

Physicians.
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
E. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnel building.
Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan,
Corner West-Market and Greene.
Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. B. Farrow,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Farmer's Department.

THE PEANUT ITS CULTIVATION.

From the samples of the peanut offered in our market, we are satisfied that the crop could be made to pay in this section, hence we copy the following article from the Petersburg Index:

The cultivation of the peanut is becoming such an important industry in lower Virginia, that we shall be excused for advertising to it. Our information is derived from one of the most successful cultivators in Surry, a county which may be regarded as the headquarters of pea culture.

Compared with cotton and tobacco, the chief money crops of this section, that of peanuts is much more profitable. The cultivation is as easy as that of corn, as is shown by the fact that some planters have fields of a hundred acres or more. But there are certain conditions necessary to success, and these must be rightly observed, whether on a large or small scale. These conditions are a free, light soil, and the presence of an abundant supply of calcareous matter—either marl or lime. Both of them abound in lower Virginia, and hence the eminent success which has attended the cultivation. Where neither lime nor marl is accessible, ashes serve as a good substitute. Theoretically, we should conclude that bone dust, or the superphosphates, would answer a useful purpose. At any rate, the latter might be used to advantage as a fertilizer, equally with guano. We now append specific directions for every part of the management:

The land should be of medium quality, not too stiff, nor very light. Peas raised on the former are of a dark color; on the latter bright.

If the land has not been previously limed or marled, apply fifty bushels of lime or a hundred and fifty bushels of marl to the acre.

It is best to follow corn with peanuts, but they do not come well after potatoes. A great object is to have clean land. It is generally considered an exhaustive crop, but is not more so than others, provided the vines, which make excellent provender, are allowed to remain on the land. Successive crops may be grown on the same ground if manure is used.

Commence plowing shallow with a single plow in March or April, according to the weather.

About the 10th to 20th May, throw up ridges three feet apart, which are to be reduced in height to about three inches above the general level of the field. Then plant at distances of eighteen inches in the row, dropping two seeds in a place, and covering to the depth of an inch to an inch and a half.

In about a week or ten days they will begin to come up. As it is a great object to get a good stand, the missing hills should be replanted at the earliest moment.

As soon as the grass makes its appearance, give a light plowing, throwing the earth from the vines, and following with the hoe thoroughly removing all the grass from the row.

Plow again as soon as the grass reappears, using a double shovel or cultivator, and the hoe as before directed.

Next comes the time for laying by, the vines having grown half way across the space between the rows.— This is done by running a mouldboard once in the middle between the rows, and drawing the earth up to the rows with the hoe, care being taken not to cover the vines, nor to make the ridge too high. Where there is grass in the row it must be pulled up by hand.

The time for harvesting the crop is from the 15th to the 30th of October. When the weather is settled and favorable take three pronged forks, bent like a hoe, and loosen the vines along the rows. Hands follow the digger, pull up the vines, shake the earth from them and leave them in the same place. In dry weather they will be sufficiently cured in two days to be shocked.

In shocking, provide stakes seven feet long, sharpened at both ends;

then lay two fence rails on the ground as a foundation, but with supports underneath to afford ventilation. The stakes are stuck in the ground at proper intervals between the rails, and the stacks built up around them and finished off by a cap of straw. The diameter of the stack is measured by the length of the vine.

After remaining about two weeks in the stack, the picking should be begun taking off none but the matured pods. These are to be carried to the barn and prepared for market by fanning and cleaning. Some planters even go to the trouble of washing, in order to have a brighter and more attractive article.

The whole cost of cultivation and preparation is about \$40 per acre.— The average yield is fifty bushels to the acre, though some land will yield over a hundred bushels.

Though the product has been largely on the increase for several years, yet the demand increases in an equal proportion, so that the peanut—especially the large Virginia variety—is fast becoming the most popular nut in the country. Its use is rapidly extending throughout the North and North and West.

[Special correspondence of the Patriot.]

Mt. Airy as a business and manufacturing town—its present and future.

