



AGRICULTURE.
From the Southern Cultivator.
CULTURE OF CORN.

We have to thank our friend Rutherford for the subjoined letter, giving his experiments in the culture of corn on a new system. We are the more obliged to him, who we know to be a young farmer, because of the excellence of his results to the old men, in giving us the example of his experiments—an example which we trust will not be lost on our planters generally. The experiment speaks for itself, and we commend the letter to the careful consideration of our readers—let them reflect upon its truths and improve upon its suggestions.

Crawford Co., Sep. 15, 1843.

Messrs. EDITORS—The communication which I am about to make, I designed making to the Albany Cultivator last year, and would have done so had it not been for my aversion to appearing in the public prints. I at several times thought of making the communication over a fictitious name, but reflected that facts are not apt to be received as such, unless a man vouches for their truth in his own proper name.

It may be proper to say, in the outset, that I am cultivating land on Flint river, which I settled some four years since for my father, and which, in the common language here, is "as rich as land ever gets to be."

Last year I planted for experiment one acre of corn in the following manner:—The ground was first broken very deep and then laid off two feet each way—the corn planted in the checks and covered with the foot. When it was up about half leg high, I had it flat weeded and thinned to one stalk. When silking I had it flat weeded again, and this finished the cultivation—it never having been plowed at all. About the time the corn was grown, a severe wind prostrated it in several places, so that I feared my experiment would fail at last. In addition to this disaster, it being in an exposed situation, squirrels destroyed a good deal—the outside row was, I think, entirely consumed. At a proper time I had what was left gathered, shucked out, and measured the ears in a barrel in the same manner as we purchase and sell corn. I had one barrel shelled, and as I had no measure upon which to depend, I weighed the corn thus shelled. According to the weight of this barrel, the produce of the acre, as gathered, was five thousand one hundred and four pounds.

Now farmers differ as to the weight of a bushel of corn. In the Southern States it varies from 50 to 56 pounds; the latter being the maximum weight. This I allowed, and you will perceive upon calculation, that this will make it 91 bushels and nearly half a peck.

I have given you the result of an experiment tried under many disadvantages. I will now give you the reasons which induced me to plant as I did. It is a fact well known, that corn matures better in a colder climate than ours, and from this I inferred that it suffered too much from the intense and collected heat of the sun in our climate. This is one reason why I planted so close, for when grown in midsummer, the ground, and therefore the roots, would be protected from the sun by the shade of the corn itself. Another reason was, that in appropriating a given number of stalks to the acre, they had better be planted at equal distance from each other in every direction, so that the roots of one stalk will not interfere with those of another. By this system you make it more profitable, as every particle of earth will be reached by the roots, and no portion of soil be free from effort while other portions are overtasked.

Another reason was, that when planted so as to shade the ground, (strange as it appears,) it would better stand a drought, by preventing the largest portion of a shower from evaporating, as it is the case where the sun has free access to the ground. That this idea may not appear so novel, I ask you to reflect that the spots which remain moist for the longest time in the woods are those which are covered with the densest growth.

Another was, that it would save labor in the cultivation; for when the corn is high enough to shade the ground, weeds and grass cease to flourish. And still another reason was, that it saved the necessity of cutting the roots with the plow. I know this is a controverted point among practical farmers; but I would just as soon expect that an animal would be more thrifty by having his limbs broken or his mouth lacerated, as to suppose that a plant would be more vigorous in consequence of having its leaves or roots injured. The latter, vegetable physiology teaches us, serve as the mouth, and the former as the lungs, of plants. It has again been objected, that such close planting prevented the corn from getting air, which was necessary for its health. It has seemed strange that this objection should have been urged, for if a philosopher were experimenting in pneumatics, he would hardly say his receiver was "air-tight" if it had a crack of two feet in it. Finally, Messrs. Editors, we may theorize on the subject as much as we please, and there may be as many objections urged as it is possible to produce, yet an unprecedented success and a full crop will answer them all—at least to my satisfaction.

