will be ANALYZED BEFORE IT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Examine the Analyses and Letters of Prof. P. B. WILSON, Balitimore; Prof. H. C. WHITE, Professor of Chemistry, University of Georgia; Prof. F. A. GENTH, Philadelphia, Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTED ONLY BY THE

GUANAHANI GUANO COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA.

In offering this FERTILIZER to the Agricultural Community a Second Season we do so with the utmost Confidence, feeling satisfied that the high opinion, we formed, and expressed last season based on its Chemical Constituents have been most satisfactorily borne out by the test, by which all Fertillizers must be judged, that of the Plantation.

Last season, owing to the lateness at which we commenced importing we were forced to put our Guano on the market at once, but now having continued our importations during the summer and fall, and having large and well ventilated Warehouses in this City and City Point, we are enabled to put our Guano on the market, in a condition as to dryness, and freedom from lumps, equal to any Manufactured Fertilizer.

We solicit a careful persual of our Circular containing the certificates sent us, and which can be had on application at this OFFICE, or from any of our AGENTS. Having nothing to conceal, we made an innovation on established usage, by publishing those letters received unfavorable to our Guano, but careful inquiry in many cases proves that the cause of its failure was not owing to any fault in the Guano, but to those far beyond our control. We have frequently heard the same complaints of its kindred Fertilizer, Peruvian Guano, but the concurrent testimony of well known Farmers and Planters from Maryland to the extreme Western counties of North Carolina, justify us in claiming a place for our Fertilizer Superior to many, and Second to None.

We confidently expect the continued patronage of the Agricultural Community and no exertion shall be spared on our part to make

GUANAHANI
THE STANDARD FERTILIZER
FOR THE
COTTON, TOBACCO & GRAIN CROPS
OF THE SOUTH.

:o:

DIRECTORS.

President, N. M. TANNOR, of Rowlett, Tannor & Co.
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FOR SALE BY
MERONEY & BRO.,
SALISBYRY, N. C.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS.
CHORLOTTE, N. C.

In offering this Feltilizer to the people of Rowan, and surrounding counties we are satisfied that we offer them the best Guano for the least money now on the market. It has been throughly tried during the past season and the results have been even better than we hoped for. Below we append two of the numerous certificates we have received.

AN IMPORTANT TEST, PAID OVER 600 PER CENT.

SALISBURY, N. C., October 10th, 1874.

Messrs Meroney & Bro.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of the Guanahani Guano, I will state that I have given it a fair, and, as I think, a thorough test, and believe it to be one of the best fertilizers now in use in our country. In the month of February I bought two tons and applied it over my farm at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre under Cotton, and 100 pounds to the acre on Corn. On the 8th of October I picked from one row of Cotton 14 rods long, which had been fertilized at the above rate, 8 pounds of seed cotton; from another immediately by the side of this one, of the same length, to which I had applied no fertilizer, I picked 1½ ounces the same day—showing a difference of over 8500 per cent. between land fertilized and not. I counted the number of unopened bolls in each, and making calculation on this basis, I find that the land without the Guanahani would yield 30 ounces to the row, 80 rows or 150 pounds to the acre; with Guanahani it will yield 12 pounds to the row, 80 rows or 960 pounds to the acre—showing a difference of over 600 per cent.

I have not had an opportunity to test the Corn yet, but from general observation, I feel warranted in making the statement that Guanahani has benefited my Corn at least 100 per cent.

On one acre of ground, as a test, I sowed 400 pounds of Guanahani broadcast, subsoiling at the same time 15 inches deep. This acre, under ordinary circumstances, has average 700 pounds of seed cotton; this year the yield will be at least 1800 pounds E. A. PROPST.

DAVIE CO., N. C.

Messrs Meroney & Bro.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of Guanahani Guano, I would say that I used it last Summer on an old field which would have produced very poorly under ordinary circumstances but which under the application of Guanahani yielded me a very good crop. I had one test row and this showed a difference of over three hundred per cent. in favor of the Guano.

I am satisfied that it is a good Fertilizer and take pleasure in recommending it to every farmer who wishes to increase his crops as being fully equal if not superior to any Guano on the market.

MATTHIAS MILLER.

WE SELL GUANAHANI AT $40 PER TON.
Freight added.
CALL AND SEE US.
MERONEY & BRO.
Feb. 13th, 1875.—3mos.

THE FORSAKEN.