I have just returned from a visit to Mt. Airy and should you wish, will give you a short account of what is going on in that picturesque region.— I found the town improving very fast, the people flourishing—farmers, mechanics, merchants all doing well.— Several fine store houses have lately been erected, large and elegant buildings, one with granite front, the stone, the prettiest of the kind I ever saw, is quarried within a mile of town.— Doubtless your town will some day be adorned with houses made of this very rock, when the Railroad is finished to Mt. Airy. There are also in the immediate vicinity two new Cotton and Woolen mills going up. The trade that is carried on there would surprise any one not acquainted with the back country. One hundred thousand dollars worth of dried apples, I learned, was sold there last year. One firm I happen to know sold for cash and barter \$60,000 worth of goods last year.— Week before last 100 mules were sold in the town, and 57 thousand dollars worth was sold since October last. A furniture maker, Mr. Alfred, has made by hard labor money enough to buy him a sixteen hundred dollar farm and has \$800 worth of furniture on hand.— He makes nice furniture and will perhaps become rich one day. Honor to the industrious and honest mechanic. He creates a home market for the farmer's products, and when the farmer flourishes in his business all classes do well.

Let the manufacturers of every thing we need come from the North and show us how to work. Let them be encouraged. Let the laborious and thrifty farmers come down too and buy our surplus lands and set an example of honest and thrifty labor. Let the large land-holders sell off some of their idle lands and not wait for somebody else to build railroads through them and improve their fortunes gratis.— This is the curse of the South. Too few mechanics and too much land. There is a great deal of good land around Mt. Airy some of it being granite formation and sandy is said to be well suited for the cultivation of the grape. The region North of the town toward the Blue Ridge is well known to be unsurpassed for the growth of the apple. Every body has heard of the beautiful mountain views. The Siamese Twins having periginated nearly the whole of the civilized world chose this as the most pleasant place to live in they could find. When the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad meets the road from your town at or near this place we may expect to see this the most flourishing and interesting portion of the State. Seekers of health and seekers of manufacturing sites will throng this favored region and many a busy live of industry will spring up on the banks of our never failing streams and, in all seriousness, we expect to see Mt. Airy one of the most important inland towns in the State. Respectfully,
S.

The navy of Mexico consists of two fishing smacks and a raft—the former mounted with twelve marines, and the latter with a hen-coop.

PENITENTIARY.
Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate of North Carolina to inquire into the facts attending to the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary.

The committee appointed under a Senate resolution, bearing date December, 1863, to inquire into the facts attending the purchase of a site for a Penitentiary, would submit the following report:

For the purpose of obtaining satisfactory results, the committee deemed it expedient to make personal inspection of the site and lands purchased for the Penitentiary. This determination involved what, in the end, proved to be somewhat of an exploring expedition that required time and considerable effort to find and reach this partially unknown region.

The site in the vicinity of Lockville was first visited. This contains 25 acres on Deep River above Lockville, between the Lockville and the Rives' dam. It is a square plot of ground, fronting on the river at an average distance of 100 feet from the river until it reaches an elevation of nearly 100 feet above the water level of the dam, and is intersected by several deep ravines, as will be evident as described on a map presented with this report. On the southwest corner of this plot, near the river, over two ravines, it is contemplated to erect the penitentiary. The water power at this point on the river. And conveyed to the State, is very fine, and equal to demand for machinery. The water will have to be conveyed from Rives' dam about 1,000 yards, through an aqueduct or flume, as the nature of the intervening ground will not admit of a canal, except between the site and the river, where the ground will have to be excavated to the depth of—feet. To make this aqueduct of solid masonry for this distance will be enormously expensive; to build it of wood will give it a temporary character and always requiring repairs. The probable cost of a wooden flume would be \$

On the river above this site, an excellent building material—sandstone at a distance of 10 miles; at a distance of 10 miles abundant coal can be had on the bank of the river. Below this site, at a distance of 12 miles, iron ore is found, and still lower at a distance of 14 miles fine grain granite exists. In order to convey this material to the site of the proposed penitentiary, the dams and locks on the river will have to be repaired by the State or await their repair by the Deep River Manufacturing Company.

To level the ground for the foundation of the penitentiary would cost probably \$3,000. And the committee believe, that owing to the very uneven nature of the ground, that the expense of erecting the surrounding wall would be very great.

After examining the site, visiting the coal and sand-stone region, they visited the 8,000 acres of land purchased by the Penitentiary committee for the use of that institution. The nearest point on this land is perhaps ten miles down the river from "the site." For this land the State paid \$12.50 per acre. The committee passed over this land several times, and saw as much of it as their time and the weather permitted.