There were two other acres connected with the one upon which the experiment

was tried, part on one side and part on the other, planted and cultivated in the usual way. The product of both together scarcely equalled the one I report, though the corn had been worked oftener. This year I have planted some 8 or 10 acres after pretty much the same plan, and it is decidedly the best corn I have; the freest from weeds and grass, and will doubtless produce double of any other corn on the plantation, though the land is equally good elsewhere.

I am your friend, truly,
WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD, Jr.

CORN STALK SYRUP;
or, good molasses if you please.

Process for making syrup from the common corn stalk: The corn should be planted so thick upon the ground that it will not ear, and whenever there should come a shoot it must be taken off. The stalks should be cut about the time the fodder is ripe enough to pull. The stalks should be ground immediately on being cut, for if suffered to remain a few hours in the sun the juice will sour and injure the syrup. The common sugar mill is all that is necessary to express the juice from the stalk, which should be taken immediately and boiled until the syrup becomes of proper thickness. Care should be taken not to boil too rapidly when the syrup begins to get thick, for at this stage it is easily burnt, and gives a disagreeable taste to the syrup.

We have a specimen of syrup in our office, which can be seen by all who take interest in manufacturing their own molasses, made at the plantation of Mr. James Ellison, in Talbot county, and from the specimen we hesitate not to say that as good syrup can be made of the corn stalk as of any other article in the world.

Geo. Eng.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

A very singular, and, we believe, unprecedented fact is now offered to the American people, as a practical commentary on the Tariff. Cotton is at this time higher in this country than in Europe. Three large ships, averaging over a thousand tons each, sailed from New York the last week full freighted with country produce and manufactures, but with only 196 bales of Cotton. How is this to be accounted for? Why simply thus. Our Manufacturers North and South, are actively employed. The Tariff has given them business, they are now furnishing the China and East India Markets with their fabrics, consuming every day more and more of the raw material, and thus furnishing the Southern Planter, a sure and certain market for his produce. The quantity of Cotton bought in New York, alone, for Home manufactures, average 8000 bags per week. Will some of our learned writers on the Tariff question, who know more in their closet in an hour, than a practical Merchant can learn in a life time—tell us, what would be the price of Cotton at this time, if we were without a home market. Figure it out Gentlemen, you can make something out of it, that will satisfy the Democracy.

JUDGE MCLEAN OF OHIO.

A correspondent of the Charlottesville, Advocate, furnishes an extract of a letter from Judge McLean—which is appended. Judge McLean always occupies an important position in the public eye; and if he lives he will probably a still more important one, in the course of a dozen years. The letter is dated 10th August, '43—and was not written for publication:

The office of President in my opinion, has been lowered, and also the character of the Country, at home and abroad, by the means used to secure that office. High as the Presidency of this great nation is, it may be reached at too great a price. It sinks below the ambition of an honorable mind, when it is attainable only by a sacrifice of the loftiest patriotism. Not to name others, we have in the elevation of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, examples of a high and honorable ambition which is worthy of imitation. These eminent men, when named for the office of President, replying on what they had done and what their known capacities enabled them to do, in the highest public trusts, neither took nor seemed to take any agency in their own advancement.

For many years I have been deeply impressed with the injustice, the corrupting and ruinous effects of political partizanship. Its introduction into the Federal Government, has well nigh ruined our beloved country. Before this bane had perverted our moral sense, our love of country, and, so far as politics are concerned, almost every noble feeling of the heart, we were happy, as a people, in the enjoyment of great and uninterrupted prosperity. And whatever may be said to the contrary, this terrible evil lies at the foundation of all our embarrassments. It has been mainly instrumental in the commercial revolutions we have witnessed, and it has prostrated our political morality. Our pecuniary losses within a few years past, are almost beyond the power of computation; but these are scarcely worthy of consideration, in comparison with the loss, it may be the irreparable loss, of moral force in our institutions. That man must be blind to the admonitions of history who supposes that a free government can be long sustained, which addresses itself, with all its influence, to the baser passions of our nature. Such a course leads to a widely diffused corruption and consequent ruin. In my judgment, nothing can rescue our government from this the common fate of republics, but a change in its political action. This action must be elevated. It must reach and rouse the moral tone of the nation. Instead of administering to the prostituted appetites of demagogues, it must rest on a virtuous and an enlightened