[This poem, written by "Stell." (Mrs. Estella Ann Lewis) at the age of fourteen. Poe said was "the most beautiful ballad of the kind ever written:"

It hath been said for all who die
There is a tear;
Some pining, bleeding heart to sigh
O'er every bier.
But in that hour of pain and dread,
Who will draw near
Around my humble couch, and shed
One fare well tear?

Who'll watch life's fast departing ray,
In deep despair,
And soothe my spirit on its way,
With holy prayer?
What mourner round my bier will come
In weeds of woe,
And follow me to my long home,
Solemn and slow?

When lying on my clayed bed,
In icy sleep,
Who there by pure affections led,
Will come and weep;
By the pale moon implant the rose
Upon my breast,
And bid it cheer my dark repose—
My lowly rest?

Could I but know, when I am sleeping
Low in the ground,
One faithful heart would there be keeping
Watching all around,
As if some gem lay shrined beneath
That cold sod's gloom,
'Twould mitigate the pangs of death,
And light the tomb.

Yes, in that hour if I could feel
From halls of glee
And beauty's presence one would steal
In secrecy.
And come and sit and weep by me,
In night's deep noon,
Oh! I would ask of memory
No other boon.

But, ah! a lonelier fate is mine,
A deeper woe;
From all I love in youth's sweet time
I soon must go.
Draw round my pale robes of white
In a dark spot,
To sleep through death's long dreamless night,
Lone and forgot.

One Duty More.

Late at night two women knocked at my door, and begged that I would come in and see a dying child. I went with them to the close, hot room up stairs in a tenement house and found there six or seven neighbors, all women but one, crowding around a little cradle in which lay an infant of a few months. The sign of death was set upon the round, smooth face and the glassy eyes were turning upward as if to penetrate the unseen, but the restless movement of the little hands and occasional faint cry from the lips through which breathing was almost imperceptable, showed that the spark of life still lingered. The mother knelt beside the cradle, and cooled the hot brow, or moistened the parched lips with ice, working with all a mother's tender love for the child that was slipping away from her with every moment. I spoke a few words of comfort to the mother, and then asked her if there was any special service that I could render.

"Yes," said she, "I have done every thing for her that a mother can, but one thing, and that I have neglected till now; I want to consecrate her to God."

I told her that the child was then passing away.

"Yes," said she, "I know it, but I want to give up before she is gone."

I asked, "Do you think it will save the child to baptize her?"

"No," she replied, "but it will be the last duty that I can do by her, and please, sir, don't let me leave it undone."

It was no time for further words and so in the close room, with sobs breaking from sympathising neighbors, the little babe was dedicated to God by the kneeling mother in words unspeakable solemn and tender; was sealed by the baptismal rite and commended to the loving care of a heavenly Father, and to Jesus, who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

Then the mother leaned over the cradle, and smoothing the thin hair from the pallid forehead, said with a pathos indescribable "Mother's done all she can for you now, little Alie, she will stay while you go down to the river, but the blessed Jesus will take you over."

A brief silence which seemed an age of waiting, then a little gasp, a small parting of the lips and the little one had crossed the river, and was forever with the Lord.

The mother's duty was all done, and her heart, though grief-stricken, was at rest. But are there no mothers, who, if their little ones were taken suddenly away, have to mourn for many undone duties? There are those who hardly know their children till they are grown; there are those who only think of the care and labor which children bring to them; there are some who have no thought for the spiritual welfare of those most dear; but how few could say, "I have done everything for her that a mother can, but one thing."

Treatment of Horses.

When the legs of horses swell from standing in the stable, it is evidence of debility, general or local. It would be well to increase the food in quantity or quality. The following might also be of use, viz: Powdered sulphate of iron, one and one-half ounces; gentian root, two ounces; chlorate of potassa, one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders. One of these given in cut feed as little moistened as possible, night and morning. Ground oats would be better for food than corn. Friction by rubbing with a coarse woolen cloth upon the parts affected would also be found beneficial.