Of the 8,000 acres, 6,650 acres are what may be styled *pine barren*. Although the committee passed over what may be this land several miles, yet it is now a matter of doubt with them. This land has no marketable value, aside from the timber. The growth upon it is almost entirely pine. At the nearest point this tract lies about three miles from the river, and at the farthest perhaps ten miles. The timber on this land is almost all worn out turpentine timber. The ton timber has all been cut off from it probably. It is so remote from market that it will not pay to convert it into lumber. It would probably not sell for ten cents per acre, and so worthless was it in the judgment of its former owner that he was about to "pare it out in small tracts and convey it as a gift to freedmen so as to get rid of paying the very small tax there was on it, when it was sold to J. M. Heck, Esq., by being attached to other tracts for 60 cents per acre. No one of the Committee who made the purchase for the State were ever on this tract of 6,650 acres of land for which they paid \$83,125.

Another thousand of this 8000 acres is separated several miles from the tract just mentioned and is known as the McCoy mill tract, including a small tract called the "Spivy" tract. A small part of this tract that the Committee saw has some value as farming land. On it is a mill seat on a small stream that could afford water to drive a grist mill part of the year. It is supposed that there is mineral on this tract, but of its value, &c., the Committee have no means of testing. It also boasts of a mineral spring, where the convicts it is supposed might pleasantly enjoy the heated term provided the State should put up comfortable buildings, but it is not asserted that they were purchased with this view. It is possible that the Chairman of the Committee saw some part of this tract. For this 1000 acres the McCoy's had paid to them \$3,000.— The committee paid \$12,500. The remaining 360 acres is the Douglas tract, and is the part of all the 8000 acres that reaches to the Cape Fear river, and this only to an extent of about 150 yards. On this is the mine of iron ore so much talked of. It is not opened to

any extent. The ore is said to be of the best quality; of its extent no one knows—the land adjoining and containing part of the bank was recently bought for \$800. Whether this property has great value or not depends on time. For it Col. Heck paid \$5,000. The committee who purchased it for the State paid \$4,500 only. Col. Harris examined the mine and was pleased with the specimens of ore and so reported to this committee. On none of this 8000 acres could the committee learn of any granite, and there is no evidence that the State is owner of a quarry on it. There is however a quarry near the Northington dam, about two miles further down the river.

It is now proposed somewhat further to consider the degree of knowledge the committee possessed themselves of in regard to the purchase they made. No doubt the committee are of the opinion that they presented only well established facts as it respects the lands now conveyed to the State, and so far as their own personal observations extends there is no disposition to gainsay their statements however much this committee may differ from their judgments as to value and adaptiveness. The intended site was carefully examined by all the committee, and so far as it respects the extent and value of the water power, there is no difference of opinion.

Of the 8000 acres, the information that is imparted is very incorrect, and is only the result of hearsay, as only Col. Harris of the committee ever has been near, and he, as before stated, only on a very small part of it and even then must have been misled by the information he received. The report on page 6 leaves the impression that the 8000 acres or one compact tract and such was the view of Col. Harris in its purchase. It is said to be "on Deep River and contiguous to Buck Horn Falls." The fact is that the land at one point for about 150 yards only lies on the River—Cape Fear River—and not Deep River, for it is 10 miles below the junction of Deep and Haw Rivers, and it is two miles below Buck Horn Falls, and the land is in two parcels and several miles intervening.

It is also said of this land that it is fertile and well adapted to the usual crops.—The land itself apart from its minerals and water powers, will in a short time doubtless sell for agricultural purposes alone for double the price agreed to be paid by your committee,—pp. 6 and 8. This, so far as the 6,650 acre parcel is concerned, is an entire mistake. It is valueless for farming purposes as will be testified by members of the Senate residing near it and never will, probably, sell for \$25 per acre. There is but a small part of the remaining 1500 acres that has any value in this respect and the State will never pay much of her public debt by this speculation in farming lands.

Also, it is said on this place—the 8,000 acres—"is an abundance of granite," and a large quarry of granite immediately on the banks of the River, which can be easily quarried, placed on boats and carried by water within the walls of the Penitentiary." No one with whom we conversed (and we inquired of the former owners) knew anything of granite on this land, on the river, remote from it. As said before there is excellent granite two miles below on the River—not on the State land—and the impression made on Col. Harris' mind was that it was on the tract he was negotiating for, he supposing it to extend some distance down the River. The granite he brought to Raleigh as a specimen came from the Northington quarry. Mr. Downing also testifies that this specimen of granite was said to come from a quarry on the land purchased.