public opinion. It must gather strength by its acts—moral strength. Its aim should be the general good. The chief of the government in making appointments to office should carry out the principles of their virtuous Monroe, who, on a certain person being recommended to him for an office, as a personal friend, with good qualifications, remarked, with earnestness: "No man can feel more grateful than I do for personal acts of kindness, but in making this appointment I have a high public duty to perform, and I must look to the public interest."

A departure from these principles drove me, reluctantly, from political life; and in all sincerity I assure you that there is no political office, not even the Presidency, could tempt me again into politics, on principles opposed to those which I approve and on which I endeavor to act.

Pledges when given by a candidate for public favor should be received with suspicion, as they are generally made to answer a particular purpose and are seldom re-remembered. No one, perhaps, should be named for the Presidency whose opinions, on the leading topics of the day, are unknown to the public. Until within a few years past, pledges were not required from the candidates for the chief magistracy. And I may ask what good has resulted from this innovation. Has it made our Chief Magistrates more faithful to the constitution and to their general duties? Let a comparison of our late history with the past, answer this question. Who thought of asking a pledge from the venerated fathers of the republic above named? A sound head and an honest heart, I think, are the best pledges. These will rarely fail, whilst experience shows that pledges are made to be broken.

No one who is named for the Chief Magistracy, from a respectable source should feel himself at liberty to say that he would decline a nomination for that office. But I beg you to believe, my dear sir, that this remark is not prompted by a vanity which leads me to suppose, that my name could be favorably considered by the contemplated Whig Convention. The friends of Mr. Clay, in consideration of eminent qualifications and long public services, are looking with no ordinary solicitude to his nomination. And I assure you, that I have no wish by the obtrusion of my name to separate my friends, if I have any from their present associations. I do not desire and would not receive the Presidency, if within my reach, as the instrument of a party. Indeed I should count it no honor, to have my name associated with the downward course of our Government, and such a course is accelerated and only accelerated, by ultra partizanship. To bring back the Government to its old foundations, to restore its lost character, its former purity, energy and elevation, would be an achievement second only to that of Washington's. An achievement which would make any individual the favored son of his Country. Of this who would not be proud? and short of this object, no honest man can desire the Presidency.

With the greatest respect, I am,
Your grateful and obd't serv't,
JOHN MCLEAN.

CRUEL MURDER.

A dastardly and cruel murder was recently committed near Knoxville, Tennessee, upon the person of an old Revolutionary soldier. He had been to Knoxville to receive his pension, and on his return home was murdered by some fiend in human shape, for the miserable pittance which his country's gratitude had given him, to cheer his declining days. The brave old man who had perilled life on the battle field in defence of his country, and passed unscathed through the fiery ordeal of freedom's noble struggle, was doomed to fall at last beneath the coward blow of a dastardly assassin! The murderer had not been arrested at the last advices, but it is so to be hoped that the retribution of heaven will soon overtake him.

Mr. CALHOUN ON THE TARIFF.

The annexed paragraph will show what opinions were once held by Mr. Calhoun, in regard to a tariff. If he is correctly understood now—he has turned a complete somerser:

TO THE ADVOCATES OF FREE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a speech delivered by John C. Calhoun, on the Tariff of 1816.

Mr. Calhoun said: "That he was no manufacturer; that coming from the South, he and his constituents had no interest but in the cultivation of the soil."

"That to afford manufacturers ample protection, would enable the farmer to sell his products high, and buy all his wants and conveniences of life cheap."

"That a Tariff of protection was of vital importance to the security and permanent prosperity of the Union."