USURY AND NATIONAL BANKS.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The old Bourbons (whether in church or State) learn nothing and forget nothing. We have just received from a very intelligent bank officer in North Carolina a copy of the Usury law which has recently been adopted in that State. It is a most extraordinary enactment—a disgrace to the Commonwealth and an open defiance to the proper and decorous public sentiment of the age. We have heretofore given in our columns a complete synopsis of its provisions. It fixes the rate of interest at six per cent. where there is no specific agreement, but allows a written contract "so great as eight per cent." (some of their colored legislators must have drawn that!), and forfeits not merely the principal of a loan when more than eight per cent. is taken, but double the value of such principal, and subjects the offender, besides, to a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. North Carolina may now go to the head of barbaric States; no more inequitable or impolitic enactment was ever placed on the pages of a statute book. Because a capitalist yields to the importunity of a borrower, and relieves him by a loan at the market rate, he must forfeit twice the amount he lent, and be fined besides, if such rate happens to be more than eight per cent. per annum! When the bank of England puts its rates at ten per cent. per annum, and money is worth one per cent. a month in New York, no man in North Carolina can lend his money to people of his own State at the market rate without violoating the law. We all know that this statute will be a dead letter. The usury laws are inoperative everywhere in the way of restraint upon high rates. In fact, they tend in every case to increase the rates, and they are no protection whatever to the honest poor, as they are never plended in the courts except as a cover to fraud or disreputable dealing. We wish that they were strictly enforced, for then they would be repealed everywhere at the earliest opportunity. If borrowers found that the moment the current rate was above the legal limit all lending stopped, or was confined entirely to such cases as the lenders might be willing to accept at the lower figures, they would see the folly and injustice of the attempted restraint, and free trade in money would be restored

But we wish to say a few words upon the points submitted by our correspondent, who is an officer of a leading bank:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please be kind enough to answer me through your papers:

1. Whether in the State of New York and other States in which there are stringent usury laws forfeiting principal as well as interest, national banks are exempt from the penalties.

2. Whether there are different decisions in different States on this question?

3. If there have been directly opposite decisions in different States, why have not the cases been carried to the United States Supreme Court for final decision?

The above questions are prompted by the fact that the members of the Legislature of this State have just turned savages by passing the enclosed law, which is more stringent than any other State usury law; and the friends of the bill claim that they can reach national banks with it as well as State banks; can they do so?

ANTI-USURY.

1. In this State the Court of Appeals has decided that the penalties of the State usury law do apply to the national banks, although Congress, the National Bank act provided a much milder penalty for those institutions. It has also gone much further, for in the case of the Farmers' Bank Fayetteville, respondent, v. Mark Hale et al., appellants, it decided (Church, Chief Judge, giving the opinion,) that the State banks are subject to the same penalties, notwithstanding a special statute applying to a milder system to such State organizations. This statute was based upon the belief that the act of Congress relieved the national banks from the penalties of the State law. The Legislature therefore applied the provisions contained in the act of Congress to the State banks, declaring that it was the purpose of the statute to place State institutions on an equality in this respect with the national banks. The Court of Appeals then decided first, in a given case, that the extreme penalties of our statute; and, when a State bank was afterward brought up, the same Court declared that as the law places State banks on an equality with the national, they too are still subject to the old requirement.

2. There have been different decisions in other States. The most noticeable, in the case of the Central National Bank New York v Pratt, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (115 Mass 539), wherein the case first alluded to above (First National Bank of Whitehall v. Lamb, 50 N. Y. 95) is brought forward only to give point to an adverse opinion. The Massachusetts Judge (Morton) declares that "notwithstanding the great respect we have for that eminent tribunal (New York Court of Appeals) we are unable to concur in the conclusions it has reached." The court then decided that only the penalties of the national act applied to the national banks. This, let it be remembered, was not a Massachusetts case, for that State is free from such odious restraints on money lending, but a New York case, governed by New York law, but tried in a Massachusetts court. That court took the responsibility of interpreting our law in opposition to the desision of our highest court.

In Ohio the same conclusion was reached in the case of the First National Bank of Columbus v. Garling-house, 10 Am. Rep. 751; 22 Ohio St. 492. The same diversity is found in the decisions of other States, but the preponderance favors the Massachusetts decision.

3. The cases cannot be carried into the Supreme Court unless they are between the citizens of different States.

The Usury laws are founded on ignorance and prejudice. They are unjust in principle, totally inequitable in their application, and everywhere operative only as a protection to fraud and dishonesty."

We copy the above from the Wilmington *Star* in order that our readers may see in what esteem the North Carolina Legislature and the people, who go with that body, are held by the president of a bank and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, as well as for the information it contains.

The president of the bank, in his letter to the New York paper, declares that the members of the Legislature turned "savages, when they passed the usury law. We suppose all money lords who have grown fat and sleek on interest at from 18 to 30 per cent., will echo the sentiment. But those who have grown poor and lean, paying the same, will think otherwise, as well as those who have capital, who look this matter in the face and see the effect of such high rates upon the entire country.