There also appears to be a want of certainty, to say the least, as it regards what was to be secured for the State by them in the contract they made with parties for these lands, water rights, &c. There is no purpose what ever to represent the committee as acting wrongfully in this, but simply to state a fact there is not secured to the State what was intended.

There is really an uncertainty in the minds of the committee, so far as examined, as to whom it was they negotiated with, or in what relation he stood to the land. The report does not state of whom the land, etc., was purchased. It would be supposed that it was one party that negotiated for the whole sale. However the assignors are two parties and one of them is not named as a party presenting claims. The site is conveyed by the Deep River Manufacturing Company—the 8,000 acres of land by D. J. Pruyn. Col. Harris testifies that he did not know that Pruyn was to convey, but supposed that others were concerned in it. Mr. Lassiter testifies and thinks Pruyn made the offer as agent.— Mr. Downing testifies: "It is hard to say of whom we purchased. The committee bought of Mr. Pruyn either as agent or owner."

Mr. Pruyn himself testifies that he was not the owner in fee when he negotiated, but had, by a verbal contract, bought the land on the condition that he could sell it. It seems that even the Deep River Manufacturing Company had no deeds when the negotiation was going on. The committee did not know that when they paid \$12,500 per acre for the 8,000 acres Mr. Pruyn paid \$7, and that the Deep River Manufacturing Company paid less than \$1.50 per acre for the same land at about the same time, and that the titles from McCoy and Douglas to

Deep River Manufacturing Company and from the latter to Pruyn, and from Pruyn to the State, are all of nearly the same date, and that part, perhaps the better part of the iron ore bank, was bought after their purchase, with nearly 100 acres of land, for \$800 by the Deep River Manufacturing Company. The deed from the Deep River Manufacturing Company for the site does not secure such right to the State as the committee deemed it would. It does not grant an "unrestricted and unembarrassed water power," but one greatly restricted. It does not covenant that "a branch Railroad shall terminate at the door of the Penitentiary," and there does not exist any contract to this effect that can be enforced. Much is said of "river navigation" and "locks and dams." These are all the property of the Deep River Manufacturing Company so far as the State may need them for the Penitentiary. The deed does agree that if the State will repair the Rives' lock and dam that no toll will be charged at that dam, and it so happens that this is the only lock that will never be used by the State either going up or down. It will cost the State \$6,000 to prepare the river to get up to the coal and sandstone for building—to get down to the iron ore and that fine farming land and that so well timbered with pine, hickory, etc. The committee has no data by which to estimate the cost as the Buck Horn dam and locks are greatly damaged.

Mr. Downing testifies: I insisted on unlimited water power and a railroad running to or into the penitentiary.— The company gave us power to raise the Rives' dam as high as we pleased. If the State repairs all the dams and locks she is never to pay tolls. There is yet one item of the report to which we would refer. That is the estimated value of the site as deducted from the \$100,000. The deed for the site sells at a nominal price of \$1. The Deep River Manufacturing Company did not sell and so invest. It was accepted as a donation before even the committee on the Penitentiary heard of the 8,000 acres. Neither is it correct to say that only \$65,000 was paid—that may be all the bonds now sold for, but the people of the State knew that they were to be given at par value—that they must pay interest on \$100,000, and when they become due pay all of one hundred thousand dollars.

We must not neglect to call the attention of the Senate to the peculiar nature of the title to the 6,650 acres of land in Harnett county. It is simply some or any part of 10,000 or 15,000 acres of land that may be fixed by arbitrators. It is not between Summer-ville and Neill McCoy's. It is not bounded by the lands of Neill McCoy, Esq. It does not include part of a 5,000 acre survey and a 3,000 acre survey patented by the late Jno. Gray Blount, but part of a 5,800 acre survey patented by—Alison, and of 6,000 acre survey patented by the late Jno. Gray Blount. How this, if at all, affects the title is not for the Committee to say.

