

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, (Printer for the State), EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. "NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR SIBES, AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS." (THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE)

VOL. 34.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843

NO. 29.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE: NEW, CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORK.

The undersigned proposes publishing, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense, a Monthly Periodical of Eight large Octavo Pages, devoted exclusively to Agricultural and Horticultural information—and such other matters as may particularly interest the Planter and Farmer—At the very low price of FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM!

It will be handsomely printed, on fine paper, and with a small clear type. The same principle will be adopted and strictly adhered to.

Postmasters, Editors and Bookkeepers are authorized to act as Agents, and the former will oblige by stating the number of copies required at their respective offices, by the middle or latter end of May, as it is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

No Subscriptions are made until the receipt of the first number, when the Agent will be considered responsible for the number of copies ordered—the amount to be paid in advance.

Any one forwarding Five Dollars free of postage, will be entitled to ELEVEN copies.

All Letters and Communications to the Editor, must be post paid. Editors to the South will please indicate the office, and by publishing this Advertisement, will be entitled to the only remuneration I can afford a copy of the work.

JOHN STUBBS.

CHEW, S. C., April 5, 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN J. UPCHURCH respectfully informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has taken a Shop on Morgan Street a few doors above Wm. F. Clark's Coach Shop, and nearly opposite the Masonic Hall, and is prepared to execute any work in his line of business: Such as Engraving, Letter Cutting, Brand and Stamp Making, Gun and Lock Smithing, Bell-Hanging, Brass Castings, Canes neatly mounted, Repairing Umbrellas, &c. &c. He will also carry in the Electro Magnetic Golding and Silvering in all its various branches—on all small metallic articles, such as Pen and Watch cases and Cases, spectacles, Spoons, Mathematical Instruments, Demos Instruments, Castors, &c. In Silver Coach Plating, his style of workmanship is unsurpassed, being far superior both in beauty and durability to any thing of the kind ever before executed in the inspection of the public. Specimens of the art may be seen at his Shop. He will furnish every person, wishing to learn the art of Golding & Silvering, an apparatus and instructions, on term so convenient to the times. He will give instructions to the full receipt of the art, so they cannot misunderstand it, and also an apparatus if desired.

All of the above will be executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for past favors and solicits further encouragement, as he is very desirous of establishing himself in a business that will be useful to the community and profitable to himself. He therefore hopes his friends and the public will try him and give him a chance to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

J. J. UPCHURCH.

Raleigh, May 1, 1843.

SECOND VOLUME

THE MAGNET,

DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Cephalology, Electricity, Phrenology, Galvanism, Pathology, Magnetism, Physiognomy, Light, Psychology, Color, Neurology, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND. The design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM, INSANITY, DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPALCY, TRANCE, CHAIRVOYANCE, &c. and various other Mental Phenomena, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in mystery.

Its pages are enriched with essays and communications, detailing facts, illustrating the science of Cephalology, which teaches the influences and susceptibilities of the human brain, and the method of controlling its separate organs by Patience; together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Diagnosis—the delineation of character—and the

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, a weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE INDEPENDENT.

THOS. LORING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

I propose to publish a paper under the above title, believing the public would require a Newspaper which will be addressed to the moderate men of all parties, and devoted to Literature, News, Agriculture, Miscellany, General Politics, &c. independent of party bias. I am engaged to this undertaking by many of my late associates, as well as by many who have been opposed to me. A large portion of the community have become tired of the noise and the clamor of party strife, and require a Newspaper on which they can rely for impartial and unprejudiced statements of facts, and for notice of general interest, with the expectation that moderation and temper shall be the distinguishing features that mark the composition of the Editor and the Communications of his Correspondents.

The course of a paper of the description proposed is to explain, that but little regard be had in Prospects. The public will have an opportunity of testing its claims to patronage, by a very cheap prospectus. I feel confident of giving satisfaction to all its subscribers.

I shall publish public documents connected with the history of the State and of the Union, in fact as the Editors of the Independent will permit—especially the Messages of the Presidents of the United States, the Messages of the Governors of North Carolina, and such abstracts from other public documents, and Legislative and Congressional Proceedings, in giving a record of the movements of political parties, I shall endeavor to state the facts, without partiality or comment. Of public men, and their justly, and the public good papers the D. magazines attached to either, should be represented it shall be done with candor and good temper.