The *Journal of Commerce*, no doubt, believes itself to contain all the polite learning and wisdom of the age, and that the very numerous class, both of the press and legislators and people of the country, who differ with it on this subject, are, in the language of the bank officers, "savages," or, in its own phrase, influenced by "ignorance and prejudice," and that the enactment is "a disgrace to North Carolina, and an open defiance to the proper and decorous public sentiment of the age," and "North Carolina may now go to the head of barbaric States." No doubt there are those nearer home who entertain the sentiments expressod by the *Journal of Commerce*.

Now we think the legislators who passed the usury law and the press which advocated it and the people who favored it will survive the declarations of the bank president and organs of money cliques. We hope the law will be vigorously enforced, and feel sure, if it is, that the country, instead of working on a borrowed capital at big rates, and continually growing poorer, will confine itself within its own means and go to improving, and that capital, unable longer to demand and obtain such rates as is almost universally ruinous to those borrowing and consequently detrimental to the State, will find employment in investments in agriculture and manufactories, which will build up, rather than impovish the country.

As to the legal question, we only have to say that, for the public weal, we hope the decisions of the New York courts may be the law, and so declared by the United States courts whenever a case is preseuted.—*Duplin Record.*

Important to County Officers.

Mr. Pinnix, of Davidson, a few days since introduced a very important bill to the House of Representatives, which passed its several readings in that body Friday without a dissenting voice. It will doubtless pass the Senate with a like unanimity. It provides for the safe keeping and rigid accounting for the funds of the several counties in the State. Sheriffs, Treasurers, Clerks of the Superior Courts, Registers of Deeds and all county officers into whose hands any moneys may come by virtue or under color of this office, are required to make an annual report, under oath or verified, signed and addressed to the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, giving an itemized and detailed statement of all moneys that have come into their hands, from whom received, the date received and the amount in detail. Also how disbursed, the time, amount and to whom paid and on what account, &c. The reports are to be made on the first Monday in September in each year. If they fail to do so the County Commissioners are required to begin suit on their bonds at once. When the reports are passed upon the Chairman endorses on it "approved," the date of the approval and signs it. The Register is then to register it in a book entitled. "Record of Official Roports," furnished to him by the Secretary of State, index it in the book, mark on the back of it the date when registered, the page of the book on which it is registered and sign his name and file it in his office. If any reports be made which the Commissioners disapprove, they shall compel a proper report to be made in the same manner as if no report had been made.

It will be observed that by the provisions of this important bill every safeguard is thrown around the finances of the several counties. Any tax-payer or other person who desires to know the condition of the finances of the county or whishes to see whether any officer has properly discharged his duties, can examine the "Record of Official Reports" and by aid of the index soon find the reports recorded, or he can find the original on file.—*Raleigh News.*

THE BEAST AND HIS BAD LUCK.

The Beast has had bad luck recently.

MCLEAN, of Texas, went for him telling him he was a murderer.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, told him he was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics.

BLAINE, of Maine, no longer ago than Saturday night, told him he was a "damned scoundrel."

And now comes POLAND, of Vermont, an elegant old gentleman of the old school, who wears a blue swallow-tail coat, with brass buttons, and in language strong but less elegant than his dress tells the Beast that he is a "damned liar."

Here is what POLAND said:

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* gives a *verbatim* report of a colloquy between General Butler and Judge Poland during the Wednesday night session of the House of Representatives. Butler had impudently said to POLAND that he did not believe that the latter had any desire or intention to bring up his Arkansas resolution. The conversation then proceeded in this fashion:

Judge Poland—You have no right to say that. What evidence have you?

General Butler—None, perhaps; but I believe it.

Judge Poland—I don't believe that you believe what you say you believe.

General Butler—I do believe it.

Judge Poland—I believe that you are a damned liar.

General Butler—My courage, sir, has never been impeached. I am quite able to resent an insult like that. You had better be careful.

Judge Poland—I don't think that I have much courage, but I have quite enough for the occasion. Not much is needed.