"That it would produce an interest, strictly American, as much as agriculture, and far more so than commerce and navigation."

"That it would produce a new and most powerful cement, far out weighing any objections that might be urged against the system."

"That it would preserve us from a new and terrible danger—DI-UNION—against which we ought to be perpetually guarded."

"And that it would afford to the cotton and woolen manufacturer protection which would place them beyond the reach of contingency."

This same Calhoun is now opposed to all protection, and is one of the leaders of which he once said—"The only cement which united them was the cohesive power of public plunder."

Boston Atlas.

From the Georgia Journal.
THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT.

VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

We congratulate the PEOPLE of Georgia upon the result of the late elections. The enemy has been met, the battle has been bravely fought, and VICTORY has been achieved by those who rallied to the standard, borne so gallantly by CRAWFORD, STEPHENS and CHAPPELL. Again do we congratulate the PEOPLE upon their achievements. It is to them that Georgia is indebted for the proud station which she now occupies, and it is to THEM, for the future, we must look to sustain her in her present attitude. PARTY DRILL has received a check which, the leaders of PARTY must long remember, and Democracy—not that old fashioned Democracy which recognized as leaders such men as Wm. H. CRAWFORD, the talented COBB, and the chivalrous TARNALL—but MODERN TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRACY stands defeated in Georgia by that REPUBLICAN spirit which will ever show itself, when the people of Georgia feel that the time for action has arrived. But above all has CALHOUNISM received a death blow in the defeat of COOPER. The old FANNIN have fearfully resented the dictation of the leaders of the June Convention, and, by their acts, shown to their NULLIFYING ALLIES, that rule, they no longer shall & that from being Captains of the host, they must for the future, occupy some more humble station.

The election of CRAWFORD forms a most glorious epoch in the history of our party in Georgia. For years and years past has the State been governed in one branch or other of the Government, by the opposite party. When we had the Governor in 1838 and 9, they had the Legislature—and when we had the Legislature in 1840, they had the Governor. But now every thing is right. The Whigs have the Legislature, the Governor and every branch of the Government. Can even our opponents complain, when, for twelve long years we have been contending for so desired an object, we now rejoice at its accomplishment? We feel that they cannot, and without having any disposition to crow over a defeated adversary, we must nevertheless exult in no measured terms, but most joyously proclaim our VICTORY, so that from one end of the land to the other, upon the wings of the wind the glad tidings may be borne, until it shall reach HIM AT ASHLAND, who is recognized as our GREAT LEADER, and under whose banner we have yet to achieve another conquest. REJOICE then, People of Georgia, REJOICE, for great has been your deliverance!!

It is not to one section of the State, or to the other, that we are indebted for our deliverance. The spirit was every where. In the mountains, in the midlands, on the seaboard, it breathed upon the patriot, and nerved him to the performance of DUTY. The ballot-box was loaded with Whig suffrages, and the tale which they told, now affords consolation to a people long oppressed by misrule and corruption. Here, at the very seat of Government, in OLD BALDWIN, did the people rally and put their seal of condemnation upon the past. Men of all parties rallied to the Whig Banner, and aided to rescue their State. Led on by ONE who has for years proved himself invincible in their ranks, many of those who had been of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, rallied to the Whig banner, and aided with enthusiastic spirit to defeat the foe. Nobly did our county sustain herself in the contest. Every influence was brought out to defeat us, but signally did it all fail. The election of the whole Whig ticket to the legislature, and a CLEAR GAIN of 69 votes for Governor, from last year, places our county when all circumstances are taken into consideration, in the first rank of those whose revolution has been complete.

OF OLD WILKINSON we must next speak. A clear majority for CRAWFORD of 70 votes! How nobly have the people of that good old county sustained themselves! With what pride do we look upon her hardy population! For many years have the people there been endeavoring to sever party shackles, old party ties, & in 1843 has the glorious deliverance been accomplished. Give us WILKINSON forever!!