The Independent will be printed on a sheet a little smaller than the original size of the N. C. Gazette, and will be published weekly, at the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Every person who pays \$3 in advance, he becomes a subscriber to the said paper, one dollar of which is to be returned to him, provided it can be done without any loss to the paper. On any one who is not a subscriber for six months only, and pay no dollar.

Three copies will be sent to the address for \$5 per annum. The low price of this paper will I trust, reconcile all our friends to the cash system. This system always brings a letter paper at a lower price than the other plan, for the Editor's mind is less embarrassed, and the profits are not contingent.

A specimen number will be issued in a week or two, and it is hoped the regular issue will commence about the middle of July.

The type are entirely new, and the paper of good quality.

Persons holding subscription papers, are requested to forward the names to me at Raleigh, in season to provide the subscribers with the first number. Those who have no subscription paper, can forward the names of those who wish to subscribe, which answers the same purpose as if they had subscribed to the Prospectus.

Two or three columns of the Independent will be devoted, weekly, to an historical sketch of the lives of the most distinguished public characters who have flourished in the United States, commencing with Gen. Washington. Those who desire to possess the series entire, would do well to send their names, early so as to receive the first number which will commence these important and interesting narrations, which claim the attention of every American citizen.

THOMAS LORING.

Raleigh, N. C. May 25, 1843.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Raleigh, 30th June, 1843.

Persons calling for them, will please say they are advertised.

- Allen M. T.
- Allen John
- Allen Bevis
- Allen Thos
- Andrews W. N.
- Adams Miss A
- Adams A
- Adkins Jon
- Adkins Lemmon
- Bass Mrs. Sally
- Banks W. A.
- Banks A. G.
- Barber B.
- Barrett J. B.
- Beach T. D.
- Beasley C. W.
- Howers Osborne
- Blacks H. S.
- Blacks W. W.
- Bales A.
- Bryd H.
- Bevan J.
- Ballentine Wm.
- Bullford Jerry
- Card H. E.
- Camphel Mrs. Elmer
- Camphel W. H.
- Coak Henry
- Carter D.
- Carson W. J.
- Conk D. J.
- Clements A. R.
- Crug Jas
- Champion Jas
- Grady J. E.
- Carroll Mrs. Mantia
- Chickack J. W.
- Colles Thos
- Caldwell D. F.
- Christian E. W. & S. K.
- Peterson W. D.
- Dudley D. G.
- Daniels J. R.
- Daniel Wesley
- Dunn W. B.
- Dowd P. W.
- Davis Mrs. S.
- Duggs Marshall
- Demaski Miss E.
- Edwards Mrs. Manizer
- Evans Mariah
- Ficker Geo
- Fisher Mrs. Lucy
- Forney A. G.
- Graham W. A.
- Goodson J.
- Gregory John
- Good W. P.
- Gulison W.
- Green Miss Mantia A.
- Hill Dr. John
- Hill Wm
- Harris H. C.
- Holding Benj
- Horsman S.
- Henderson W. H.
- Hedgepeth Mrs. Ann
- Hogg Mrs. Isabella
- Haywood Edwy
- Haywood Margaret
- James Saml
- Jones Mrs. Henry
- Jones Willie
- Jones J.
- Jenkins T.
- Jump T. L.
- Jefferys Miss D. A.
- Jefferys J. G.
- J. A. & B. L. Damas
- Jamison Rev J.
- Johnson J. G.
- Johnson Aaron
- Johnson Ramon
- James Edwin
- Joyner Col. A.
- Joyner Jas
- Irwin Jas
- Johnson Miss Emily
- Kennedy W.

THOS. G. SCOTT, P. M.

Raleigh, July 1, 1843.

RELIEF OF HUMAN SUFFERING.

The second volume will be commenced in June, 1843, in large octavo form, and issued monthly, on the following TERMS.

I. Two dollars, in advance, will pay for one copy for the year; or sixteen copies of any one number.

II. For Six dollars, fifty copies of any one number; or four copies for one year.

III. For Ten dollars, ninety copies of any one number; or seven copies for one year.

IV. For fifteen dollars, one hundred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve copies for one year.

V. To the trade, they will be put at nine dollars per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the cash in advance.

