

# The Daily Journal

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WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871.

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DAILY JOURNAL  
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THE DAILY JOURNAL  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871.

[From the Banner of the South and Planter's Journal.]  
AN EXPERIMENT WITH SEVERAL DIFFERENT KINDS OF FERTILIZERS.

BY GEORGE C. DIXON, CAMERON, GA.

These are now in the market for sale about forty different kinds of fertilizers. Each of these is supported by a long list of certificates from various planters who testify that they have used them—some one and some another—but all bear witness to good results. No proprietor or agent is without his list of certificates to show that his particular fertilizer is good, if not better than any other. Now, how are planters to know which is the best? Notwithstanding these long lists of certificates, we find some farmers, too many, who find by practical application, after giving them a fair trial, prove them to be worthless fertilizers (or so-called fertilizers) and come out in debt and蒙羞 all Guano.

Now if farmers would put themselves to a little trouble we can soon find out the strongest, or best fertilizers, but to ascertain this we should try different kinds of fertilizers, side by side, and publish the results of these tests, giving to the farming community the method of application, mode of culture, and the character of the land planted. Even if one kind is used the result should be made public. Such a policy will enable the farmer to gain information, equally as to the best and most reliable fertilizer applicable to the different soils, but of the best method of application. If any particular fertilizer proves worthless, yet, but state at the same time the character of the land and the method of application and cultivation.—By so doing, however, will be able to judge as between the fertilizer and the planter, and thus be enabled to decide between the various kinds of fertilizers, and what is more, to determine whether the manufacturer or manufacturer is deceiving his products by adulteration, to raise fraudulently a rich harvest of wealth or in protecting his manufacturer by year.

This year I have tried seven different kinds of fertilizers, side by side, viz:

1. Bradley's Super-Phosphate of Lime.
2. Wharn's Raw Bone.
3. Wilson, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Super-Phosphate of Lime.
4. Patapoo Guano.
5. My Own Compound.
6. Holm's Pacific Guano.
7. Mapse Super-Phosphate of Lime.

This was a very poor old field, clay near the surface. It was planted in cotton last year but "lay out" the year before. The rows were three feet three inches apart. I did not break the land "flush" but ran furrows between the old rows, with an eight inch shovel plow, made with two wings in order to leave the furrow well open. This shovel plow ran twice in the same furrow. Then I drilled the Guano in this furrow at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre, ran a No. 10 cast iron plow (Isham) about eight inches deep on each side, covering the Guano. This left a ridge on the old bed where the old cotton stalks stood about seven or eight inches wide, which "burned out" by running my two-winged shovel very deep. The land was planted April 1st and cultivated with the sweat-sore and hot. The rows of this experimental field were one acre, or 70 yards long.

The following is the result: I picked from:

Bradley's Super-Phosphate of Lime.	1. Found.
Wharn's Raw Bone.	2. Found.
Wilson, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Super-Phosphate of Lime.	3. Found.
Patapoo Guano.	4. Found.
My Own Compound.	5. Found.
Holm's Pacific Guano.	6. Found.
Mapse Super-Phosphate of Lime.	7. Found.

Now measured with Wharn's Raw Bone, found 200 pounds per acre. The rows were 300 feet apart, and the rows were 70 yards long, and the rows were 100 feet apart. Now as Wharn's Raw Bone measured in the experiment field, it was 200 pounds to the acre, and the cost of cultivation as to whether it would pay, and if it would, how much?

One acre measured with Wharn's Raw Bone, found 200 pounds per acre. This multiplied by 200, number of rows to

the acre, at the distance taken) gives 816 pounds per acre. The row without guano made 200 pounds which, multiplied as before by 64, gives 14 pounds per acre. Deducting 14 from 200 leaves 186 pounds as the net gain by the use of Wharn's Raw Bone. This 186 pounds of seed cotton will make at least 200 pounds of lint, which at 15 cents per pound, will give thirty (30) dollars. This sum is the gain per acre of an acre manured with Wharn's Raw Bone, over and above that which an unmanured acre would yield. But we must pay for the guano out of this \$30. The cost of this, (including handling, &c.,) was \$12.80; deducting this sum from \$30 leaves \$17.20 as the clear profit—the return for the use of Wharn's Raw Bone.

But it must be borne in mind that we had 672 pounds of seed cotton after deducting the amount made upon the unmanured acre, and in reducing it to fit we threw off 472 pounds for the weight of seed. This will give us at least 186 bushels of cotton seed, which at 20 cents per bushel will give us the further sum of \$37.70 cents. Adding this to the above sum of \$17.20 gives \$20.90 as the whole gained per acre by the use of Raw Bone. Besides this we may expect some gain in the crop of the succeeding year.

I will not be at the trouble now of making a like calculation as to all the different fertilizers used in my experimental patch, as any one may do it as I have given the yield of the different kinds, the amount of yield without the use of fertilizers, and the number of acres to the row.