Pusillanimous, inhuman, infamous, murderer, damned scoundrel damned liar, and——*Spoons!*

FERTILIZERS.—At the December meeting of the Genesee County, N. Y., Farmers' Association, the following letter from John Johnston to H. T. Brooks, was read:

Your letter was received two days ago, but being now nearly eighty-four years old, I find writing quite a burden. I used lime from 1829 till 1844, at from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and found a large profit on dry land, but no benefit when wheat would heave out. In 1844, I limed sixteen acres, with fifty bushels per acre, and two acres with one hundred bushels per acre, and I never saw wheat equal to that.—Losing all my crops in 1838 by a hail storm and nearly all my wheat crop in 1848, it crippled me in credit and funds, so that I limed none since. I commenced tile draining in 1838, and found that was the starting point for successful farming, and expended what I could raise in that way. It took me twenty years to finish my draining. Lime is a preservative from rust, but not better than 200 pounds of salt to the acre. Salt makes wheat ripen four or five days earlier. It saved me an immense amount of wheat during the midge year. In 1853, a farm joining mine averaged 29 bushels. Salt and draining did that. I think lime will do no good on light loam or sandy soil, but it makes stiff soils friable, and they feed the crops better.

How to Make Corn on "Poor Upland."

(Southern Cultivator.)

What I state is no guess work with me; I have tested the *modus operandi* that I recommend. As his land is adapted to cotton rather than corn, I infer that it is inclined to be stiff, with perhaps a clay substratum. He should then first lay off his rows 6½ feet wide, with a long 6 or 7 inch scooter. Then on each side of this furrow run 4 more, with a long 4 inch scooter, as deep as the mule can well draw it, leaving no space between furrows not thoroughly broken. When ready for planting run a deep furrow with ten inch shovel, right in the centre of the ploughed land, which will be where the first furrow was run. This shovel should have an ear, about 1½ inches long on the two top corners right and left, to prevent the dirt from falling back into the furrow. He will then have a deep open furrow to receive his seed corn and fertilizer.

Drop the corn from 3½ to 4 feet apart in the bottom of this furrow; scatter a heavy sprinkle of compost made of cotton seed and swamp or pond muck in the bottom of the furrow upon the corn as well as between the corn. Rotten straw and leaves will do as well or better, mixed with the cotton seed, than the muck.

I much prefer to sprinkle my manure uniformily along the drill, instead of putting it in handfulls close to the corn. In the former case, the corn will stand drought much better, and will have manure to feed upon when earing. It will not make as much stalk and fodder but more corn, than if put in bulk in proximity with the seed.

Cover the corn and manure with the same furrow, made by a small bull tongue scooter, *being sure to run it inside of the large furrow, but not so as to upset the seed or manure.* To run the covering furrow inside of the large furrow is very important. As soon as the corn is planted, be certain to turn back immediately and break the middles left, with a turning shovel, or in lieu thereof, with an Allen plough, having the point bent down, so that it will go well into the soil.

The corn will come up in a ditch, as my neighbors say. Wait till it gets ten or twelve inches high, before you plough it. Then side it deeply with a six or seven inch scooter, or one a little narrower, if necessary. Run two furrows on each side with this plough, tumbling a large amount of dirt around the corn, and covering up all the young grass. It will need no hoeing.—Burst out the balance of the middle deeply with a turning plough, which will leave your corn in a little hollow or shallow cradle and in the right condition for the sweep.

The second ploughing should be done with a 21 inch sweep; broad wings, and the right one so constructed as to throw dirt to the corn. Do not scrape—let the sweep go several inches deep, but do not cut corn roots. This ploughing should be giving when the corn is on the eve of bunching for tassel. Run four rows between corn rows, which will fill up the water furrow and leave a large round ridge in the middle to be opened for peas. Open this ridge deep with the cared shovel. Drop the peas 2½ feet apart and 12 to the hill; cover with a harrow, leaving the ground level. Plant peas not before the 15th of June, *and not after June.* The "Miller pea" is the best.

As soon as the peas will bear dirt, run the 21 inch sweep around the corn and then the peas. Four furrows will *lay both by* and leave the land nearly level.

In cultivating a corn crop, always run round the entire crop first, and then turn back and run two more furrows, and so on, until the middles are ploughed out. Do this each ploughing, and no part of the crop will suffer for work. If a heavy rain should fall upon the land—after it is prepared and before planting—precede the cared shovel with a six inch scooter, in preparing the furrow for the grain and manure. The foregoing plan will leave the land nearly level after the second ploughing, so that the rootlets can ramify in every direction through the middles. If my plan is rigidly carried out, the corn and peas will stand drought beyond the most sanguine expectations.

If "Young Farmers" fail to make corn and peas upon "poor upland," after following closely my directions, I would advise him to go to the Railroad, or run for some county office!

JUDSON W. OLIPHANT.
Jefferson county, Ga.