Agents must state distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for; whether for an entire volume or for so many single copies of one number.

As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt that Agents will see the justice of giving special attention to what follows:—

All payments must be received by the Publisher before each number is sent out of the office.

All payments must be remitted free of postage, and in Notes and money, or its equivalent, in this city.

Every Editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive The Magnet for one year, from June, 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The Magnet, New York City," and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

E. P. NASH'S PIANO FORTES.

As the best evidence the subscriber can possibly give of his own opinion, as to the superiority of the Piano Fortes which he offers for sale, in order that others may have an opportunity of testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon trial in the parlors of such persons as may be desirous of supplying themselves with articles of the kind.

The postponement of a positive purchase of any instrument whatever for a few months, to give the different makers a fair trial, would at least do the purchaser no harm.

A line addressed to the subscriber, at Petersburg, Va. would answer just as good a purpose every way as a personal interview, since he takes upon himself the risk of selecting, and guarantees to please in every respect.

A large assortment always on hand. Upwards of three hundred have been sold by him, without ever selling a bad one.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

VOLUME 4th.

Having brought the third volume of the Farmers' Advocate to a close, we now present the public with a Prospectus for a fourth volume. Having succeeded in forming an association, which the services of W. P. Richards, will be secured to assist in the Editorial department of the office, we feel confident that we shall be able to furnish a paper worthy the attention of farmers, and the community in general.

In conducting the Advocate, an undeviating course will be steadily pursued with a view to advance the interest of the Farmer, by recommending such measures as may seem to promise his improvement, and exposing to merited censure whatever is inimical to his prosperity.

In Politics and Religion, every thing calculated to excite partisanship or sectarian prejudice will be carefully avoided.

Science in its various branches, will meet with that attention it so richly deserves. Education in general, will receive a due share of attention.

The constitution of the U. S., and that of N. C., with propably others, will be copied. An impartial and true record of important elections; together with a variety of other interesting events will be given.

Virtue, Morality, and their twin sister Temperance, will ever find in us, a faithful and untiring Advocate and Friend.

CONDITIONS.

The Advocate will be published every other week, at Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., at one dollar a year, in advance or one dollar and fifty cents, after six months from the date of subscription. For clubs of ten or more subscribers, seventy five cents per copy, in advance, or one dollar twelve and a half cents after six months.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

The above conditions will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

All letters, communications, &c., to the Editor, post paid, promptly attended to.

Address J. Sherwood, Lexington, or W. P. Richards, Brownstown, Davidson Co. N. C.

The Brotherhood of the quill will confer a favor by inserting or otherwise noticing the above; with those who do, we will endeavor to reciprocate the favor.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

WALTER P. RICHARDS.

PROSPECTUS.

THE subscribers having become proprietors of the "NEWBERNIAN," respectfully come before the patrons of that journal as applicants for future patronage. This favor they hope to merit, both by the interest which it is their wish and intention to support in their new enterprise, and by their efforts in behalf of the true policy of good government as indicated by WASHINGTON, the ADAMS, MANTON, MURPHY, HARRISON, CLAY, &c.

In assuming the control of a public journal, the subscribers feel fully aware of the important responsibilities which they incur. In all enlightened countries, the Press has a powerful influence, not only on the policy of nations, but on the morals, manners and interests of communities and individuals; and it under wise and prudent guidance, the blessings which it is capable of dispensing are numerous and salutary. But if, on the contrary, the mighty engine be controlled by prejudice and passion, ignorance or malignity, its emanations act as a deadly poison on all the moral elements which should compose good society. While the subscribers do not pretend to perfection, or to a greater degree of infallibility than other citizens who aim at what is right in word and deed, yet they can safely promise, for their journal, if set among the first in ability and interest, shall never sink below the decencies of life, nor be made the vehicle of personal malice, or revengeful vituperation. The political opinions of the undersigned, shall on all proper occasions, be equally and boldly avowed as shall their opinions on all other subjects on which it may become their duty to be heard; but in the discussion or assertion of those opinions, they hope never so far to forget the character that becomes American citizens, and respectable men, as to believe, or attempt to make others believe, that violent invective, and rancorous abuse of their opponents, can either supply the place of reason and argument, or exalt them in the esteem of those whose approbation is desirable. They intend to satisfy all men of all parties, as far as their abilities and a sense of duty will permit beyond the first of these limitations it will be impossible for them to go and beyond the second, they will not be coerced by favour, nor driven by fear.