I feel confident that the Mapes repaid me notwithstanding that it gave the smallest yield, and I consider it the poorest of the seven different fertilizers used. My motto is: Try all things; hold fast to that which is good. I used nothing but Wharn's Raw Bone (I mean of commercial fertilizers) in my general crop this season, and I am so well pleased that I shall use it more freely in future. But at the same time I expect to raise all the manure I can on my farm, and would recommend every farmer to do likewise.

I used Wharn's Raw Bone in different quantities per acre, and I found that where the largest quantity was applied, the result was most satisfactory—it paid the best.

The ice in the Potomac—The steamer Ironsides Cut Through and Sink Passengers and Mail Safe.

WASHINGTON, January 7.

The steamer Ironsides, on the route between Washington and Aquia Creek, made her way up to her wharf here last night, the steamer Wawasett following her up from Alexandria. The Ironsides started down again this morning at the usual hour with the passengers and mails for Richmond, but off Washington arsenal the ice was so heavy that, in forcing her way through it, one of the main guards was torn off, leaving a hole in the steamer's side nearly a foot square. The vessel commenced to fill rapidly, and was at once run upon the flat, where she now lies with more than three feet of water in her hold. Captain Gedney, Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company, at once sent down the steamer Wawasett to her relief, which boat succeeded in reaching the disabled steamer, and took off her passengers and mails, bringing them to this city about 10 o'clock a.m. No one on the Ironsides was hurt, but some of the passengers were badly frightened.

KING WILLIAM TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The following is the full extent of the order issued by King William to his army on the 6th of December:

Soldiers of the Allied German Armies:

We have again arrived at an epoch in the war. When I last addressed you on the last of the French armies which were opposed to us, at the commencement of the campaign, had been destroyed by the capitulation of Metz. Since then the enemy, by making extraordinary exertions, has opposed to us new bodies of troops, and a great part of the inhabitants of France have abandoned their powerful associations, which we did not disturb, to take up arms. The enemy often outgeneraled us, yet you have again disappointed him; for victory, discipline, and a just cause are of more value than a superiority of numbers. All the endeavors of the enemy to break through the investment lines of Paris have been decisively repelled, sometimes, it is true, as at Champaigny and Le Bourget, with severe sacrifices, but with the heroism you always display. The hostile armadas which approached on every side to raise the siege of Paris have all been beaten. Our troops, part of which only a few weeks ago lay before Metz and Strasbourg, have now advanced beyond Bonn, Orleans and Dijon, and besides many small but victorious engagements, two great victories—Aymois and the battle before Orleans, which lasted several days—are added to our former achievements. Several fortresses and a great deal of war material have been taken. We feel thankful for the progress made, and rejoice in the continuance of the same, but request that each be paid hereafter.

THOS. H. JOHNSON & BRO.

DISOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF GOWAN & METTS is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from the 1st instant. The business of the firm will be settled by James I. Metts. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer.

JAMES I. METTS.

TOBACCONIST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BEEF-BEEF.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, NOV. 1st, 1871, no meat will be sold at our stall unless for cash. No distinction will be made.

We feel thankful for the progress made, and rejoice in the continuance of the same, but request that each be paid hereafter.

THOS. H. JOHNSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED

the entire stock of John Gandy's

business heretofore conducted by Com-

mons & Gandy, will continue at the old stand, and re-

ceive a share of the public patronage.

JAMES I. METTS.

50 TONS, quality guaranteed.

For sale by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

LAND AND CRACKERS,

100 Boxes and Biscuits.

For sale by

F. W. KERHNER.

STARCK—BACON.

30 BOXES STARCK—BACON.

NOTICE.—No connection whatever

with any other house on the street.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN

For sale by

DEBOSSET & CO.

CORN—COOK.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN

For sale by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### GROUND PLANTATION FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL PRIVATELY, on very reasonable terms, that valuable Plantation on Topsail Sound belonging to Wm. R. Ulley, Esq., lately occupied by Mr. John Ulley, deceased. Said Plantation contains 200 acres, of which 60 acres are in land, 20 or 25 acres being woodland, and the remainder is cleared and in good tillable order. The buildings thereon are very superior, and ample for all farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be rented on the 1st January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. 2 p. m.

DEBRUYER, CUTTER, ATTORNEY,  
73 LAW & VILLE.

dec 22

15 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON,

1871.

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Front Street.

may 8

WILMINGTON, CHARLIE & E. C. CO.

OFFICES OVER THE DOOR AND ON THE SIDE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. NOV. 20, 1871.

NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

RAILROAD TRAINS, LEAVING WILMINGTON

AT 12:15 P. M. AND 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Florence at 2:30 p. m.

Leave Florence at 3:30 p. m.

Arrive at Myrtle Beach at 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Georgetown at 5:30 p. m.

Arrive at Wadesboro at 6:30 p. m.

Arrive at Union Depot at 9:30 p. m.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 10:30 p. m.

Arrive at New Bern at 11:30 p. m.

Arrive at Morehead at 12:30 A. M.

Arrive at Fayetteville at 1:30 A. M.

Arrive at Lumberton at 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Bishopville at 3:30 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia at 4:30 A. M.