BURKE, REPUBLICAN BURKE, is again at her post. Clouded for a short time was her political horizon, but the recent strife with her political elements, has resulted in a clear sky, and a bright sun, warming and gladdening the hearts of her patriotic sons. At the total deliverance of BURKE from modern Democratic rule let the Whigs every where rejoice!!!

Make way for OLD CHATHAM! As she goes, it was once said by the Democrats, so goes the State! A mistake THEN, as it is the truth now! The Whigs of Chatham deserve much applause. With a full representation in the Legislature, a majority of 66 for Governor, and a clear gain from last year of 187, deserves she not rounds of applause? Three cheers, then, for old Chatham!!!

CHEROKEE and FLOYD have done their work in earnest. These counties have both given a handsome majority for CRAWFORD, and sent Whigs to the Legislature. In the former all are Whigs and in the latter, we have the Senator and a Representative. In all the other Cherokee Counties that have been heard from great changes have taken place favorable to the advancement of Whig principles. A revolution has been going on in that important section of Georgia, which proves that the people of the mountain region of the State, are no longer disposed to submit without resistance to the maladministration of the Government, both State and Federal. The dictation of their former leaders they, or many of them have spurned, and under the Whig banner they have commenced a political battle which is to end only with the election of HENRY CLAY to the first gift in the power of

the American people to bestow. Right gladly do we hold out to our new allies in the Cherokee County the right hand of fellowship. Proudly do we welcome them among us and in rejoicing at the success which has been achieved through their aid; the Whig Party will not fail to give three times three cheers, for the mountain region of Georgia.

In every other section of the State, the battle has been bravely fought. In MORGAN, where disaffection for some years has shown its face, the Whig spirit prevailed, and a full ticket to the Legislature has been returned. In HENRY, our friends have done well. They have sent to the Senate our old acquaintance, MOSELY, and to the House a staunch Whig, BRANHAM & HEDSOE, who put forth on the eve of the election that letter about Henry Clay, and where it was confidently asserted that the Democratic candidate for Governor would gain largely on the Whig vote, CRAWFORD received a larger majority than usual. In HOUSTON, the Whigs behaved most gallantly; and in SCRIVEN modern Democracy has been totally routed.

Troup, Greene, Elbert, Harris, Newton Oglethorpe, Clarke, Jones, Hancock, Stewart, Upson, Richmond, Laurens, and in truth, our friends in every county in Georgia, manfully stood up in the contest. In some places Whigs were few, but those few failed not to do their duty. Even in Bulloch, where, last year, we had but four votes, this year the vote has increased to FIVE AND TWENTY for CRAWFORD. Never was a battle better fought; never was an overthrow more complete; never was a victory more honorable achieved!!!

From the Macon Messenger.
RECAPITULATION.

The above returns from members of the Legislature are from 84 counties—nine to be heard from. In them the Whigs have elected to both houses, 167—the Democrats 107. The remaining counties will reduce the Whig majority to about 40.

In the Senate, the Whigs have elected 46 members, two of whom are claimed as doubtful by the Democrats. In the counties to be heard from the Whigs will have two or three Senators, which will give them a majority—47 being the number required. We think we can safely calculate on it; but at all events, the majority in the Senate must be very small.

By a hasty calculation we have made of the votes for Governor and Members of Congress in 82 counties, we have the following result:

Crawford,	36,021
Cooper,	31,763
Crawford's majority,	4,258
Stephens,	36,010
Chappell,	35,088
Stark,	31,281
Johnson,	30,930
Stephens' majority over Johnson	5,080
McDonald's majority over Dawson	1841,
was	4,186.
Democratic majority last year,	about 2,000.

LETTER FROM Mr. CLAY.

The following letter is from the Hon. HENRY CLAY to us, in reply to certain Interrogatories, propounded by us in a letter dated August 22, 1843, a copy of which, we insert below.