As the "Spectator" held, for many years, a favorable place in the public esteem, and did much in the Whig cause, the subscribers would willingly have given the same name to their new journal; but reflection has convinced them that they should pass merely "for what they are worth," and decide no one by sheltering themselves under the laurels of their predecessor. They have determined, therefore, to change the name from the "Newbernian" to "THE NEWBERNIAN," a name endeared to them by the joyous associations of childhood and boyhood, as well as by the more matured, though no less cherished, associations of early manhood.

"THE NEWBERNIAN" shall be, in the strictest sense of the term a newspaper. All that concerns Commerce, Agriculture, the Arts, Science and Literature, shall, as far as space and ability will permit, be found in its columns. Farmers and others may implicitly rely on the correctness of the "Prices Current" which it will report weekly, and prices shall be taken to contain a full and correct list of "Ship News."

"THE NEWBERNIAN" shall be published once a week, the first number next week, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

HENRY D. MACHEN,

WILLIAM G. HALL.

Newbern, June 17, 1843.

Editors with whom we exchange, are respectfully requested to give the above Prospectus a few lines in their respective papers.

THIS DAY RECEIVED

The Lost Ship or the Atlantic Steamer by the author of "Uranian" &c. &c.

The Pulse of the People, by J. P. R. James.

The Days of Queen Mary, with engraving, now reprinted without alteration or abridgement. No similar work has obtained a more extensive circulation in Great Britain. And it is believed that the interesting work of De Anguigne on the German Reformation will prepare the minds of the reading Community for those spirited outlines of the conflicts of truth on the battle field of Religious Liberty.

For sale by TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, N. C.

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The nine Congressional Districts of the State of North Carolina, as laid off and established by the act of that Session of the General Assembly, are composed of the following counties:

1ST DISTRICT.

Cherokee, Rutherford, Macon, Wayne, Haywood, Yancey, Buncombe, Caldwell, Henderson, Cabarrus, Population, 69,388; Whig majority, 3702.

2D DISTRICT.

Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Ashe, Stokes, Wicks, Rockingham, Surry, Caswell, Population, 76,293; Whig majority, 423.

3D DISTRICT.

Richmond, Davidson, Montgomery, Guilford, Anson, Randolph, Population, 74,117; Whig majority, 4908.

4TH DISTRICT.

Wake, Moore, Graham, Johnston, Cumberland, Wayne, Population, 71,192; Democratic majority, 715.

5TH DISTRICT.

Robeson, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, Bladen, Lenoir, Brunswick, Onslow, New Hanover, Jones, Population, 68,658; Democratic majority, 2307.

6TH DISTRICT.

Orange, Franklin, Person, Warren, Guilford, Hatteras, Population, 76,532; Democratic majority, 830.

7TH DISTRICT.

Nash, Washington, Beaufort, Currituck, Hyde, Craven, Carteret, Population, 76,400; Democratic majority, 727.

8TH DISTRICT.

Martin, Chowan, Bertie, Perquimans, Hertford, Pasquotank, Gates, Currituck, Northampton, Population, 69,182; Whig majority, 474.

WEBSTER'S ELOQUENCE.

The sketchy writer of the New York letters of the National Intelligencer, thus refers to the Bunker Hill speech:—"The fusion which poured from the great Daniel cools into the usual cast iron of his printed words, and his oration will doubtless live as long as the monument; but it is astonishing to me what a control of himself there seems visible all through it. You can see that the orator differs from his readers as well as his hearers in possessing and not being possessed by the spell of his own genius. How calm, how controlling, how self-possessed—how as if he were contemplating himself with a soul removed to a philosophic distance—does this splendid oratory read! Webster rides "the tenth way" without toppling over the crest by outrunning it; and in that, it strikes me, is the great distinction between him and most other orators. The man sitting cool in his study, and reading a speech of Webster's which has carried away thousands with enthusiasm, has no allowance to make for the heat of delivery, no abatement of oratorical hyperbole or of words suited only to an excited audience. He is eloquent now—he is just as eloquent cold. The intellect of the man sits apart from his flesh and blood in the hours of thought and composition. Such is its effect on me at least."

BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN LIBERIA.

The Philadelphia Colonization Herald states that English cupidty is hankering after Liberia. A new map of Africa has been got out, on which a claim is laid to a large portion of the Liberia territory. Mr. Atrowsmith, the royal geographer, told an associate of the Editor of the Herald, that the map was commanded by high authority. The article concludes with stating that a Committee of Parliament, who have been taking testimony the past year as to Liberia, are gathering all the testimony they can adverse to the rights of the present Governors, and that the report of the Committee recommends to the British Government the construction of a fortress in the very heart of Liberia. The writer says:—"The fate of the Niger expedition has disappointed the dreams of the commercial aggrandizement indulged by Britain, previous to the failure of that pseudophilanthropic speculation. Liberia now offers the most safe, direct, and desirable access to the great valley of the Niger; and we much fear that the insatiable rapacity of England will disregard every obstacle to her obtaining for her starving manufacturers and clamorous merchants the monopoly of that important market. We have hitherto addressed our appeals to the philanthropist and the Christian. We now earnestly commend this important subject to the most serious consideration of the American patriot and statesman."

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.



From the Albany Cultivator.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Messrs. Editors—I early turned my attention to Horticulture, and in one department of that, the cultivation of Strawberries, I think I can show by facts that I have been truly successful. I have not failed to have a good crop every year for ten years; and last year, from 1,571 plants only a year old, I sold eighty gallons, besides what was consumed in my family and some choice parcels, perhaps from vanity, sent as presents to my friends. My garden is a light loam, nearly level but dry, not remarkably rich, it having been taken from a wheat field the year before.

My mode of cultivation is to set out the plants or runners at equal distances of 18 inches, and if planted in the spring, keep them constantly worked and the runners off. This may be done with a garden scraper quickly and neatly. In the month of November, if the season does not set in cold sooner, I manure with well rotted manure and work it in, putting my beds in nice order. I then cover them about one or two inches deep with pine shatters (having an abundance of them), straw, chaff—perhaps tanner's bark would do as well, though I object to the chaff because it is more or less wheat, which will vegetate, and give your beds an unsightly appearance. Having made my servants work the shatters under the vines they stay on until the strawberries are done bearing. In this way the vines are kept warm in winter the grass and weeds do not spring up, and the fruit is so clean when gathered, that there is no necessity of washing &c. I make no alleys in my bed, my ground being porous and dry. If I plant in the spring, I deem it advisable to renew my beds after the second year's bearing. This is done by simply directing the runners to the centre of the square formed by the old vines, throwing over the tendrils of the runner, a little earth to keep it in place, and when the runner has taken root, sever it from the parent vine. Then with a hoe; for the space will admit it cut out the old vines. The manure which the ground has received in two years, will put it in fine order and thus the bed may keep up for years. I intend to try plaster on my vines this spring. I sold my strawberries for fifty cents a gallon, throughout the season in our village market, and could not gratify the demand. I omitted to state that the 1571 plants grew on a comparatively small area, as any one may see by calculating it. I then had four beds. I now have twelve, and in every bed the plants look beautiful, scarcely one missing. I had but a very few male plants, though it was by accident.

BRUCE J. GOULDSBOROUGH.

The Millet Crop.—Farmers who are deficient in grass land, or anticipate any scarcity of fodder, should remember the distress of the past winter, and sow a few acres of millet. This is a very certain crop, and particularly valuable on account of the lateness of the time for sowing, and the very short period it occupies the ground. It should be sown from 15 to 30th of June, in the same manner as oats, on good soil, well ploughed and harrowed. From half a bushel to three pecks of seed is requisite for an acre, when fodder is the chief object. It can be procured at the seed-stores for about \$1.50 per bushel. The crop should be cut as soon as the seed begins to turn yellow, which will be about the end of August or early in September. Cure it the same as any other hay, and horses and cattle will eat it as freely as timothy or clover. The product is generally about three tons of fodder to the acre, and if thrashed, about twenty bushels of seed.