It may be proper to state that eminent counsel hold the titles back of these held by the State to be good.— It is not part of the duty to construe the statute appointing the committee and granting it power to select a site for a penitentiary, etc., and they have no purpose to undertake the work.— Neither would we attempt to value the iron ore of the Douglas farm, but the committee hold it to be of no use to the State and never can be worked with profit by the State. If it was the State's purpose to make iron, the penitentiary should have been located at Buck-Horn Falls, convenient in some degree to the ore and to the valuable pine forest owned by her at the cost of \$12.50 per acre.

The committee are profoundly impressed with the value of the water power at the site near Lockville, and are satisfied that if it be the purpose of the State to use machinery and engage in manufacturing with the convicts no better place can be found than Deep River. It is true they would not select the existing site, for they deem several other places more advantageously situated than this, and where the erection of a Penitentiary would not necessarily be so costly.

It is proposed by the parties making the deeds that they will now conform them to what is held to be the contract on which they were based. The committee would yet call the attention of the Senate to the very needlessly expensive character of the stockade that is being erected on the site.— There can be no earthly use for the timber when not used for its present purpose—it is needlessly heavy and the expense to the State will be \$18 or \$20,000, when a stockade costing \$6 or \$8,000, or perhaps less, would in the judgment of all practical men have been amply sufficient.

We forget to say that the deed for the site bears date Dec. 2, 1868 and has no explicit warranty, and the liabilities and obligations all rest on the State. The deed for the 8,000 acres of land bears date Dec. 3, 1868. The Committee on the Penitentiary gave the order on the Treasurer for the bonds November 10th, and they were paid November 30th, 1868, of which the Deep River Manufacturing Company received \$56,000 and D. J. Pruyn \$41,000.

We will now permit the Senate to draw their own conclusions. There has been an effort on the part of the Committee to get the exact truth and so state it. That the State is deeply wronged we are satisfied. That the Committee on the Penitentiary were imposed upon by parties who cared only to make a good thing out of the State, is equally true. We may be soffered to recommend to the Senate so soon as possible to dispose of the 8,000 acres of land, determine permanently the site of the Penitentiary, simplify the agency by which to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and the hopes of the people. Ask the co-operation of the House to this purpose, and in the beneficent and

Business Directory.
Attorneys at Law.
Scott & Scott,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Dillard, Bohn & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House. (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.
Sales & Soles,
North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.
Apothecaries and Druggists.
R. W. Nelson, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnel building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse. (see adv.)
Auctioneer.
Jas. B. Peavee.
Barbers.
Wilkes & Wiley,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Hearse & Bellhop,
South Elm, Tate building. (see adv.)
Wilcox & Scales,
South Elm, opposite Express Office. (see adv.)
Best and Shoe Makers.
E. Kirk Schaydel,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hoyt,
Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
Cigar Manufacturer.
J. Beckman,
South Elm, Caldwell block.
Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Pritchett,
South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight.
Contractors in Wood-work.
J. Collier,
Jas. E. Oudwig,
David Keroy.
Confectioners.
F. DeSart,
Tate Building, corner store.
Dress-Making and Fashioners.
Mrs. N. Weaver,
South Elm. (see adv.)
Mrs. J. Johnson,
Next door to Times Office.
Dentists.
J. W. Hearsh,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Dootchak,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lloydsay corner. (see adv.)
J. Heaster,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. B. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.
S. C. Dodson,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sumner's Sons,
South Elm, near Depot. (see adv.)
G. G. Yates,
South Elm,
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Akoe,
West Market street.
S. McDuff,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Beason,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Hogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.
Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Layney,
Washington st., on the Railroad.
Grocers and Confectioners.
Spartan Biscuits,
East Market, near Post Office.
General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
Louis Zander,
Genl Southern Agent, Board O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jas. B. Gutter, Genl Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Harness-makers.
J. W. S. Procter,
East Market st., near Court House.
James F. Thom,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Hotels.
Savannah Hotel, S. B. Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Piney Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.
Liquor Dealers.
Dunn & Bainger, Wholesale Dealers,
West Market st., Garrett Building.
Livery Stables.
Wm. Edmundson,
Davis st. bet.
Milinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
Music and Musical Instruments.
Prof. J. B. Mosnier,
South Elm. (see adv.)
Tailors.
W. L. Fowler,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
Timers.
Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. C. Yates,
South Elm.
Photographers.
Hughes & Alder,
West Market, opposite Court House,
opposite
Tomb-Stones.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.
Sign and Ornamental Painting.
J. B. Dupont,
East Market, Albright's block.