A portion of our letter was dictated (or, at least a request was made, and the questions written out,) by one of the most prominent democrats in Georgia; so far, as relates to the first two questions.

The views of Mr. CLAY meet our most hearty approbation—they are, indeed, the very *sine qua non* of our principles.

We hope those of our friends, who have, in private conversation, pledged themselves in to support the whig party, provided an answer from Mr. Clay should be received—and which answer should be repugnant to a high Protective Tariff—will not forget their promises when they read his letter.

Let every democrat read the letter—and let it not be charged upon us any more, that we are "high Protective Tariff" men.

The letter of Mr CLAY, dated 13th Sept. last, did not reach us until the 3rd inst.

LaGrange Herald.

LaGrange, Ga., Aug. 22, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me, though a stranger, to propound a few important questions to you, relative to your present views, independent of what they may have been heretofore.

I request your attention, particularly, because I have contracted for, and am about to establish a press, &c., and contemplate publishing a newspaper here, to be styled "The Lagrange Herald." Likewise a Clay Club has been organized, consisting of a large number of our citizens. Besides the arduous duties of the Editorial Department will devolve upon me in its commencement, and I desire to know precisely, in what manner I am to meet the Democracy in their numerous modes of attack.

Please state if your views of the Protective policy of 1832 have undergone any modification, and to what extent? And would you, if you had it in your power, go for a bill as protective in its Principles, as the Tariff Act of 1832.

Please state your present convictions, with respect to a Tariff? What the extent of your Tariff measures are, &c.?

With most profound respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

F. S. BRONSON,

Ashland, Ky.

Ashland, 13th Sept. 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me, in respect to the policy of protecting American interests.

On that subject I have very frequently publicly expressed my sentiments, within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States, early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said was published. About the same time, I communicated to you in the answer which I transmitted to you in the answer which I transmitted to you in the legislature of New York, which was published! I again expressed my opinion, in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me to state the principles of the Whig party. A statement of them, as understood by me, was accordingly made, and is now conspicuously published at the head of many newspapers. The last expression of my opinion, is contained in a letter which I recently addressed to Nashville, and of which I now transmit you a copy. If you had seen these various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

The sum and substance of which I conceive to be the true policy of the U. States, in respect to a Tariff may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think, that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties, imposed on Foreign imports. And I believe that in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made, as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but, with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor, will never be again repeated.

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes, are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say, that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means here of judging) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a High Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact, that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection; but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping that this letter may be satisfactory to you, and afford all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me,

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Friday, the 22d ultimo, Eluard Baldwin, son of Timothy G. Baldwin, of Chilli, climbed a tree for the purpose of procuring honey. When 65 feet from the ground, having first put a rope around his body and fastened it to a tree, he commenced cutting the branches containing the honey. The limb on which he was standing gave way.

He made a spring, in order, as is supposed, to grasp another branch; but the rope slipped over his head and the unfortunate man fell. He struck 20 feet from the tree he had climbed, between two trees growing from one root, forming a triangle, his head striking a log. It is wonderful that he was not instantly killed, and still more so that he yet survives; yet such is the fact, and there is a prospect of his recovery. No bones were broken.

Rochester Democrat.

ANOTHER PLUNDERER DISCOVERED.

It is said that a Locofoco Land Receiver in the Western Part of the State, has recently been detected in buying up Land Bonds, with the State's money and pocketing the discount! So we go. More "Land Scrip" operations! Where sleeps the indignation of the Statesman? Where's that "Sentinel on the watch tower?" How long, ye voters of Ohio, will ye be ridden by Locofocoism? *Ohio State Journal.*

A SCORPION IN LOGWOOD.

A man called on Dr. Devan on Monday morning in great anxiety, bringing with him a scorpion, four inches long, that came out from the hollow end of a stick of logwood which he was sawing, and bit one of his fingers. The finger was a good deal swollen and the inflammation was rapidly increasing. The circumstances show that some caution is necessary in dealing with hollow wood from the climate of our parts. *Capital.*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.