New Genesee Farmer.

Remedy for Indigestion.—Boil half a pint of white wheat three hours in a quart of water, or a little more if necessary. Drink a half a pint of the liquid, twice or thrice in a week.

From the Temperance Advocate.

PLANTING, RAISING AND PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.

Mr. E. or, I wish to offer you a few thoughts on raising and preserving Sweet Potatoes, as I think them a very valuable part of the crop of this State, which has been too much neglected. I have been planting the sweet potatoe for the last 27 years, but never succeeded well, until within a few years past; owing in part to my want of knowing their true value, and in part to following the old rules, of our forefathers. But since I have adopted the plan which I now give to you, I have never failed either in making or preserving them.

The first thing is to select a sandy soil, and a sufficient quantity to plant one half

in potatoes, the other in Cotton. The next year change them, and so continue from year to year, alternating the Potatoes and the Cotton. When I begin, the first year, the land being poor, I chop down all the cotton stalks, put in a small plough and break up the alleys deep and close, then run a harrow or skim plough, to level the alleys; the rows being from 3 to 4 feet wide. I then throw in 8 or 10 wagon loads of compost in the alleys, and cover all the manure completely. This is done in March so that the manure may have rain on it before the beds are put up.

The first of April, I plough close and deep, and dress the beds with hoes, not very high or flat but a round, full bed. I plant in chops, at the distance of 10 to 12 inches. Great care is taken to have the chops of the same depth; the slips are cut, and placed in the bottom of the chop, and covered with the hoe; by so doing, I get all about the same depth, say 2 to 3 inches. I never fail to get a good stand, and all up at the same time. I let them alone, until they begin to branch a little. I then shave close and low down the sides of the beds, and pick all the grass from about the potatoes, lap up all in the middle with a plough. When the vines begin to run down the sides of the beds, I plough out and dress up a full bed. Great care is taken not to draw dirt on the vines, but under them. This is all I do to them, the vines soon cover up every thing, and I am sure of 300 or 400 bushels to the acre.

After planting a few years, alternating with the cotton, as above, I need but little manure. It makes fine cotton crops also, 1200 to 1300 lbs. to the acre. So you see while I am making good potatoes, I am making fine cotton also. Great care is taken never to work the potatoes when the land is the least wet; the bed should be made, when the land is dry, so it will remain open and loose all the year, which is very essential.

To preserve them as soon as the frost kills the vines, I slip them off, plough each side of the bed, and dig as fast as I can till noon, I then separate the inferior potatoes for the hogs, the good ones are then taken up in hand baskets, and piled up in hills, the place being selected convenient to the field, on a dry spot levelled with the hoes, and pine straw thrown over it, till the ground is covered. I then stack them up in rows on the straw. Care is taken to place them up so as not to be too wide in the leatons. From 50 to 75 bushels are put in a stack. I then slightly cover the potatoes with pine straw, and a few corn stalks, to keep the dirt from the potatoes, then take the spade and cover all up, 6, 8 or 10 inches, according to the weather, which is enough for the winter; leave an air hole at the top, put a block each side of the air hole, and lay a board or plank with some dirt on it to keep out water, until they are sufficiently aired, and the weather gets cold, then cover all over.

Be sure to dig in fair weather. Care should be taken when digging not to throw the potatoes on each other, so that they may dry, and that they may not be bruised; this done carefully, they will not rot. I put up near 4000 bushels last year, and I am sure I did not lose 10 bushels.

Some may think the above manuring very high for potatoes, as it has often been said they would not bear much manure, or strong land. This is a mistake. If you will put them in a sandy soil, they will bear as much manure as cotton. Last year I planted one acre so highly manured, that it seemed to me all would be vines sure enough. I cut the vines twice with cradles, and made 443 bushels. This year I have planted one acre with the rows 3 feet apart, and put on it 15 wagon loads of compost. All the land is covered over at this date, with the vines I intended to experiment on them. Some of the vines I will cut down with the cradle, and leave some with the vines on them, and let you know the result.

I have been often astonished to see men driving their wagons over the neighbourhood, in the spring and summer, hunting corn; ask them why they buy corn, they